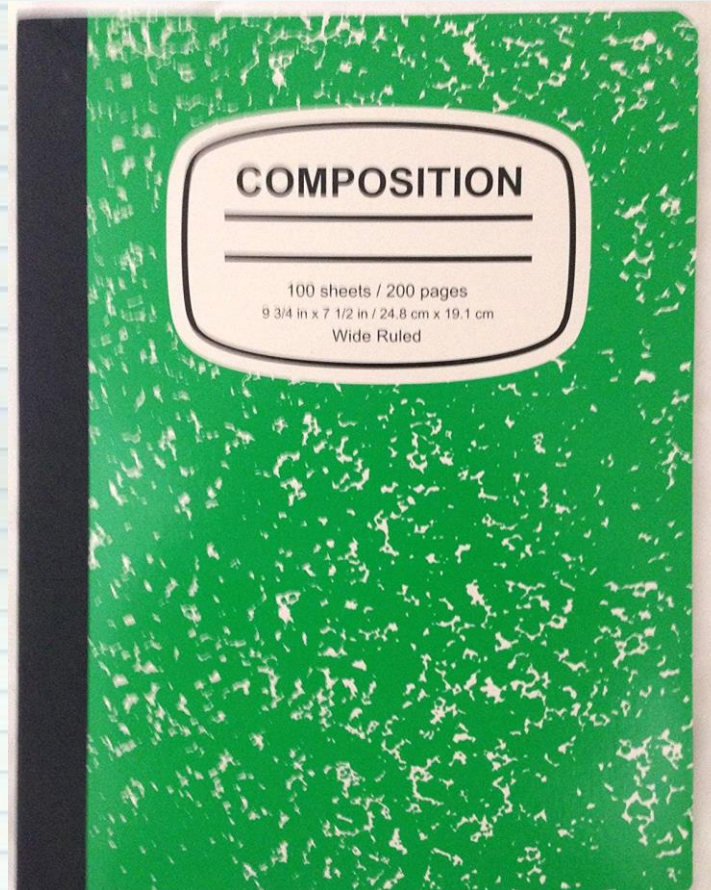
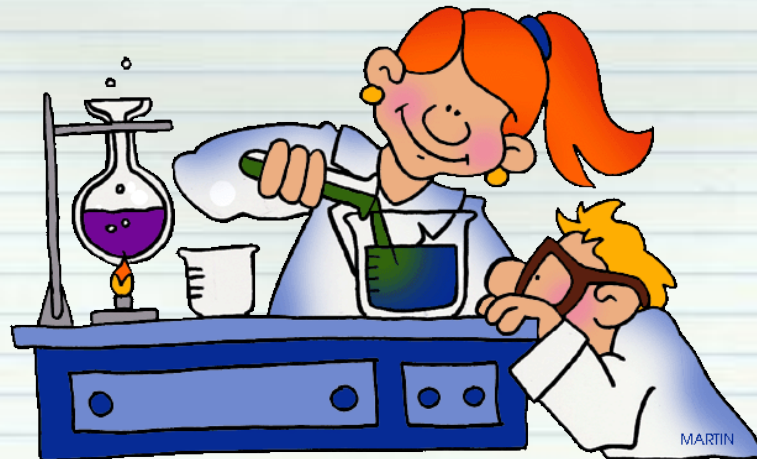


