LIGHT WAVE
REFLECTION, ABSORPTION, TRANSMISSION
Science Reading

Scroll Through

To take a peek inside!

Help students learn about <u>Light wave transmission</u>, <u>reflection, and absorption</u> and test their comprehension with these easy to read science reading passages.

Why? SCIENCE READING PASSAGES?

- Increase science literacy in the classroom
- Simple passages to help students comprehend the information
- Note-taking template to help students interact with the reading
- Worksheets to review and apply their knowledge
- Reinforcement task cards to continue their understanding

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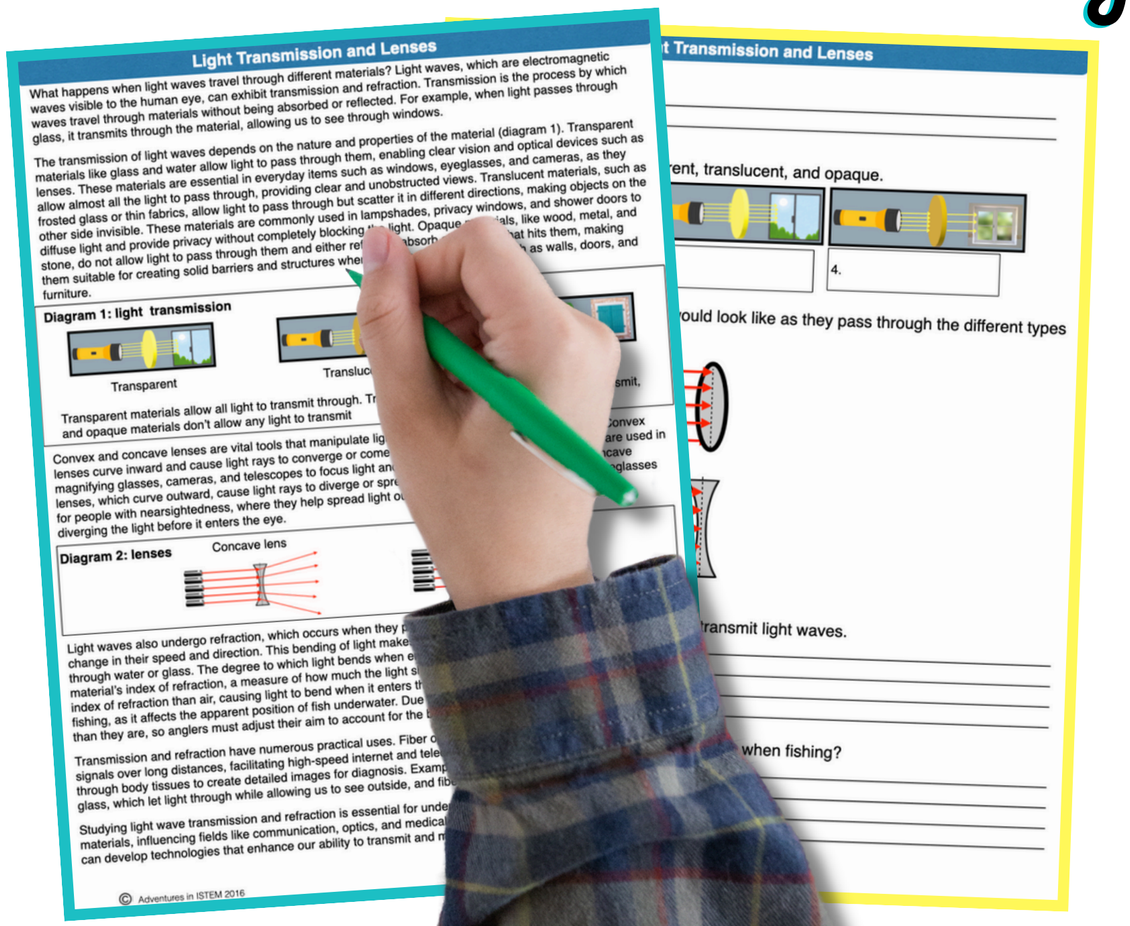
Science Reading



What Are students Doing?

