

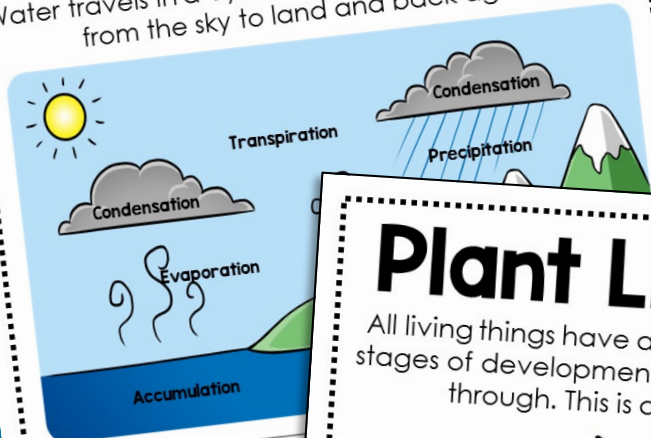
# SCIENCE POSTERS

Volume 1

15 CHARTS

## The Water Cycle

Water travels in a cycle. It is on a continuous journey from the sky to land and back again.



Precipitation	Water falls
Evaporation	Water droplets
Condensation	Water droplets
Run Off	Water flows

## Force & Motion

Force is the energy it takes do to work. When you push or pull an object it takes energy to get that object to move. Motion is the change in position an object experiences because of a force applied.

### Push

A force to move something away from you.

### Pull

A force to move something closer to you.



### Friction

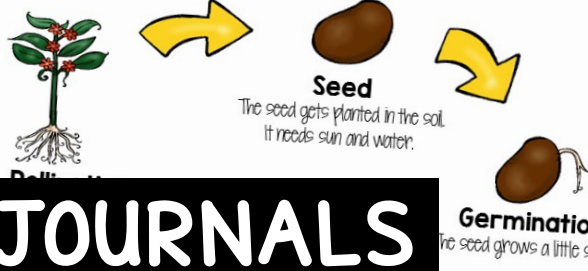
A force that slows or stops motion when two objects rub together.

### Acceleration

Ability for an object to gain speed in a short amount of time. As the ball rolls down the hill it will continue to gain speed.

## Plant Life Cycle

All living things have a life cycle. A life cycle is the stages of development and growth living things go through. This is a life cycle of a plant.



