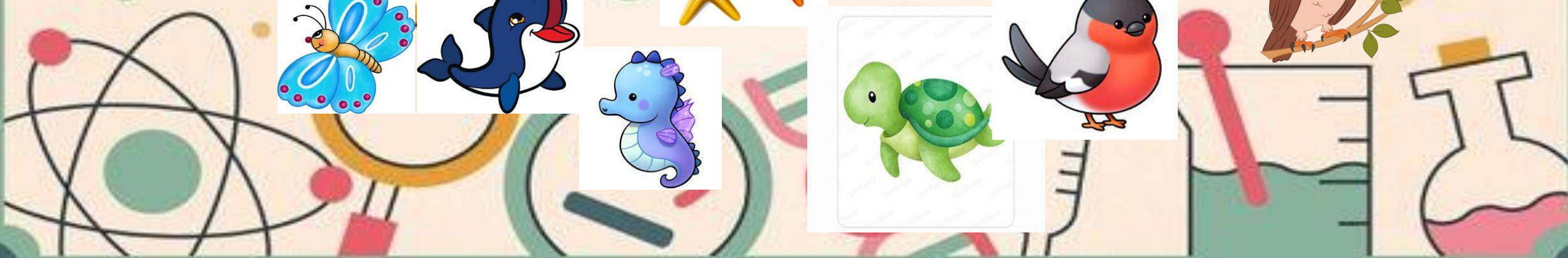
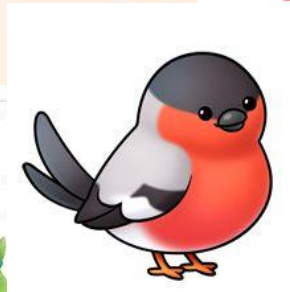
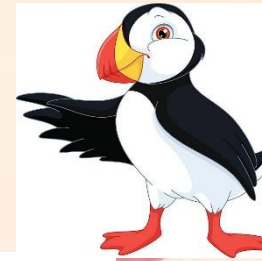


Science week competition

Winners



Well done to everyone who took part and submitted a poster!



Nursery Winner



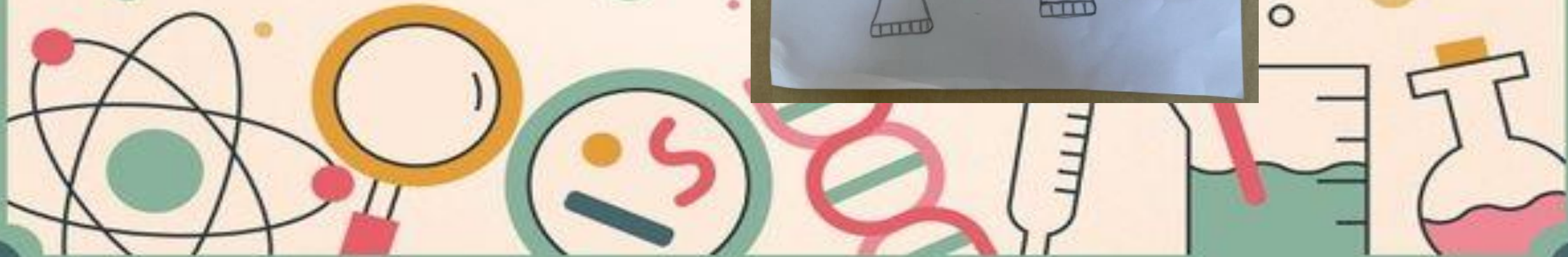
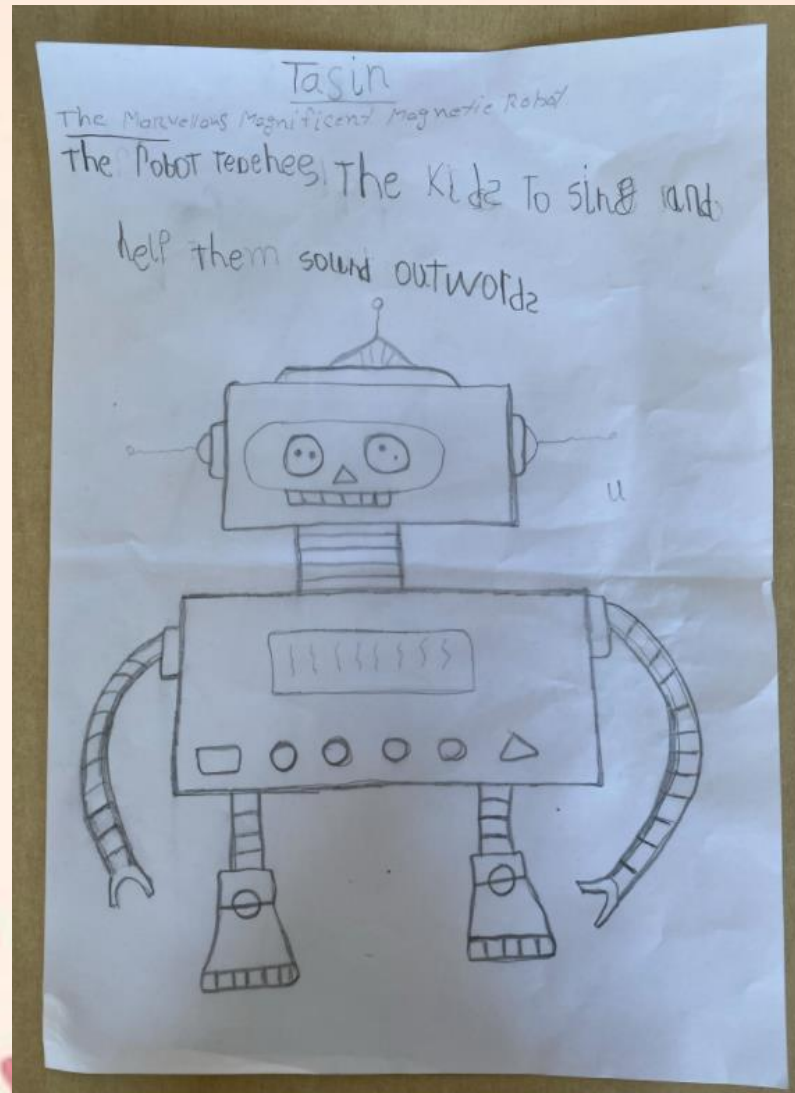
○ Zayan