- ☑ **Marking the text**
- ☑ **Filling in the guided note-taking template**
- ☑ **Reviewing and applying their knowledge**
- ☑ **Reinforcing their understanding**

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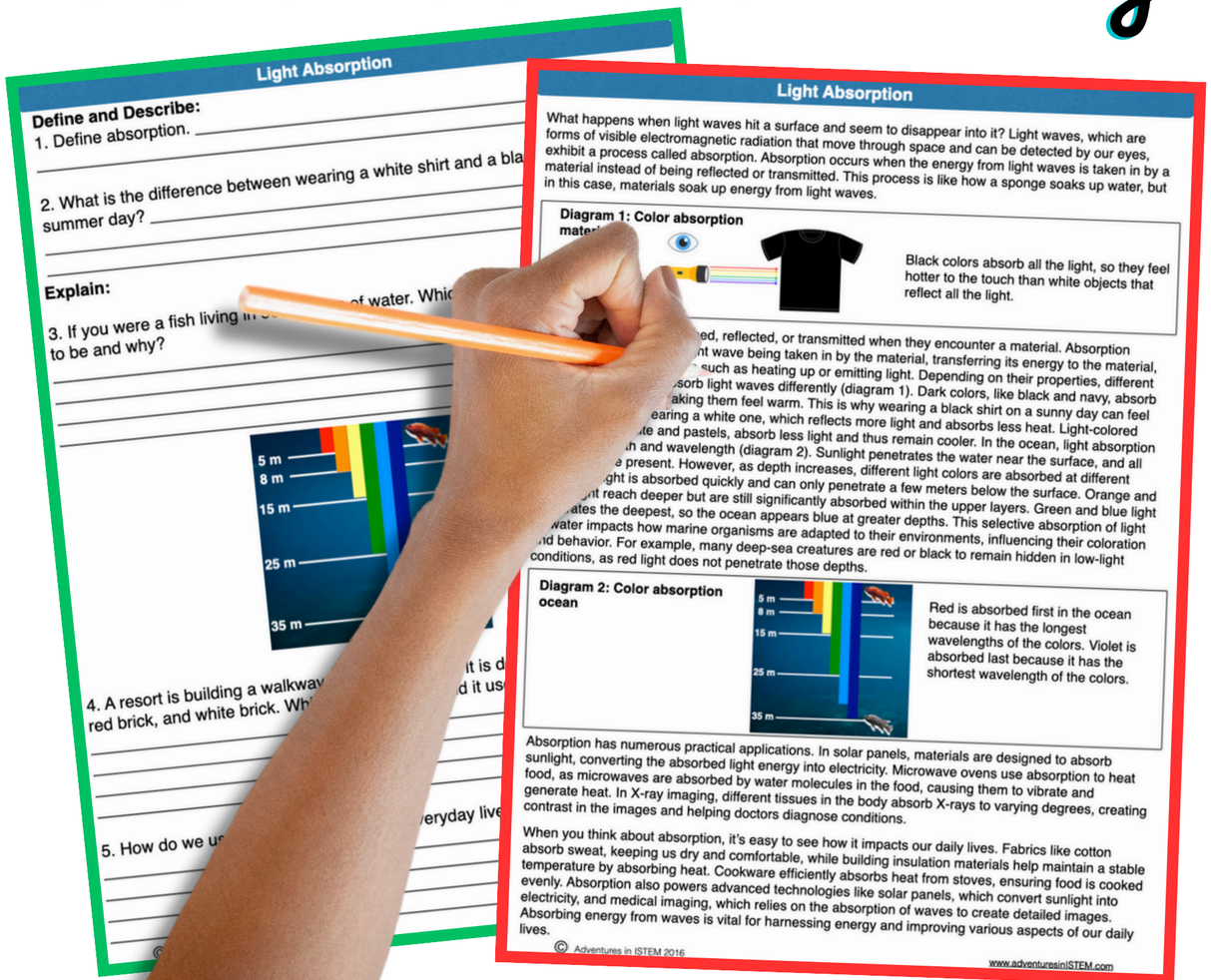

Different ways to use the *science readings*

- ☑ **Substitute plan on days you will be out**
- ☑ **Introduction of the material at the beginning of the unit**
- ☑ **During the explain phase of the 5E model**
- ☑ **As part of a science station**
- ☑ **For reteach to reinforcing their understanding**
- ☑ **During the review at the end of the unit**

