



PNCS
Science Expo

February 21, 2020

SCIENCE
expo
2007





Do you know which animal is which?

ANIMAL SCULPTURES

GOAL: To design and construct an animal that is able to stand and balance on its own.

Can you find evidence of...

- strong joints?
- choosing good materials for a strong animal?
- pillars?
- triangles?
- strong and stable structures?
- good workmanship?

Audrey Cat

Aless Beaver

Grace Unicorn

Kaden Lion

Alexa Pig

GRADE THREE





Houses for the 3 Pigs

Grade 1

Students in Grade 1 have been studying the story of the Three Little Pigs. They have learned about the different types of houses that the pigs built and how the wolf tried to blow them down. The students have been working on their own houses and are proud to show them to everyone.



The first pig built a house of straw. The second pig built a house of sticks. The third pig built a house of bricks. The wolf tried to blow down each house, but only the house of straw was blown down. The pig who built the house of straw was eaten by the wolf. The pig who built the house of sticks was not eaten. The pig who built the house of bricks was not eaten.



The Three Little Pigs

My House







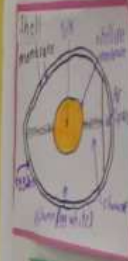
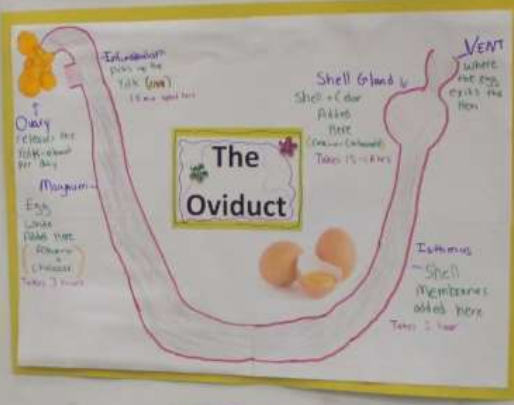
EGG- STRAORDINARY EGGS

Purpose: We want to know how chickens make their eggs.

Hypothesis: We think chickens lay approximately 1 egg every day and that chickens have specialized body parts to create eggs.

Method: We have reviewed books and internet resources to learn all about how chickens make their eggs!

Data: We have made pictures showing what eggs are made of and how they are made in the oviduct. We will share our information using 10 facts and by showing written information on our posterboard. We are able to explain egg production!



Did you know?
• Eggs are made in the ovary.
• The yolk is the part of the egg that contains the nutrients for the developing chick.
• The egg white is made of albumen and is used to protect the yolk.
• The egg shell is made of calcium carbonate and is used to protect the egg from bacteria and other harmful organisms.
• The egg is laid by the chicken and is incubated for 21 days before hatching.
• The egg is a source of protein and other nutrients for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of calcium for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of iron for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of zinc for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of selenium for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of phosphorus for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of potassium for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of sodium for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of magnesium for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of manganese for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of copper for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of iodine for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of cobalt for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of nickel for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of boron for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of silicon for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of aluminum for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of sulfur for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of chlorine for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of fluorine for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of bromine for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of strontium for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of zirconium for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of niobium for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of molybdenum for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of ruthenium for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of rhodium for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of palladium for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of silver for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of cadmium for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of mercury for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of lead for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of bismuth for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of thallium for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of lead for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of bismuth for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of thallium for the developing chick.



FACTS:
• Eggs are laid by the female chicken.
• The egg is a source of protein and other nutrients for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of calcium for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of iron for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of zinc for the developing chick.
• The egg is a source of selenium for the developing chick.
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What are your
WISKERS?

CATS AND KITTENS

Write
and
illustrate

BREEDS OF CATS

BY GRACE
and Savannah

There are many different breeds of cats. Some are long-haired, some are short-haired, and some are spotted. Each breed has its own unique characteristics and personality. Some breeds are more affectionate than others, while some are more independent. It's important to choose a breed that fits your lifestyle and preferences.

Cats are popular pets because they are easy to care for and can live indoors. They are also known for their ability to hunt and catch mice. Cats come in many colors and patterns, and they can be trained to perform tricks. If you're looking for a new pet, a cat might be the perfect choice for you.







PURPOSE:

Do different fast food burgers decay at the same rate?

HYPOTHESIS:

We think that the McDonalds burger will take the longest to decay, followed by A&W and Dairy Queen decaying the quickest

MATERIALS:

- One McDonalds plain cheeseburger
- One Dairy Queen plain cheeseburger
- One A&W plain cheeseburger

PROCEDURE:

- Purchased burgers at A&W, Dairy Queen and McDonalds at 3am on February 11.
- Bought burgers immediately home, put on rubber gloves and placed burgers in plastic bags in a plastic tub in a dark area.
- On February 12 we removed the burgers from the bags because they were not changing very much.
- Placed burgers in limited parchment paper.

WHAT FAST FOOD BURGERS WILL ROT QUICKEST?

VARIABLES:

- CONTROLLED:**
 - Where the burgers were placed
 - What temperature the burgers were exposed to
 - How much air the burgers were exposed to
- UNCONTROLLED:**
 - When the burgers were made in the restaurant
 - Who touched the burger before or after the burger was placed before or bought in ziplock bags in the bags

RESULTS:

After ten days of observations all the burgers have started to dehydrate but none have mold on them. The Dairy Queen burger is hardest to touch, followed by A&W and the McDonalds burger will be a little bit soft.

CONCLUSION:

After looking at the burgers after ten days we can see that the burgers are not rotting as fast as we expected. We are not sure why this is because we did not control for some of the variables.

