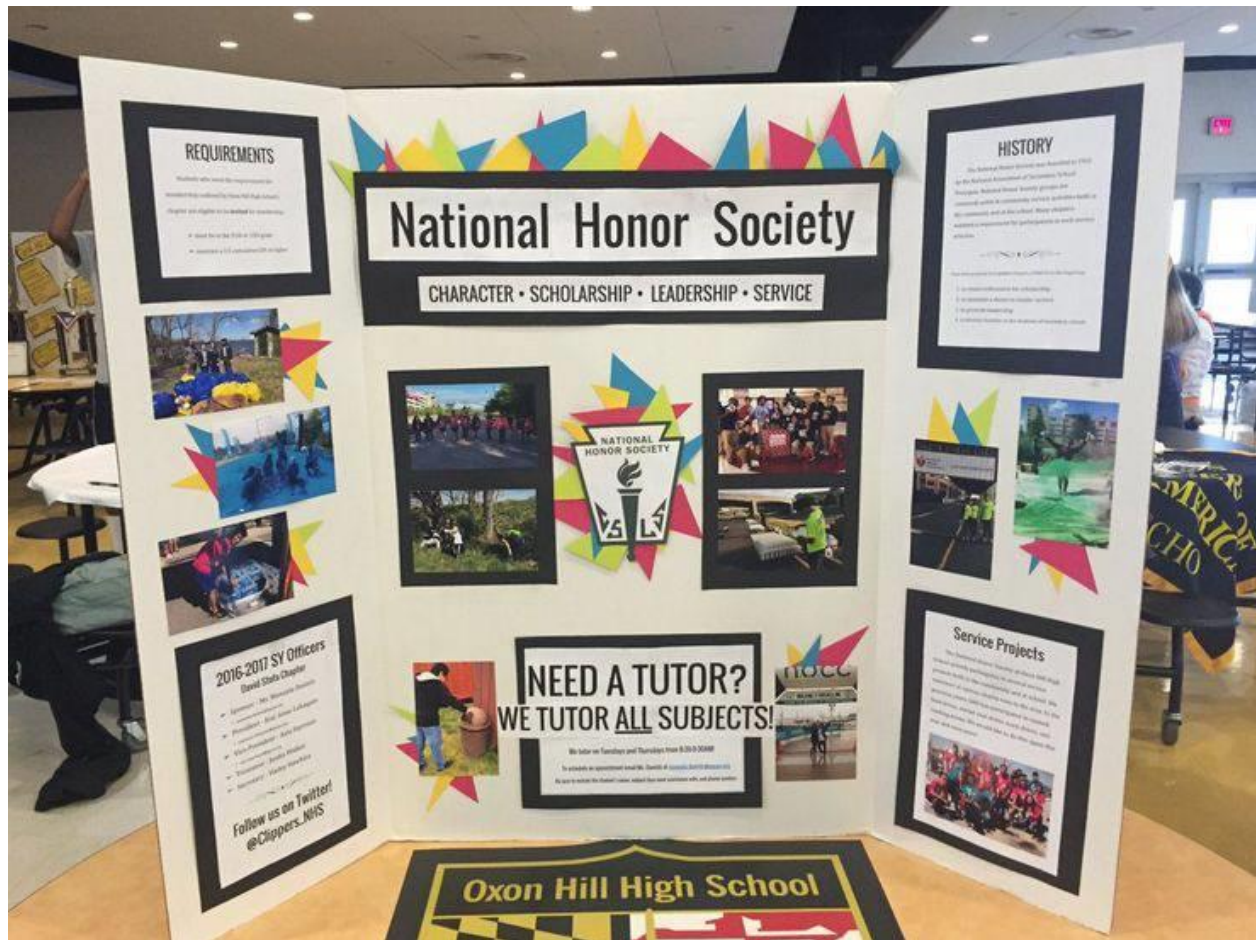


به نام خدا

در هنگام ساخت پوستر حتما موارد زیر را رعایت کنید:

- ۱- گروه ها ۱ یا ۲ نفره باید باشد
- ۲- بعد از تشکیل گروه موضوع پوستر را انتخاب کنید (موضوع باید از بین یونیت های ۱۱ تا ۲۰ باشد. موضوع از کتاب هست و از لغات و گرامر ان یونیت باید در ارائه استفاده شود).
- ۳- پوستر باید دارای عکس و متن باشد (سایزش نسبت به اندازه پوستر تون باشد. فضای خالی یا استفاده نشده نباید داشته باشد)
- ۴- متن پوستر باید تایپ شده و بدون غلط املائی باشد
- ۵- فونت Sassoon infant باشد
- ۶- رنگ پوستر دلخواه هست
- ۷- پوستر باید شناسنامه داشته باشد (اسم/مقطع تحصیلی/ سطح / اسم معلم). و در سمت چپ و پایین چسبانده شود.
Name:/Grade:/Level:/Teacher's name:
- ۸- سایز پوستر بزرگ باشد (طول حداقل ۹۰ و عرض حداقل ۷۰ باشد).
- ۹- موضوع پوستر وسط بالا چسبانده یا نوشته شود.
- ۱۰- پوستر باید سه قسمت داشته باشد
- ۱۱- حتما از خلاقیتتون استفاده کنید (رنگ/تزیین/عکس های با کیفیت و متنوع و.....).
- ۱۲- قبل از چسباندن عکس و متن حتما با من چک شود.
- ۱۳- توجه داشته باشید که دانش آموز باید پوستر را ارایه دهد پس به تلفظ لغات و گرامر ها تسلط کافی داشته باشید و در صورت هرگونه مشکل از من بپرسید.
- ۱۴- پوسترها در روز اختتامیه پایگاه تابستانه به نمایش گذاشته میشود.

نمونه پوستر ها :





QUESTION

What substance grows crystals best?

HYPOTHESIS

If the strong crystalline structure of sugar forms with hot water, then other substances tested will not make as many large crystals.

MATERIALS

- 4 jars
- 2 pieces of string
- 1 paper clip
- 3 string
- 1/2 cup water
- 1 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup salt
- 1/2 cup baking soda
- 1/2 cup alum powder
- 1/2 cup borax
- 1/2 cup epsom salt

growing crystals



BY ABBY STH

CONCLUSION

In conclusion the sugar crystals definitely worked the best.

FUN FACT

Crystals mostly form in a liquid when liquids cool, like magma, and then start to harden slowly. Certain atoms in the liquid cling to each other by electrical forces as they try and become stable. They stay in that pattern that repeats itself that we spoke about earlier to form the crystal.

PROCEDURE

1. Label the jars with the necessary cup and ounce amounts. (1 cup = 8 ounces)
2. Take 2 measurements of string and make 2 identical pieces.
3. Tie one end of each string to the paper clip.
4. Measure and pour 1/2 cup of water into the jars.
5. Measure and add 1 cup of sugar to the jars.
6. Measure and add 1/2 cup of salt to the jars.
7. Measure and add 1/2 cup of borax to the jars.
8. Measure and add 1/2 cup of epsom salt to the jars.
9. Stir the mixtures and let the jars sit overnight.
10. Measure and add 1/2 cup of water to the jars.
11. Measure and add 1/2 cup of sugar to the jars.
12. Measure and add 1/2 cup of salt to the jars.
13. Measure and add 1/2 cup of borax to the jars.
14. Measure and add 1/2 cup of epsom salt to the jars.
15. Stir the mixtures and let the jars sit overnight.
16. Measure and add 1/2 cup of water to the jars.
17. Measure and add 1/2 cup of sugar to the jars.
18. Measure and add 1/2 cup of salt to the jars.
19. Measure and add 1/2 cup of borax to the jars.
20. Measure and add 1/2 cup of epsom salt to the jars.

DATA



RESULT

The results of the experiment showed that sugar crystals grew the most. This was expected because sugar has a strong crystalline structure. The other substances also grew crystals, but they were much smaller and less numerous. This supports the hypothesis that sugar forms with hot water more effectively than other substances.