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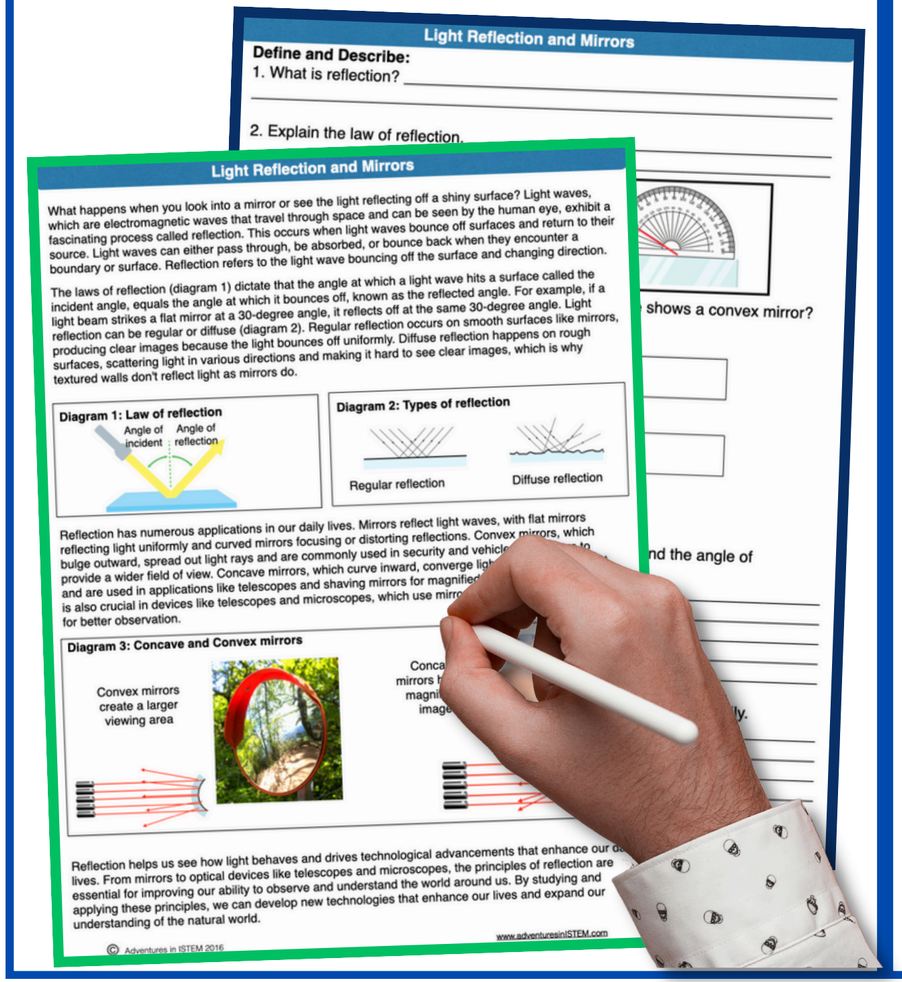

Check out what teachers just like you have said about these product:

★★★★★

“I have incorporated these into my regular lessons and could not be more pleased. They are thorough, engaging and fun. I am very pleased with this purchase.” Rahim

★★★★★

“Perfect sub activities! Bought the bundle so I would have something for every unit. If there was nuclear section that would be icing on the cake! :) Maybe in the future?” Karis