REFERENCES:







How many paperclips can each one hold?

Which magnet is the strongest?



Wonders Of Windchill

EXPERIMENT 1:

RESULTS:

PURPOSE:

HYPOTHESIS:

Wind-chill is the lowering of body temperature due to the passing flow of lower temperature air.

MATERIALS:

VARIABLES:

The Wind Chill Formula

CONCLUSION:

REFERENCES:

GRADE TWO



ELECTRICAL BUGS!

Procedure:

1. We gathered the materials for making our electrical bugs.
2. We followed the instructions for making our electrical bugs.
3. We tested our electrical bugs and recorded our results.

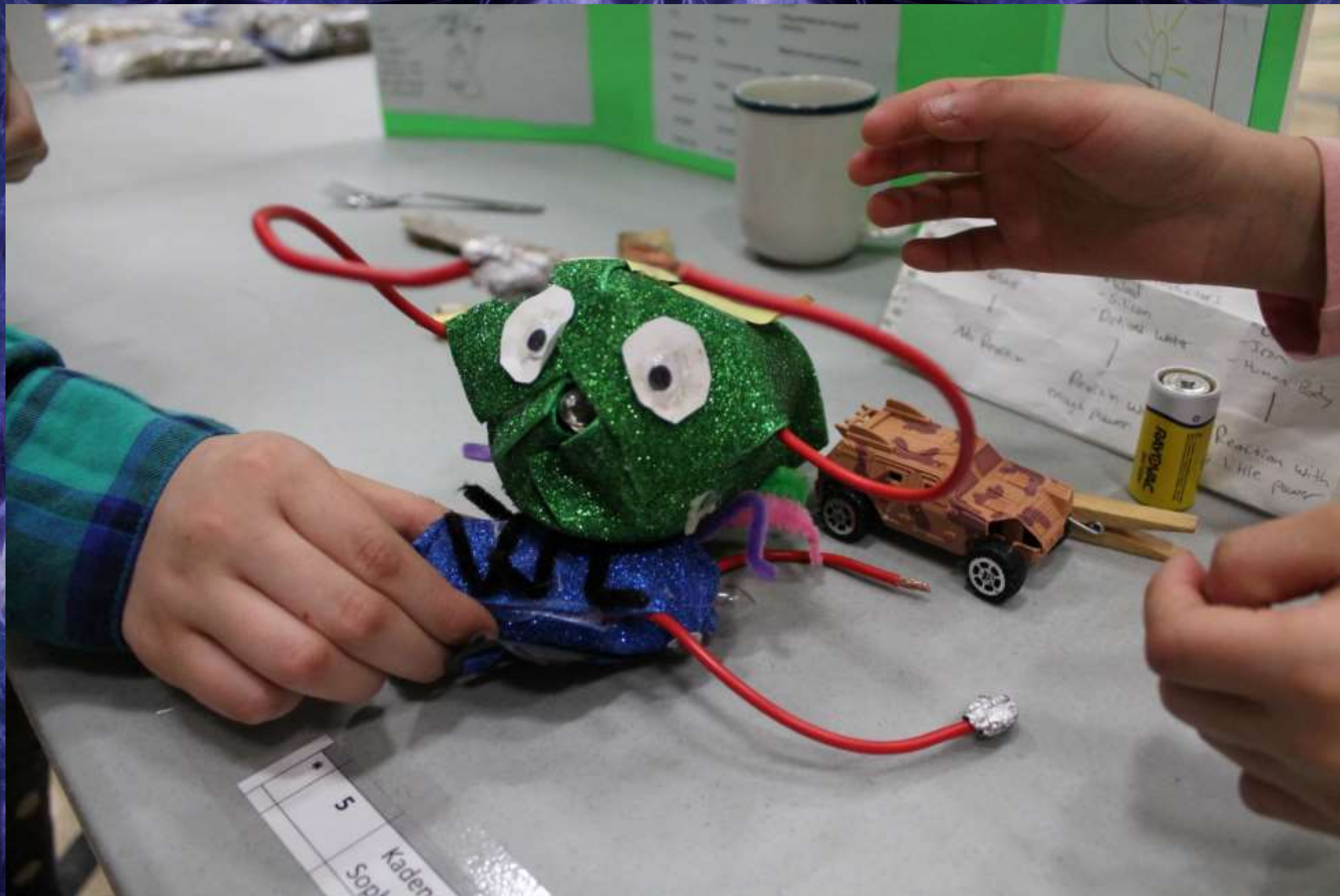


Purpose:
The purpose of this project was to make and test our electrical bugs.

Hypothesis:

- We think our electrical bugs will...
- We think our electrical bugs will...
- We think our electrical bugs will...
- We think our electrical bugs will...

Electrical Bug	Number of Bugs	Why
1	1	It worked!
2	1	It worked!
3	1	It worked!
4	1	It worked!
5	1	It worked!
6	1	It worked!
7	1	It worked!
8	1	It worked!
9	1	It worked!
10	1	It worked!



5	Kaden
	Soph

Reaction with
rough power

Reaction with
little power

Reaction with
rough power

Reaction with
little power



DID YOU KNOW?

- I can define all my new science words
- I can make predictions
- I can demonstrate a positive attitude and work with my classmates
- I can identify the purpose of the experiment.

describe what was observed in each glass

- It is easier to float in the ocean than in a swimming pool. This is because oceans are salty, and it does the same thing in this experiment. The water is more dense because of the salt making it easier to float.