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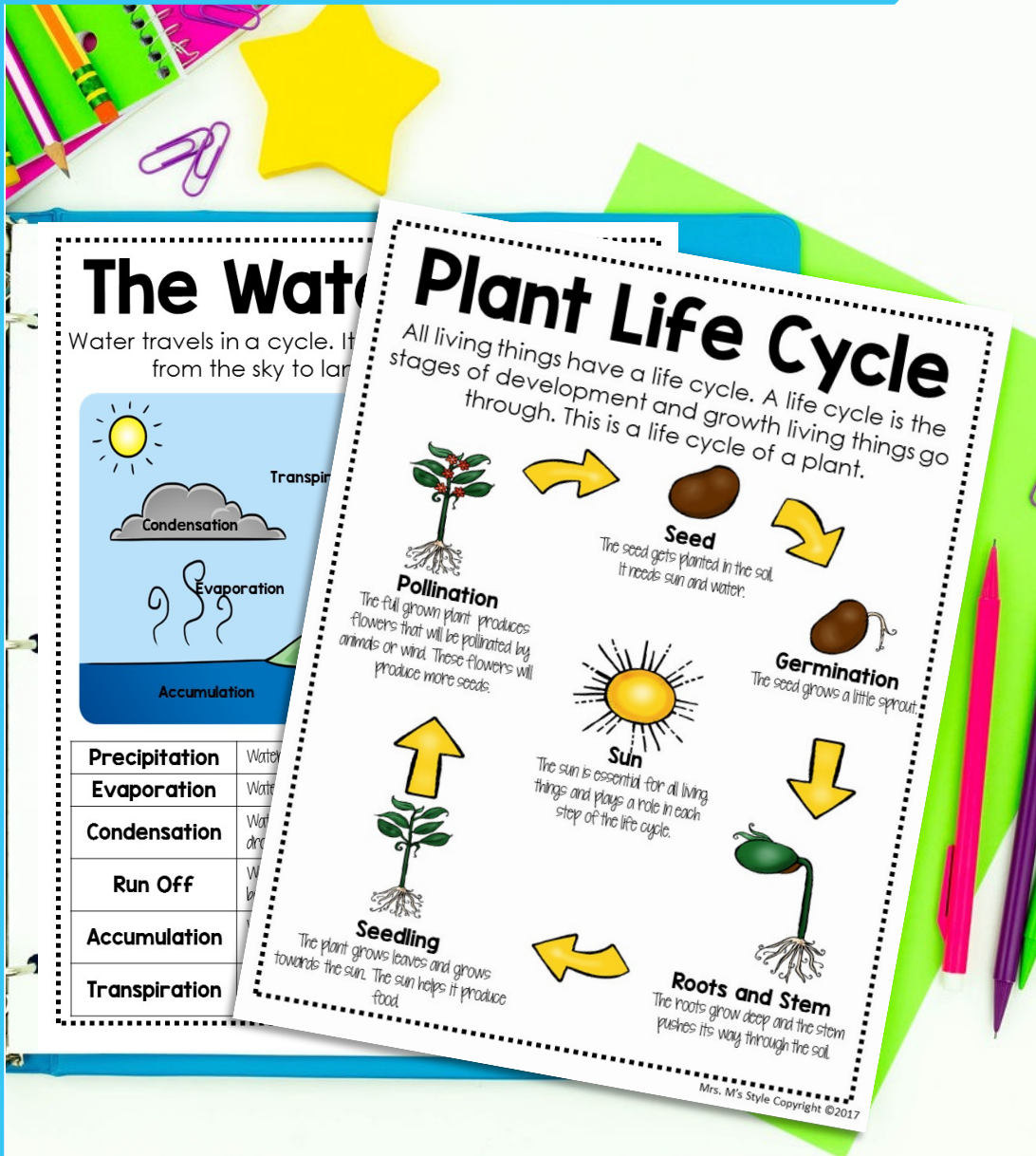
SCIENCE JOURNAL

24 Sheets / Feuilles  
in (24.7 cm x 19.0 cm)



# INCLUDES 15 SCIENCE POSTERS

## Vol I. Titles Include:



- Scientific Method
- States of Matter
- Mixtures and Solutions
- Types of Energy
- Natural Resources
- Electrical Resources
- Electrical Circuits
- Plant Life Cycle
- The Water Cycle
- Moon Phases
- Force and Motion
- Insulators and Conductors
- The Rock Cycle
- The Solar System
- Rotations vs. Revolution
- Light Transmission

# TEACHERS LOVE THIS RESOURCE!

Check out what teachers have to say about this resource.



*I loved being able to use a visual poster to help my students understand the science concepts I was teaching. Very well done.*

*Thank you.*

*–Pamela M.*



*Great mnemonics for a bunch of science concepts! Perfect for interactive science notebooks! I love the black and white ink – saving options for printing.*

*–The Flying Pig*



*These are a great way to make the classroom look good and keep it educational.*

*–Jacqueline H.*

## Moon Phases

The moon travels around the earth. As the moon travels it goes through different phases. There are 8 different moon phases that reflect the amount of sunlight reflecting off the moon. It takes one month for the moon to go through all of its phases.

<b>Waxing</b>	The moon is appearing to get larger
<b>Waning</b>	The moon is appearing to get smaller.
<b>Crescent</b>	More shadow is showing than the moon.
<b>Gibbous</b>	More moon is showing than shadow.

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# INCLUDES PRINTING OPTIONS!

Each poster includes different printing options.