★★★★★

“This was a wonderful and engaging resource. My students were able to take a lot from it, and I loved how easy it was to prep it out. “- Christine

Resource *includes*

- ☑ 3 Reading Passages
- ☑ 3 Note-taking guides
- ☑ 3 Comprehension Worksheets
- ☑ 4 Task cards
- ☑ Answer key
- ☑ Digital version

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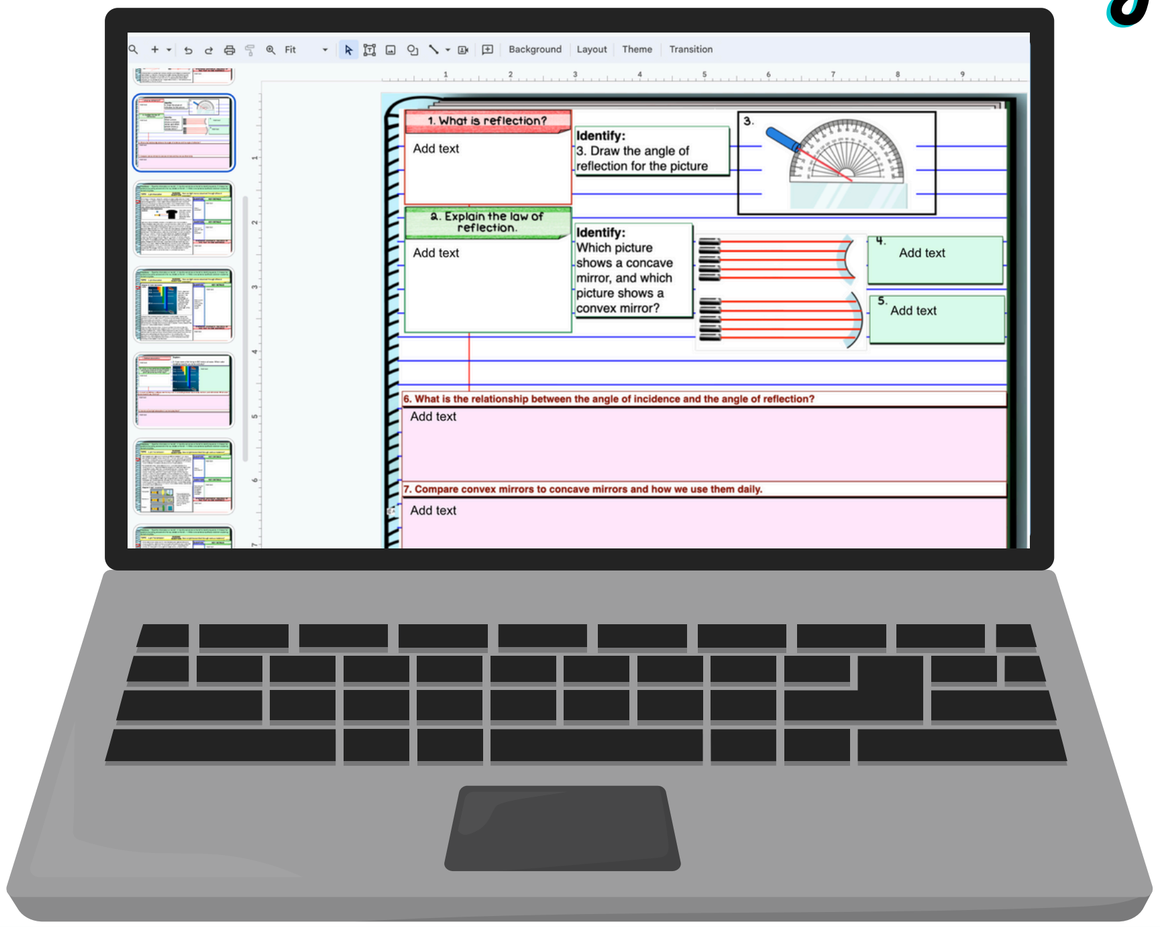