SCIENCE NOTEBOOK

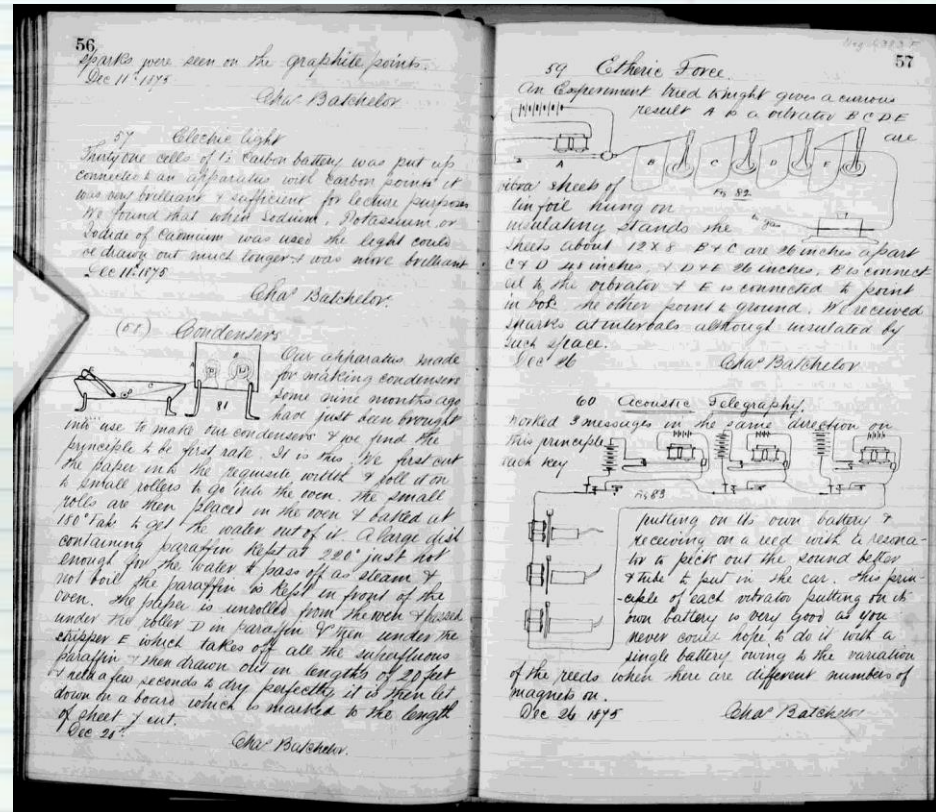
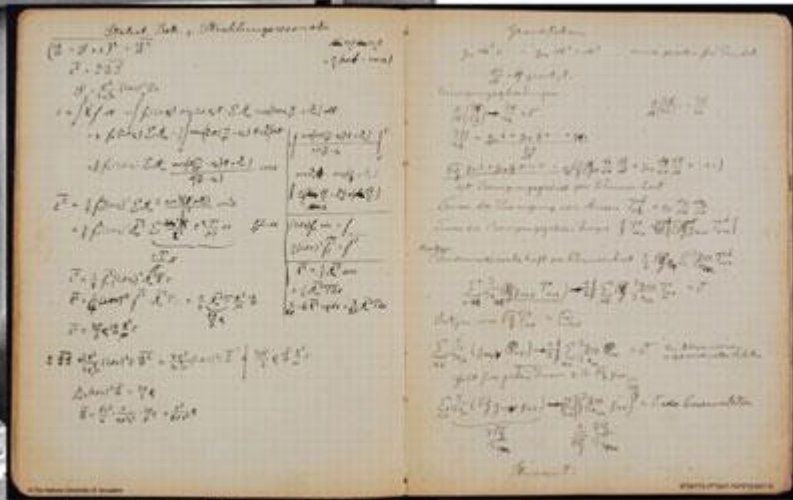


SCIENCE NOTEBOOKS

- A tool for scientists to record their thinking and their learning before, during and after a science investigation.
- Bring this notebook with you everyday to class.
- Most of our stuff from science class will be pasted or taped into this notebook.
- You will be graded on your notebook.