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Mini Color

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Mini Fill-In

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Full Page Color

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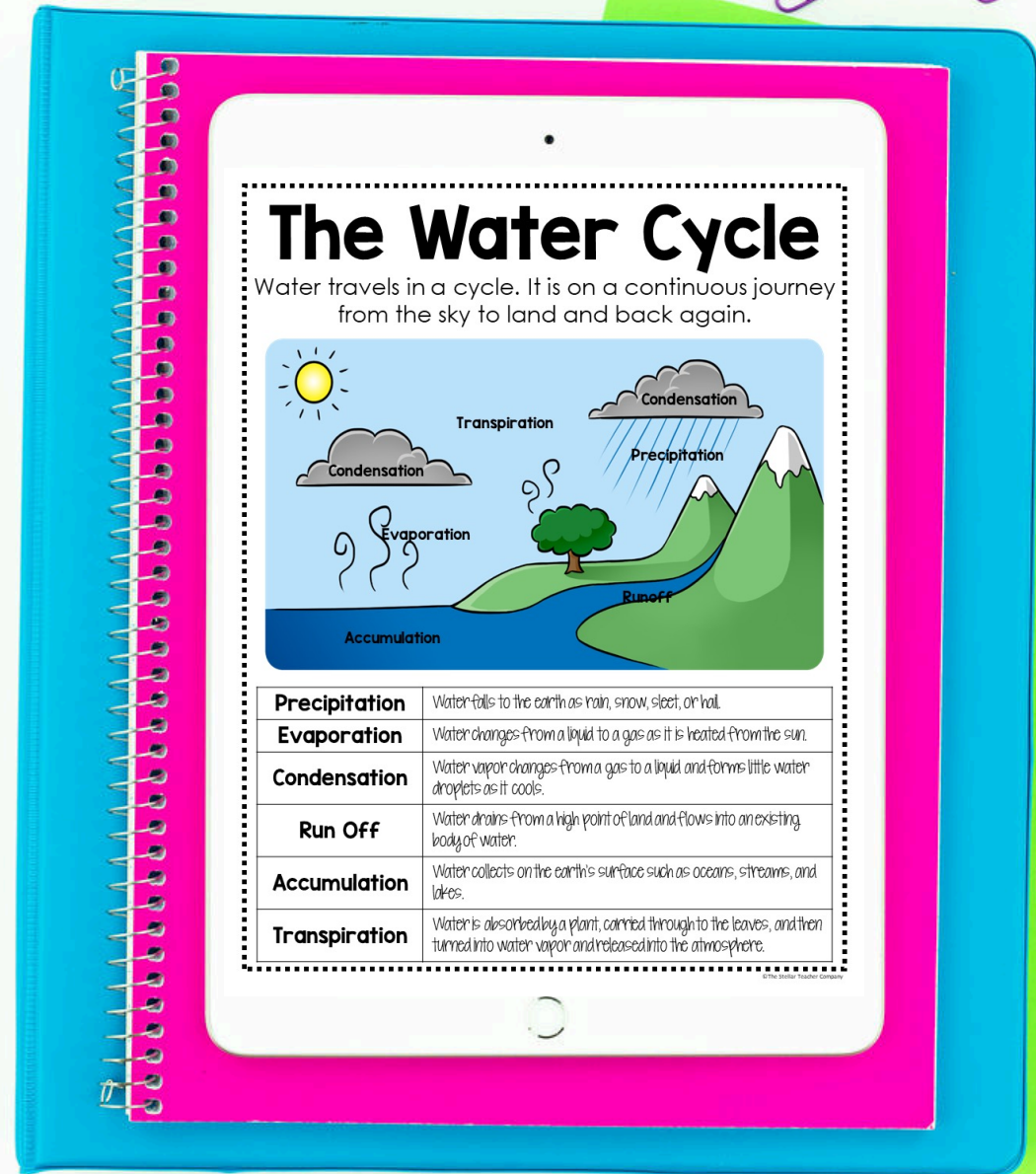
Full Page Black & White



# Includes a Digital Version

This resource is also available in a digital version that is compatible with Google Slides.