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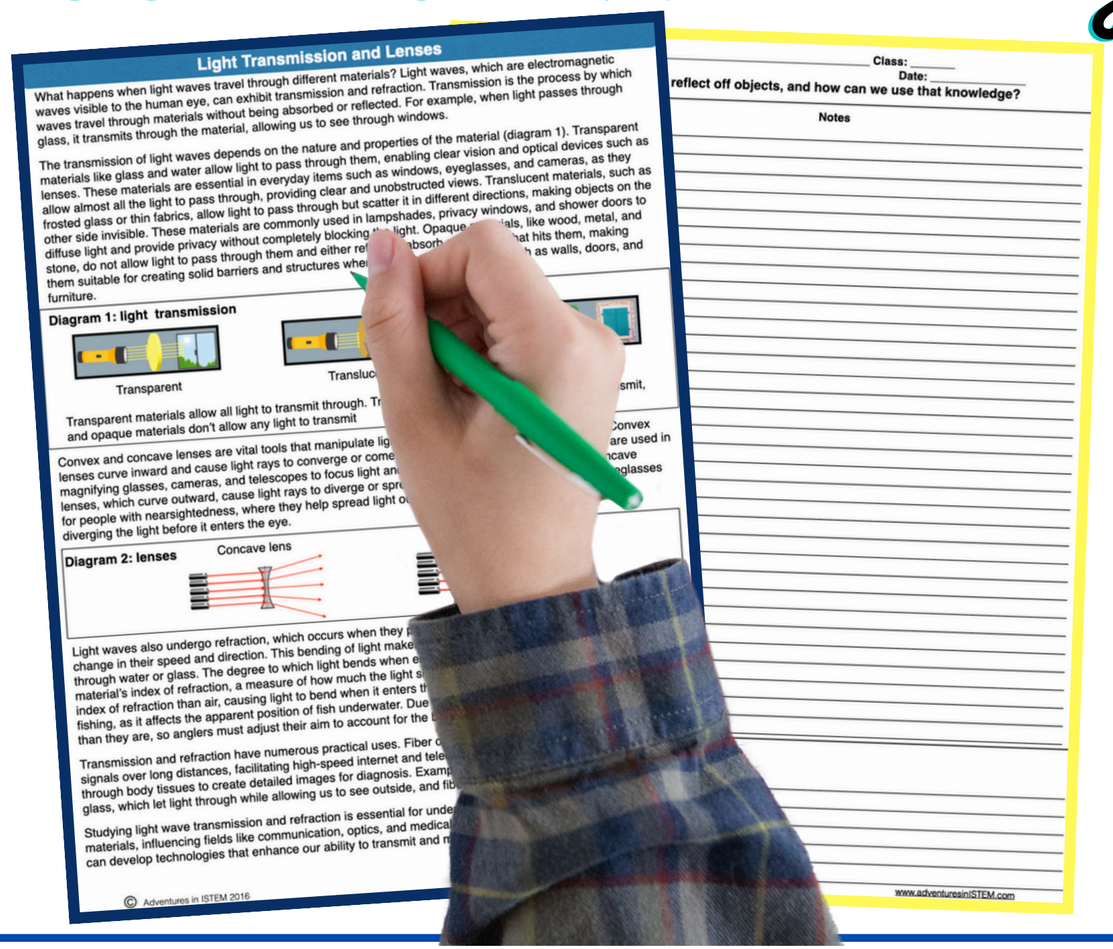
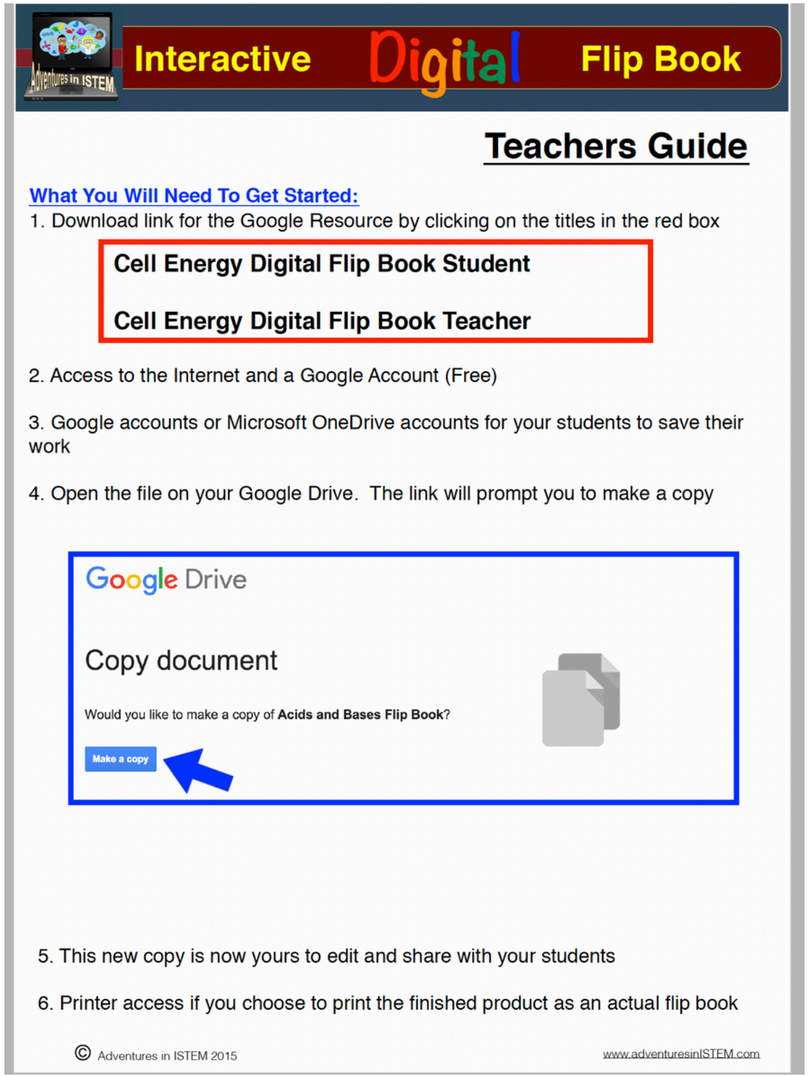