SCIENTISTS USE THESE



START NUMBERING THE PAGES

1

Mead®

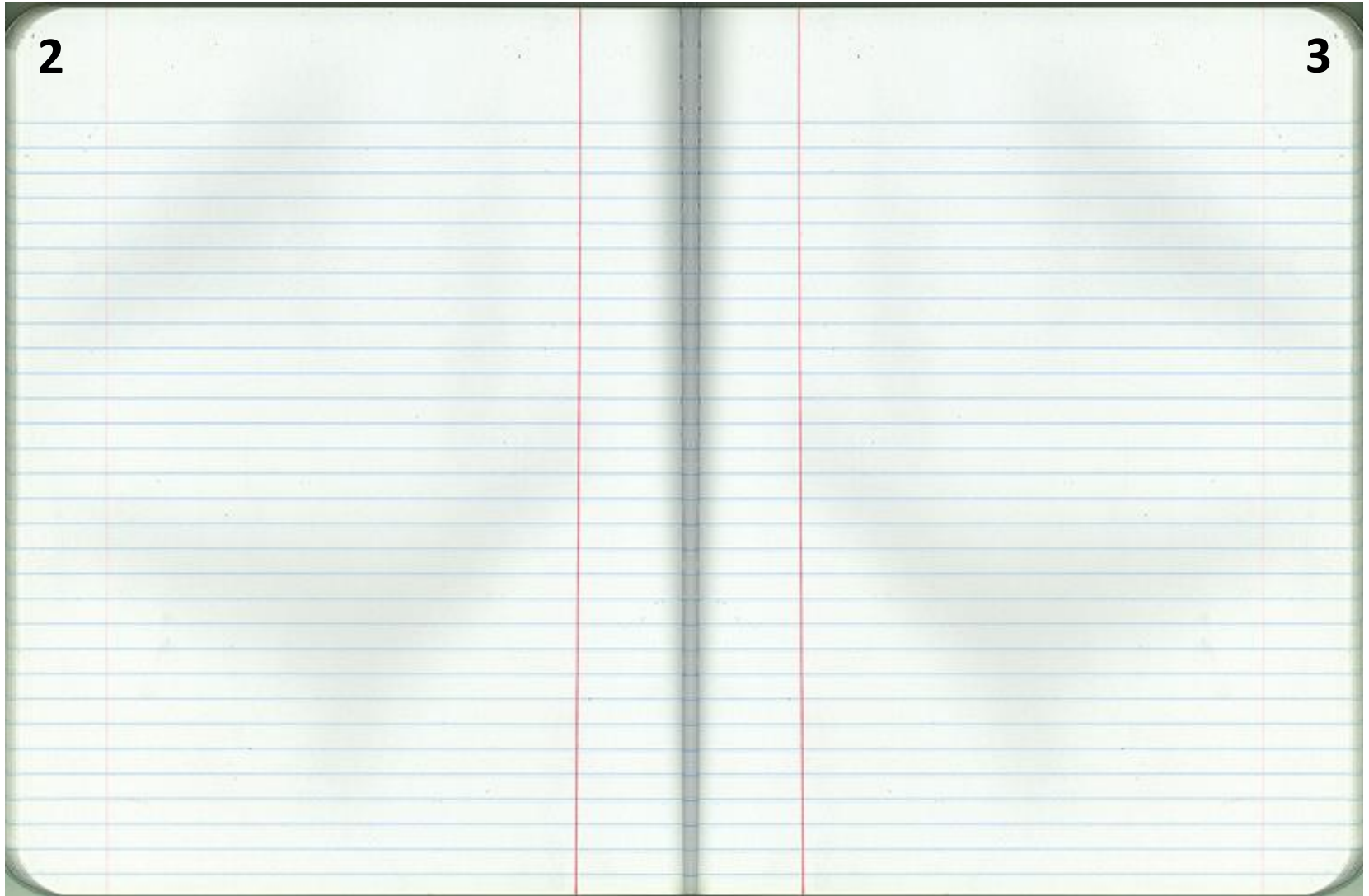
SQUARE
DEAL



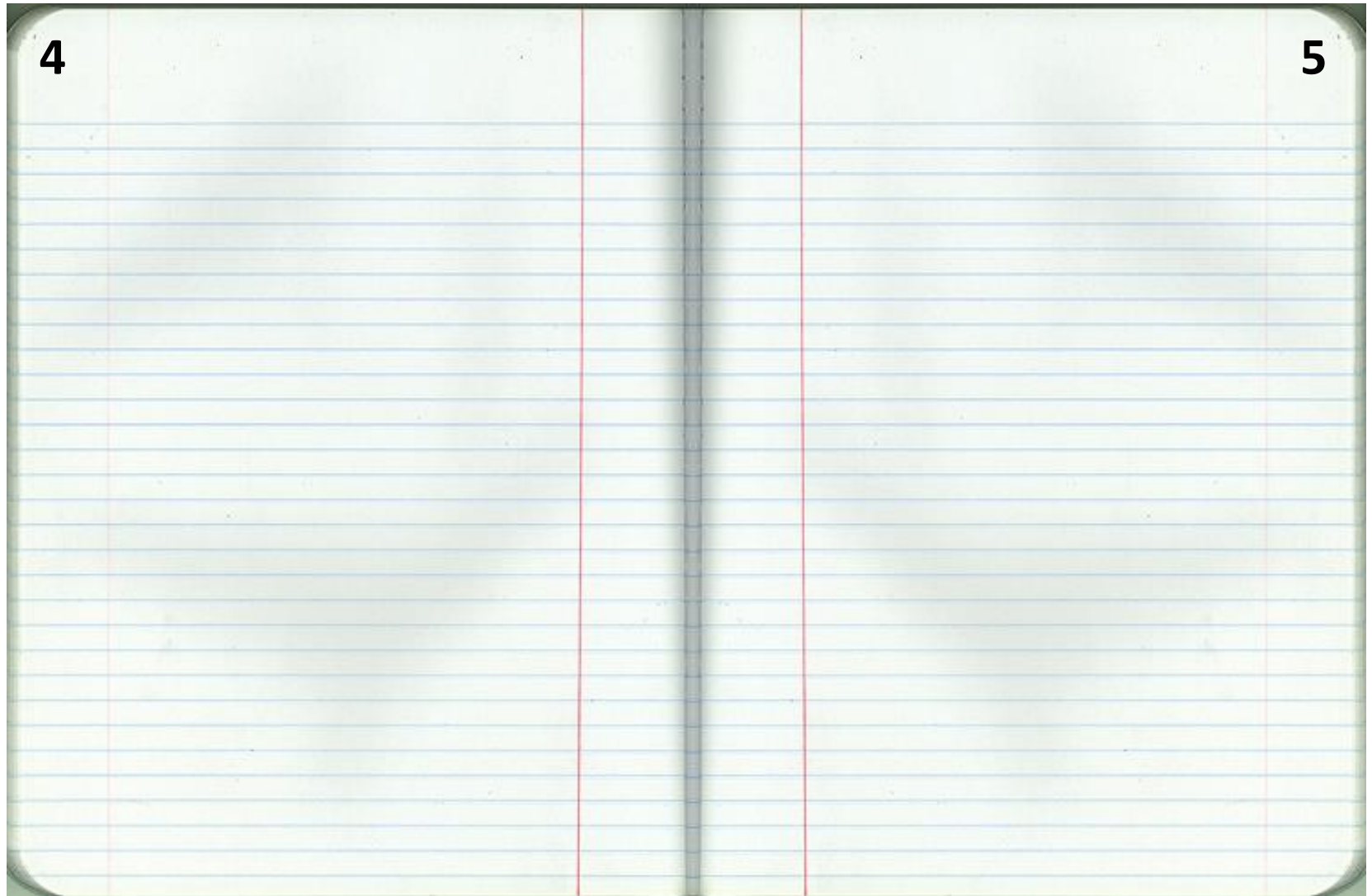
SCHEDULE
HORAIRE / HORARIO

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TIME HEURE HORA								
MONDAY LUNDI LUNES								
TUESDAY MARDI MARTES								
WEDNESDAY MERCREDI MIÉRCOLES								
THURSDAY JEUDI JUEVES								
FRIDAY VENDREDI VIERNES								
SATURDAY SAMEDI SÁBADO								
SUNDAY DIMANCHE DOMINGO								

CONTINUE NUMBERING ALL THE PAGES



CONTINUE NUMBERING ALL THE PAGES



CONTINUE NUMBERING ALL THE PAGES

200

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

CONVERSION TABLE

LENGTH	CAPACITY	WEIGHT
1 meter (m) = 100 cm = 1,000 mm	1 liter (l) = 100 cl = 1,000 ml	1 gram (g) = 100 cg = 1,000 mg
1 millimeter (mm) = .001 m	1 milliliter (ml) = .001 l	1 milligram (mg) = .001 g
1 centimeter (cm) = .01 m	1 centiliter (cl) = .01 l	1 centigram (cg) = .01 g
1 decimeter (dm) = .1 m	1 deciliter (dl) = .1 l	1 decigram (dg) = .1 g
1 decameter (dam) = 10 m	1 decaliter (dal) = 10 l	1 decagram (dag) = 10 g
1 hectometer (hm) = 100 m	1 hectoliter (hl) = 100 l	1 hectogram (hg) = 100 g
1 kilometer (km) = 1,000 m	1 kiloliter (kl) = 1,000 l	1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 g

GRAMMAR RULES

- There are eight parts of speech:
 - NOUN**—the name of a person, place, or thing
 - VERB**—an action word
 - ADJECTIVE**—describes a noun or pronoun
 - ADVERB**—describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb
 - PRONOUN**—substitutes for a noun
 - PREPOSITION**—connects a noun to another part of the sentence
 - CONJUNCTION**—connects words or ideas
 - INTERJECTION**—an exclamation

- Some verbs need helpers.

INCORRECT
I be / You be
I ain't / You ain't
I got to
I seen
I done

CORRECT
I am / You are
I am not / You are not
I have to
I have seen / I saw
I have done / I did

- Its is possessive. It's means "it is" or "it has."
Your is possessive. You're means "you are."

- Which word do I use?
Lay or Lie?
To "lay" is to place an object. To "lie" is to recline.
Affect or Effect?
To "affect" is to influence. To "effect" is to cause.

- Punctuation

A comma is used to group words and phrases that belong together. It is also used to denote a slight pause, as with items in a series and interjections.

A colon is used prior to a list or other elements that rename or restate what has been previously stated.