You can get the full color anchor charts as well as the fill-in templates in digital format.



# A LOOK INSIDE...

## Mixtures & Solutions

### Mixtures

- A mixture is two or more substances mixed together.
- The substances can be easily separated.
- Each substance keeps its original shape.
- You can separate the substances based on their original physical properties.



- Examples:**
- Sand and water
  - Oil and water
  - Trail Mix
  - Spaghetti and Meatballs

### Solutions

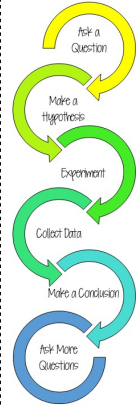
- A solution is two or more substances mixed together.
- The substances cannot be easily separated and the combination creates a new substance.
- One substance dissolves into another.



- Examples:**
- Sugar and water
  - Lemonade
  - Hot Chocolate
  - Salt and Water

## Scientific Method

The Scientific Method is a set of steps that help scientists make observations and test out their theories so they can better understand the world.



**Ask a Question:** Start off by thinking about what you want to know. What are you curious about?

**Make a Hypothesis:** Make a prediction based on the information you already know. A hypothesis is an educated guess.

**Experiment:** Design an experiment to test your guess. You will need materials and a set procedure.

**Collect Data:** Make observations and record what you see happening in a chart, table, or graph.

**Make a Conclusion:** A conclusion is a generalization you can make based off of the data you collected during the experiment.

## Types of Energy

Energy is the ability to do work. Energy comes in many different forms.

<b>M</b> Mechanical	Mechanical energy is movement. It is created by a machine or moving part. <b>EXAMPLES:</b> bicycle, gears, scissors, wind-up toy, fan
<b>E</b> Electrical	Electrical energy is caused by the flow of electrons. It travels in circuits. <b>EXAMPLES:</b> computer, TV, iPhone, lamps
<b>L</b> Light	Light energy travels in waves through space. You can see light energy. <b>EXAMPLES:</b> Sunlight, fire, flashlights, lights, stars
<b>T</b> Thermal	Thermal Energy is heat. It is created by molecules moving quickly. <b>EXAMPLES:</b> oven, heater, stove, microwave
<b>S</b> Sound	Sound Energy is heard. It is made by vibrating objects. <b>EXAMPLES:</b> talking, singing, music, bells, chimes, sonar

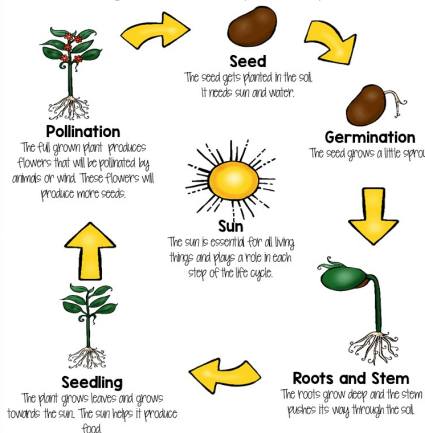
## Electrical Circuits

Electrical energy is from the flow of moving electrons. Electrons move through a path called a circuit. Electrical energy can produce other forms of energy such as thermal, sound, and light.

<p><b>Open Circuit</b> An incomplete path of electricity</p> <p>"If its open it's broken"</p>	<p><b>Closed Circuit</b> A complete path of electricity</p> <p>"If its closed it flows"</p>
<p><b>Series Circuit</b> Electrons flow in one path. A break in the circuit will shut down the current.</p>	<p><b>Parallel Circuit</b> Electrons can flow through more than one path. A break in the circuit might only shut down part of it.</p>

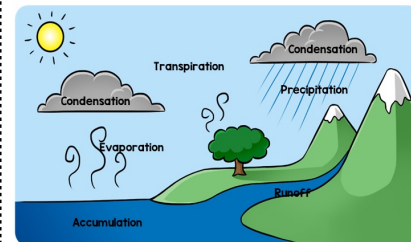
## Plant Life Cycle

All living things have a life cycle. A life cycle is the stages of development and growth living things go through. This is a life cycle of a plant.