Topics Included

- ☑ **Reflection including Mirrors (convex and concave)**
- ☑ **Absorption**
- ☑ **Transmission including angle of refraction and lenses (convex and concave)**

HOW TO USE THE RESOURCE IN 3 simple steps

1. Print the PDF version, make copies, and hand out to students
2. Use the digital version by clicking the titles in the RED BOX to make your own copy (found at the end of the PDF)
3. Share the resource with your students using your favorite LMS (Google Classroom, Powerschool (schoology), Canva...)



Interactive Digital Flip Book

Teachers Guide

What You Will Need To Get Started:

1. Download link for the Google Resource by clicking on the titles in the red box

Cell Energy Digital Flip Book Student

Cell Energy Digital Flip Book Teacher

2. Access to the Internet and a Google Account (Free)

3. Google accounts or Microsoft OneDrive accounts for your students to save their work

4. Open the file on your Google Drive. The link will prompt you to make a copy

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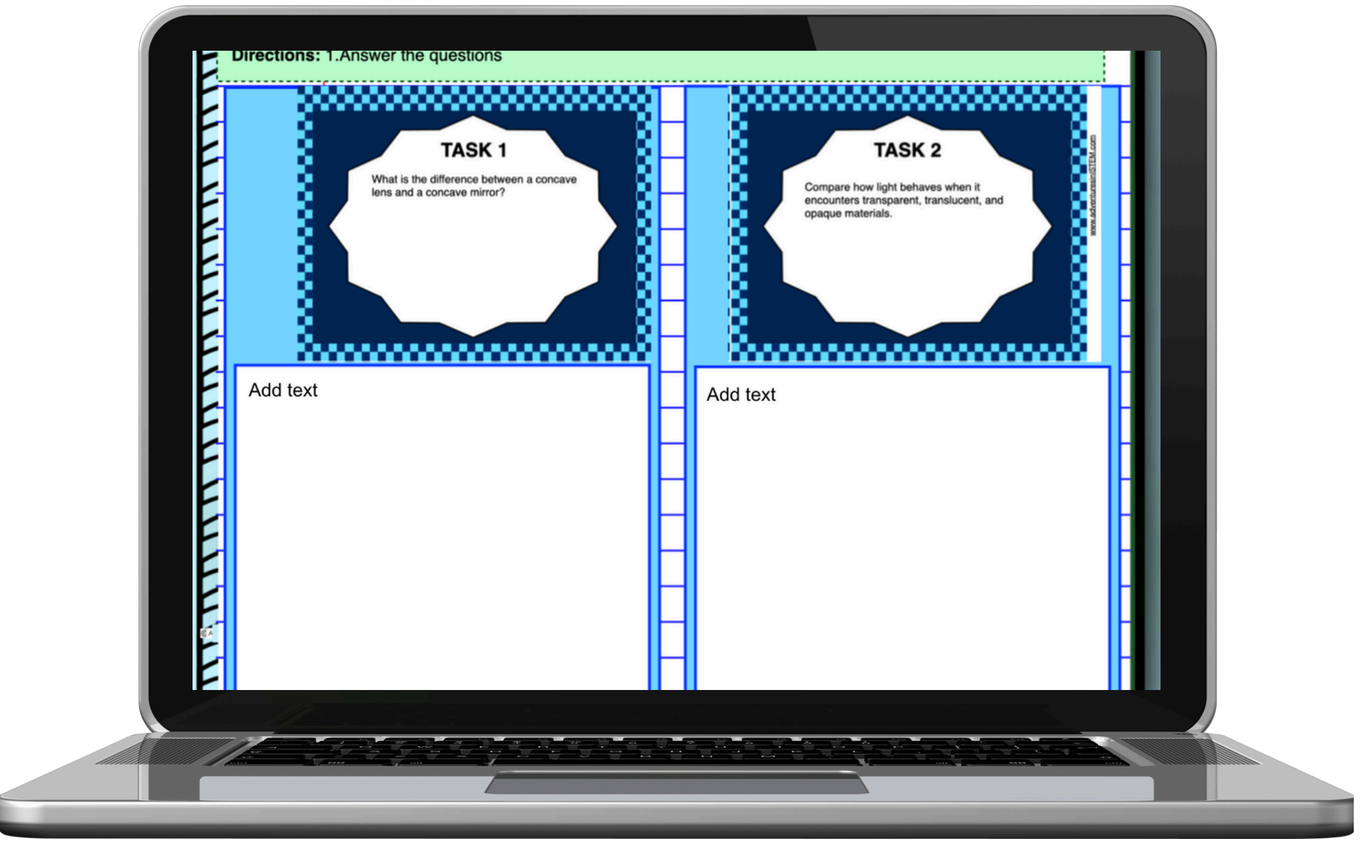

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Leave a review

Physical Science Readings

Physical Science Reading Comprehension Passages Units Covered:

- Chemistry
- Matter
- Force
- Motion
- Energy
- Waves

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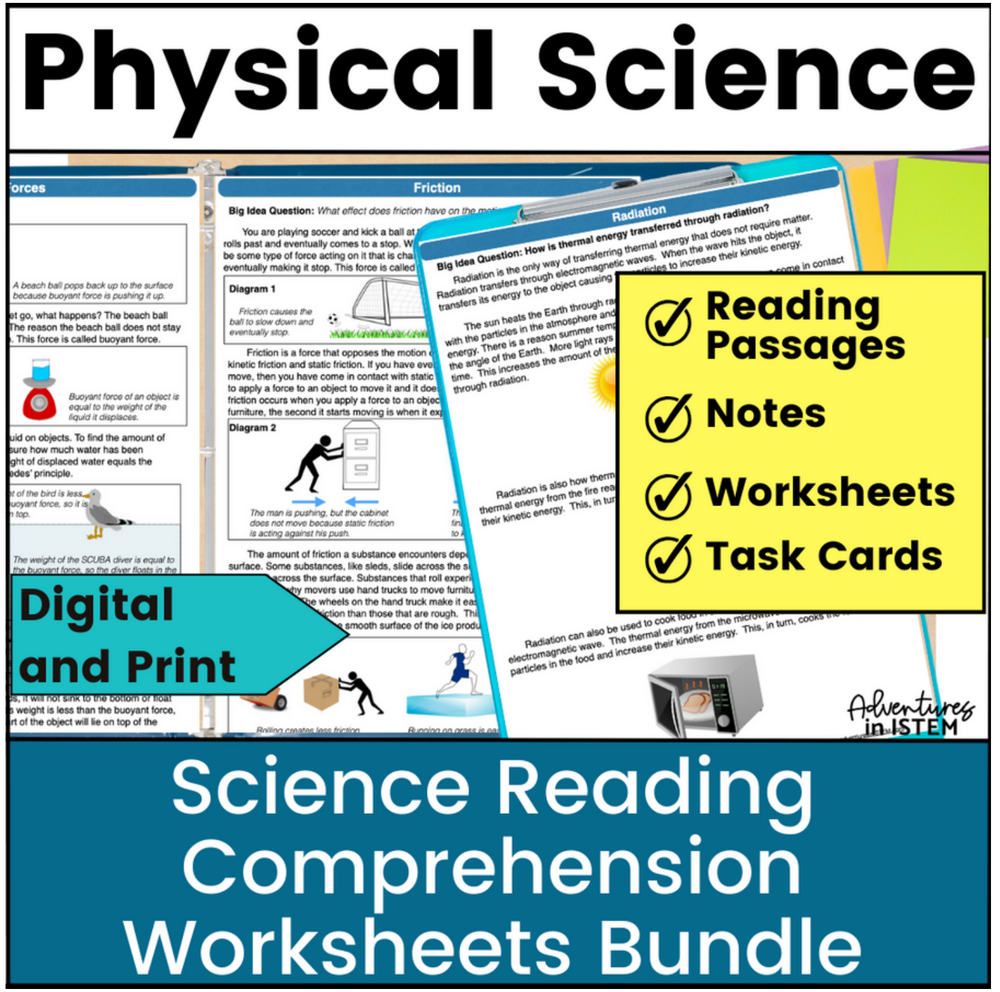


Free Sample

You can print the following pages for a free sample of what a science reading looks like and how you could use it in your classroom. Click the title in the red box for the digital version of the reading.

What You Will Need To Get Started:

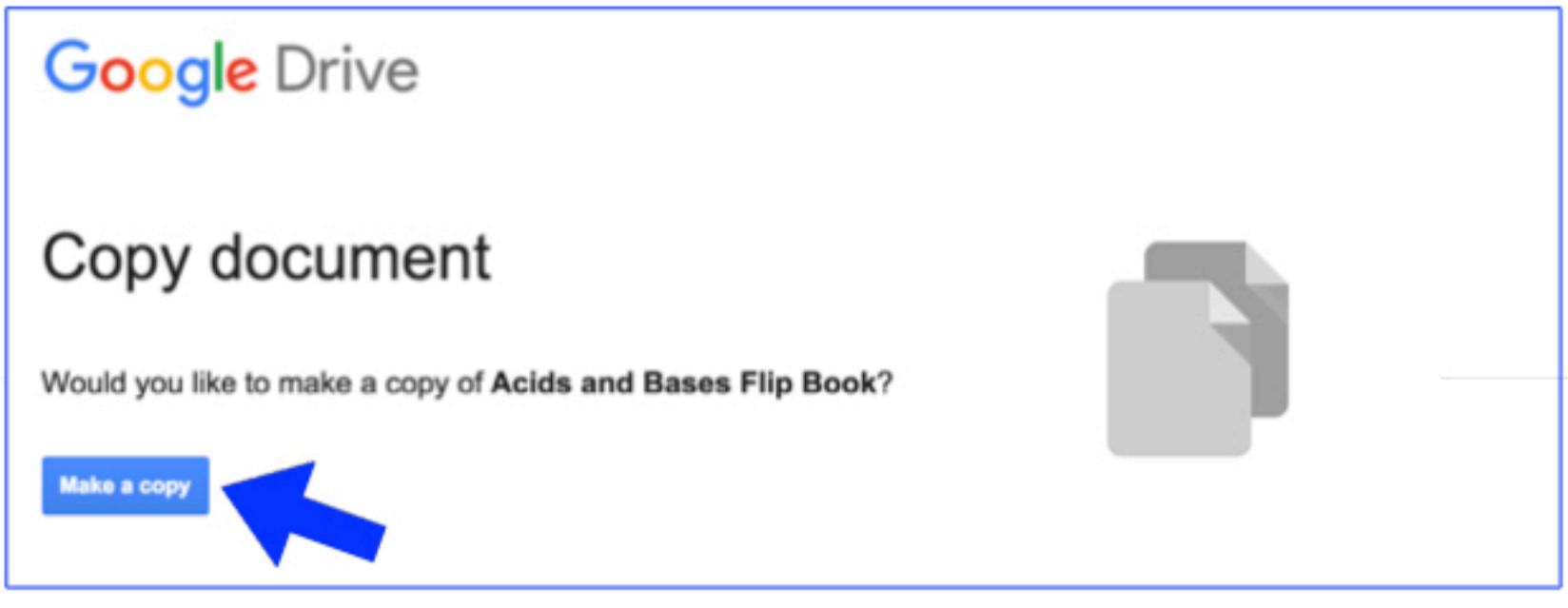
1. Download link for the Google Resource by clicking on the titles in the red box