A semicolon is used to separate independent clauses or to divide a series of longer phrases.

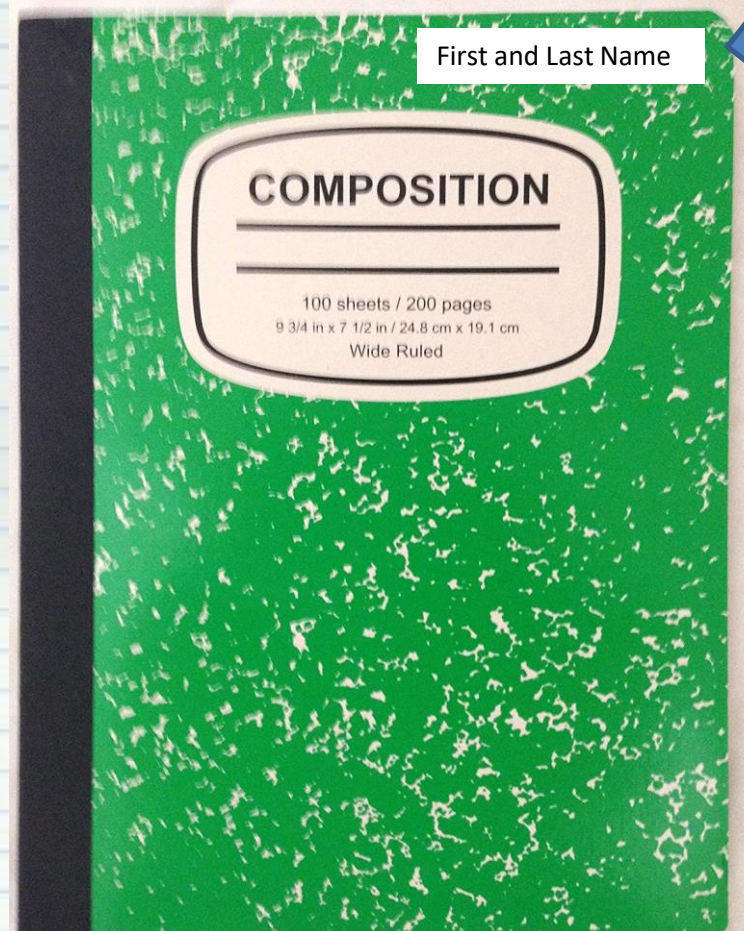
An apostrophe is used to indicate the possessive case of nouns, to form a contraction, and to form the plural of a letter or number.

A hyphen divides one word into syllables or joins multiple words.

Quotation marks are used around the exact words someone spoke. Use with titles of songs, short stories, chapter titles, short plays, episodes of television programs, magazine articles, and poems.

Underlining is used with the titles of books, movies, newspapers, television programs, magazines, and long plays.

SETTING UP THE NOTEBOOK



Do name in
pen so it
lasts all year

SETTING UP THE NOTEBOOK

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

CONVERSION TABLE

LENGTH
1me
1mi
1cm
1dm
1da
1ha
1kb

0 mg
101 g
01 g
1 g
10 g
100 g
100 g
100 g

- The
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Som



I am / You are
I am not / You are not
I have to
I have seen / I saw
I have done / I did

To "lay" is to place an object. To "lie" is to recline.
Affect or Effect?
To "affect" is to influence. To "effect" is to cause.

- Punctuation

A comma is used to group words and phrases that belong together. It is also used to denote a slight pause, as with items in a series and interjections.

A colon is used prior to a list or other elements that rename or restate what has been previously stated.

A semicolon is used to separate independent clauses or to divide a series of longer phrases.

An apostrophe is used to indicate the possessive case of nouns, to form a contraction, and to form the plural of a letter or number.

A hyphen divides one word into syllables or joins multiple words.

Quotation marks are used around the exact words someone spoke. Use with titles of songs, short stories, chapter titles, short plays, episodes of television programs, magazine articles, and poems.

Underlining is used with the titles of books, movies, newspapers, television programs, magazines, and long plays.

NOTEBOOK EXPECTATIONS

- Must have your notebook for class every day.
- DO NOT TEAR PAGES OUT
- **All** pages are properly numbered with odds on the left and evens on the right.
- Papers added are secured with tape or glue. Do not lose any papers as these will be graded periodically.
- Only entries and handouts will be placed in the notebook as directed by teacher.
- Writing is neat and legible.
- Use color and a ruler when creating graphs or charts.
- Writing is reflective and grammatically correct.