## The Water Cycle

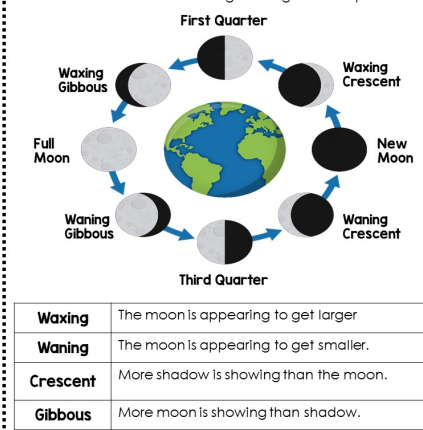
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## Moon Phases

The moon travels around the earth. As the moon travels it goes through different phases. There are 8 different moon phases that reflect the amount of sunlight reflecting off the moon. It takes one month for the moon to go through all of its phases.



## Insulators & Conductors

Insulators and Conductors help with the flow of electrical energy.

**Insulators** stop the transfer of energy. They slow down the energy and make it difficult for it to pass through the object.



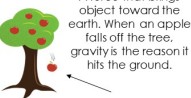
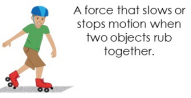

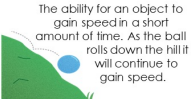
**Conductors** help the transfer of energy. They allow energy to easily pass through the object.

<p><b>Electrical Insulators</b></p> <p>What do all these insulators have in common?</p>	<p><b>Electrical Conductors</b></p> <p>What do all these conductors have in common?</p>
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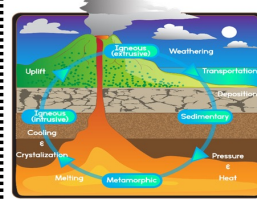
# A LOOK INSIDE...

## Force & Motion



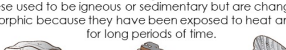
Force is the energy it takes do to work. When you push or pull an object it takes energy to get that object to move. Motion is the change in position an object experiences because of a force applied.

<p><b>Push</b></p> <p>A force to move something away from you.</p> 	<p><b>Pull</b></p> <p>A force to move something closer to you.</p> 
<p><b>Gravity</b></p> <p>A force that brings object toward the earth. When an apple falls off the tree, gravity is the reason it hits the ground.</p> 	<p><b>Friction</b></p> <p>A force that slows or stops motion when two objects rub together.</p> 
<p><b>Magnetism</b></p> <p>A force that attracts or repels objects. Opposite poles attract and like poles repel. Magnets can stick to iron, nickel and cobalt.</p> 	<p><b>Acceleration</b></p> <p>The ability for an object to gain speed in a short amount of time. As the ball rolls down the hill it will continue to gain speed.</p> 

## The Rock Cycle

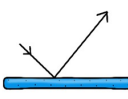


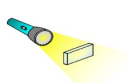
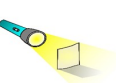
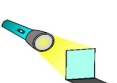


There are three types of rocks: igneous, sedimentary, and metaphoric. Rocks are formed over time when there is a change in pressure or temperature.

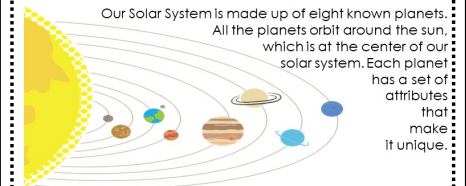
<p><b>Igneous Rocks</b></p> <p>These types of rocks are formed when hot lava or magma from a volcano cools and hardens.</p> 
<p><b>Sedimentary Rock</b></p> <p>These types of rocks are formed when pressure is applied to layers of sediment.</p> 
<p><b>Metamorphic Rock</b></p> <p>These used to be igneous or sedimentary but are changed to metamorphic because they have been exposed to heat and pressure for long periods of time.</p> 










## Light Transmission

Light travels in a straight line. It can travel through different types of matter and environments such as air, water, glass, and even the vacuum of outer space. Light reacts differently depending on what it encounters.