LA BOBINA DE TESLA

Nikola Tesla

Nacido en 1856 en Smiljan, en el actual Croacia, Tesla fue un ingeniero, inventor, científico y visionario serbio. Es conocido por su trabajo en el desarrollo de la bobina de Tesla, la corriente alterna, el motor de inducción y el sistema de transmisión inalámbrica de energía. Su trabajo en la corriente alterna y el campo de electromagnetismo influyó en el desarrollo de la electricidad moderna. Tesla es considerado uno de los inventores más importantes de la historia de la ingeniería eléctrica y la física.



¿Qué es una Bobina de Tesla?

Una bobina de Tesla es un tipo de transformador en el que sus bobinas primarias son bobinas autoinductivas, tiene bobinas primarias y una bobina secundaria. Fue inventada por Nikola Tesla en 1887 para la transmisión inalámbrica de energía.



¿Para qué se usa?

Una bobina para generar ondas electromagnéticas, se usa en sistemas para comunicaciones de radio, en sistemas de transmisión de energía inalámbrica, en sistemas de transmisión de energía inalámbrica, en sistemas de transmisión de energía inalámbrica, en sistemas de transmisión de energía inalámbrica.

Electromagnetismo

El magnetismo es una fuerza que actúa entre los polos de un campo magnético y se relaciona con la electricidad. La electricidad y el magnetismo están relacionados por la ley de inducción de Faraday. Este campo magnético induce una fuerza electromotriz sobre cualquier conductor eléctrico que se mueva dentro de la fuerza del campo. La fuerza del magnetismo es una de las cuatro fuerzas fundamentales de la física.

Inducción electromagnética

La inducción electromagnética es la generación de corriente eléctrica por acción de un campo magnético variable con el tiempo.

Bobina

El magnetismo es una fuerza que actúa entre los polos de un campo magnético y se relaciona con la electricidad. La electricidad y el magnetismo están relacionados por la ley de inducción de Faraday. Este campo magnético induce una fuerza electromotriz sobre cualquier conductor eléctrico que se mueva dentro de la fuerza del campo. La fuerza del magnetismo es una de las cuatro fuerzas fundamentales de la física.

Aplicaciones

La radio



Motor eléctrico



Industria y minería



Las telecomunicaciones





China

中国



economics



China is a rapidly growing economy and is the second largest producer of agricultural products, wheat, corn and rice and just over 50% of the world's cotton. Other countries that export a variety of products are: steel, coal, oil, iron, copper, gold, silver, zinc, lead, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, nickel, manganese, vanadium, chromium, and antimony.

politics



China is a one-party state with the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) as the sole ruling party. The party is led by the General Secretary, who is also the Chairman of the Central Military Commission. The President is the head of state, and the Premier is the head of government.



The Great Canal is considered by many people to be the greatest engineering feat in the world. It is a 1,776-kilometer-long canal that connects the Yellow River in the north with the Yangtze River in the south. It is the longest man-made waterway in the world.

arts

Chinese calligraphy is a traditional art form that has been practiced for over 3,000 years. It is a form of visual art that uses brush and ink to create characters and images. It is considered one of the highest forms of Chinese art.



education



Education is highly valued in China and is considered a key to success. The government invests heavily in education, and there is a strong emphasis on academic achievement. The education system is highly structured and rigorous.

recreation



China has a rich cultural heritage and a variety of recreational activities. From traditional games like Go and Chess to modern sports like basketball and soccer, there are many options for entertainment. The Great Wall of China is a popular tourist attraction.

religion



China is a multi-religious country with a long history of religious diversity. The most prominent religions are Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism. There are also many smaller religious groups and sects. The government has a policy of religious freedom, but there are some restrictions on certain religions.

kinship



Family is highly valued in Chinese culture, and there is a strong emphasis on filial piety. This means that children are expected to respect and care for their parents and ancestors. Family ties are often very close and enduring. The family is considered the basic unit of society.