Outer Planets Guided Reading Digital Notes

2. Access to the Internet and a Google Account (Free)

3. Google accounts or Microsoft OneDrive accounts for your students to save their work

4. Open the file on your Google Drive. The link will prompt you to make a copy



5. This new copy is now yours to edit and share with your students

6. Printer access if you choose to print the finished product as an actual flip book

Outer Planets

Big Idea Question: *Why are they called gas giants? What are some key characteristics?*

The outer solar system is made up of four gas giants. They are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Since they are so far away from the Sun, they are able to hold onto their gas atmospheres and are made up mostly of gas but have solid rocky cores. Because they are so massive, they have a greater gravity than the terrestrial planets. They are also much colder than the terrestrial planets since they are so far away from the Sun. They also all have rings, and many planetary satellites.

Basic facts:

Jupiter: Largest planet in our solar system. Its mass is twice as much as the other seven planets combined. Now that's massive! It is made up mostly of hydrogen gas, and it is know for its massive storm—which is more like a hurricane that is the size of three Earths put together. Since it is made up of mostly gas, it is able to spin around pretty quickly. In one Earth day, Jupiter will have had three days. Now that's fast! It also has the most planetary satellites. To date, the number is at 67. It has the most gravity of all the planets.

Saturn: This planet is known for its many rings that circle it which are made of gas and ice. It is the least dense of all planets. In fact, if you put Saturn in a tub of water, it would actually float. It's amazing that something that massive could actually float. Crazy. Its atmosphere is mostly helium and hydrogen and its gravity pull could tear a comet apart if one got close enough.

Uranus: This planet does not reflect much light since it is so far from the sun. We know about it from our space probes that we sent out into space. The methane gas in its atmosphere is what gives it its greenish color. The rotation of Uranus is unique because it is so tilted it actually spins on its side. Its poles would be found in the same location as our equator, weird. This rotation causes one pole to be in complete darkness for half of its revolution. Could you imagine having night last half a year and a day lasting the other half?

Neptune: The outermost planet in the solar system. Its blue color is caused by its methane gas in its atmosphere. There is a hurricane-like storm that is the size of Earth. It has the fastest winds of any of the planets moving at more than 1,000 km/h (a high wind on Earth is considered 100km/hr).

				
Distance from Sun	5 AU	9 AU	19 AU	30 AU
Rotation (day/night)	9 hours	10 hours	17 hours	16 hours
Revolution (year)	11 Earth years	29 Earth years	83 Earth years	163 Earth years
Diameter (size)	142,984 km	120,536 km	51,118 km	49,528 km
Density	1.33 g/cm^3	0.69 g/cm^3	1.27 g/cm^3	1.64 g/cm^3
Gravity	236% of Earth's	92% of Earth's	89% of Earth's	112% of Earth's
Planetary Satellites	67	62	27	14

The planet information is current as of April 2015

Name: _____ **Class:** _____

Topic: Outer Planets **Date:** _____

Big Idea Question: Why are they called gas giants? What are some key characteristics?

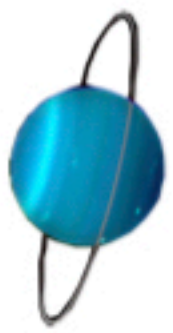
Questions	Notes
What do the outer planets have in common?	
What is a unique characteristic about each outer planet?	
Which planet is the most similar to Jupiter?	

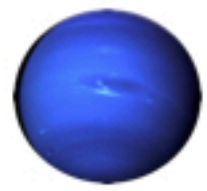
Summary:

Outer Planets

1. Comparing the planets: Fill in the data table

	1	2	3	4
place the planets in order from closest to the Sun to furthest from the Sun				
place the planets in order from shortest day to longest day				
place the planets in order from shortest year to longest year				
place the planets in order from smallest size to largest size				
place the planets in order from least dense to most dense				
place the planets in order from least amount of planetary satellites to most amount of planetary satellites				





2. **Using Patterns:** Compare the number of planetary satellites to the diameter, location from the Sun, and the density. Which characteristic do you think has the most influence on how many planetary satellites an outer planet will have?

3. Why do you think the characteristic you choose in question 2 has more influence on the number of planetary satellites than the other characteristics? Explain.

4. Thinking beyond the table, what is another factor that could be influencing the number of planetary satellites the outer planets have? Explain.

Adventures in ISTEM

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