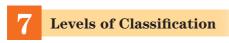


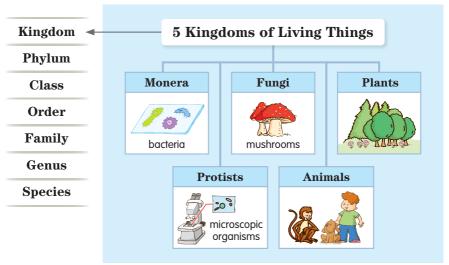
Science



Classification of Living Things

Scientists use a seven-level classification system to organize all living things into groups. Organisms with similar body structures are placed in the same group. There are five kingdoms in the first level of classification.

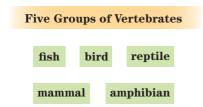




The two main groups of animals are vertebrates and invertebrates.

Vertebrates

All vertebrates have an internal skeleton that is usually made of bones. There are five groups of vertebrates.



Invertebrates

Invertebrates are animals that do not have a backbone. Arthropods are the most diverse of all the invertebrates.

Characteristics of Arthropods

- exoskeleton
- · segmented body
- · compound eyes
- adapted mouthparts
- jointed appendages





Air

Air is matter. It has the following properties.

Properties of Air

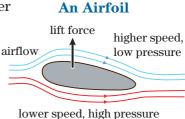
- · has weight
- takes up space
- expands when heated



Bernoulli's Principle

Bernoulli's Principle states that the faster air moves, the lower its pressure.

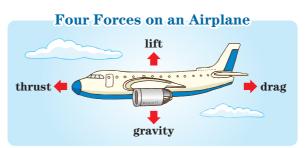
An airfoil is a shape that causes air pressure to be higher on one side than it is on another.



Flight

Four forces act on anything that flies.





Electricity



• **Static electricity** is the electrical charge produced when two things rub together.



• **Current electricity** can be transformed into light, heat, or motion energy.

Motion

Motion can be classified as linear, rotational, reciprocating, or oscillating.



Linear Motion motion in a straight line



Rotational Motion motion in a circle around an axis



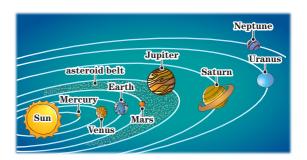
Reciprocating Motion straight back and forth motion



Oscillating Motion arching back and forth motion

Solar System

The solar system is an orderly system. Each planet has a place and a predictable path of movement.



The Moon

The moon orbits the Earth, completing a revolution about once every month. There are eight moon phases.



The Moon Phases