<p><b>Reflection</b></p> <p>This refers to the bouncing back of light.</p> 	<p><b>Refraction</b></p> <p>This refers to the bending of light.</p> 	<p><b>Absorption</b></p> <p>This refers to an object taking in light.</p> 
<p><b>Transparent</b></p> <p>This refers to an object that lets all the light travel through it.</p> 	<p><b>Translucent</b></p> <p>This refers to an object that lets some of the light travel through it.</p> 	<p><b>Opaque</b></p> <p>This refers to an object that lets no light travel through it.</p> 


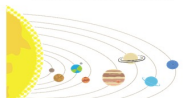
## The Solar System



<p><b>Mercury</b></p>  <p>Mercury is the smallest planet.</p>	<p><b>Venus</b></p>  <p>Venus is the hottest planet.</p>	<p><b>Earth</b></p>  <p>Earth is the only planet with life.</p>
<p><b>Mars</b></p>  <p>Mars is known as the red planet.</p>	<p><b>Jupiter</b></p>  <p>Jupiter is the largest planet.</p>	<p><b>Saturn</b></p>  <p>Saturn is known for its ring system.</p>
<p><b>Uranus</b></p>  <p>Uranus has two dark rings.</p>	<p><b>Neptune</b></p>  <p>Neptune is the farthest planet from the sun.</p>	<p><b>Pluto</b></p>  <p>Pluto used to be a planet, but is now considered a dwarf planet.</p>

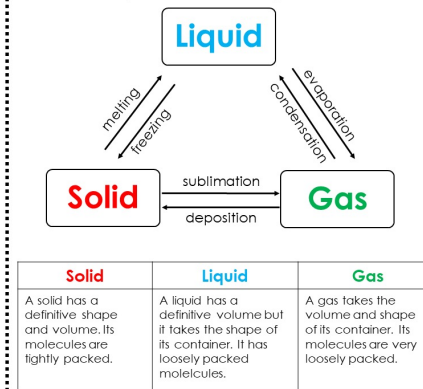
## Rotation & Revolution

The earth rotates and revolves. Both concepts are important for us to understand. The rotation and revolution of the earth have an impact on our understanding of time.

<p><b>Rotation</b></p> <p>Think: To spin</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Earth rotates (spins or turns) on its axis.</li> <li>It takes 24 hours for the Earth to rotate all the way around.</li> <li>The rotation of the Earth causes us to experience day and night.</li> <li>One complete rotation is equal to one 24 hour day.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Revolution</b></p> <p>Think: To travel around</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Earth and all the planets revolve (orbit) around the sun.</li> <li>It takes 365 days for the Earth to travel all the way around the sun.</li> <li>The rotation of the earth causes us to experience the four seasons.</li> <li>One complete revolution is equal to one 365 day year.</li> </ul>
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## States of Matter

Matter is anything that takes up space. Everything can be categorized into the three different states of matter: Matter can change its state when it experiences a change in temperature and/or pressure.



## Natural Resources

Natural Resources are the things we get from the earth. Natural Resources can either be renewable or non-renewable.

<b>Renewable</b>	<p>Renewable Resources can be replaced and replenished in our lifetime.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b></p> <p>•Sun •Wind •Water •Soil •Plants</p>			
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Advantages</th> <th>Disadvantages</th> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable</li> <li>Requires little maintenance</li> <li>Produce little waste</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Difficult to produce large quantities</li> <li>The reliability of supply is often dependent on weather</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	Advantages	Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable</li> <li>Requires little maintenance</li> <li>Produce little waste</li> </ul>
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<b>Non-Renewable</b>	<p>Non-Renewable Resources cannot be replaced in our lifetime. They do not renew quickly.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b></p> <p>•Coal •Oil •Diamond •Fossil Fuel</p>			
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