Reception Runner-Up



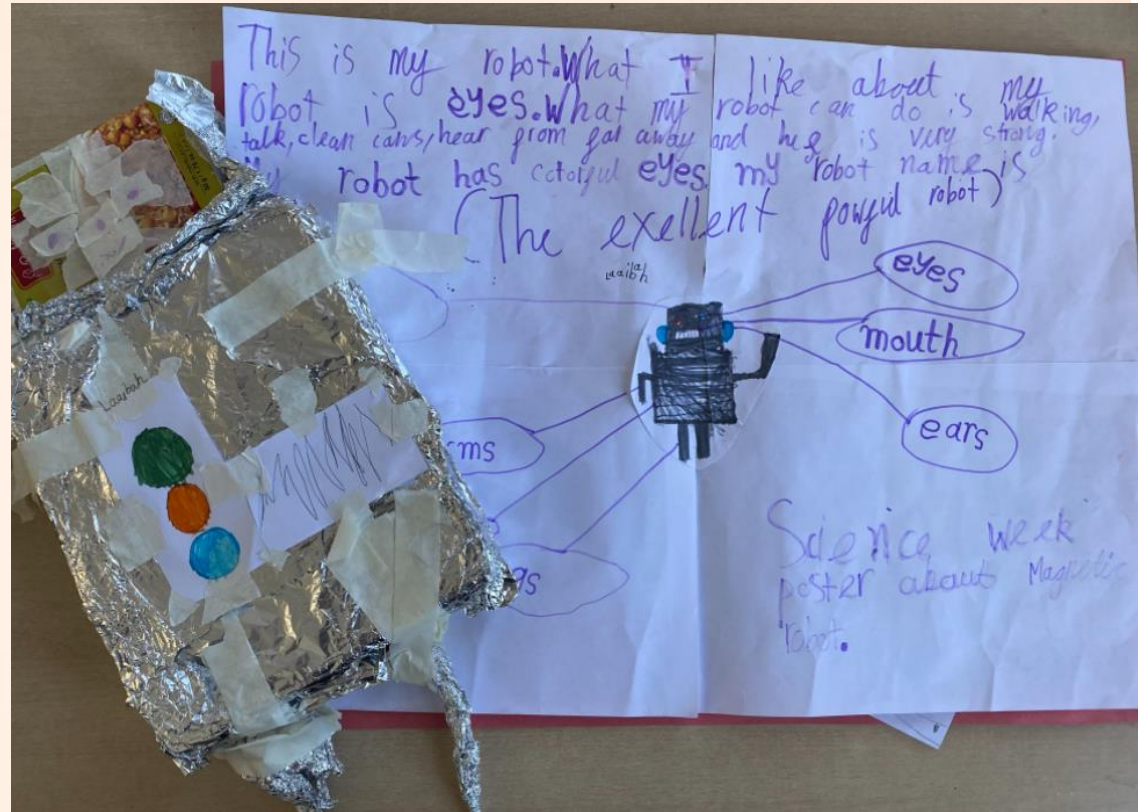
TASÍN



Reception Runner-Up



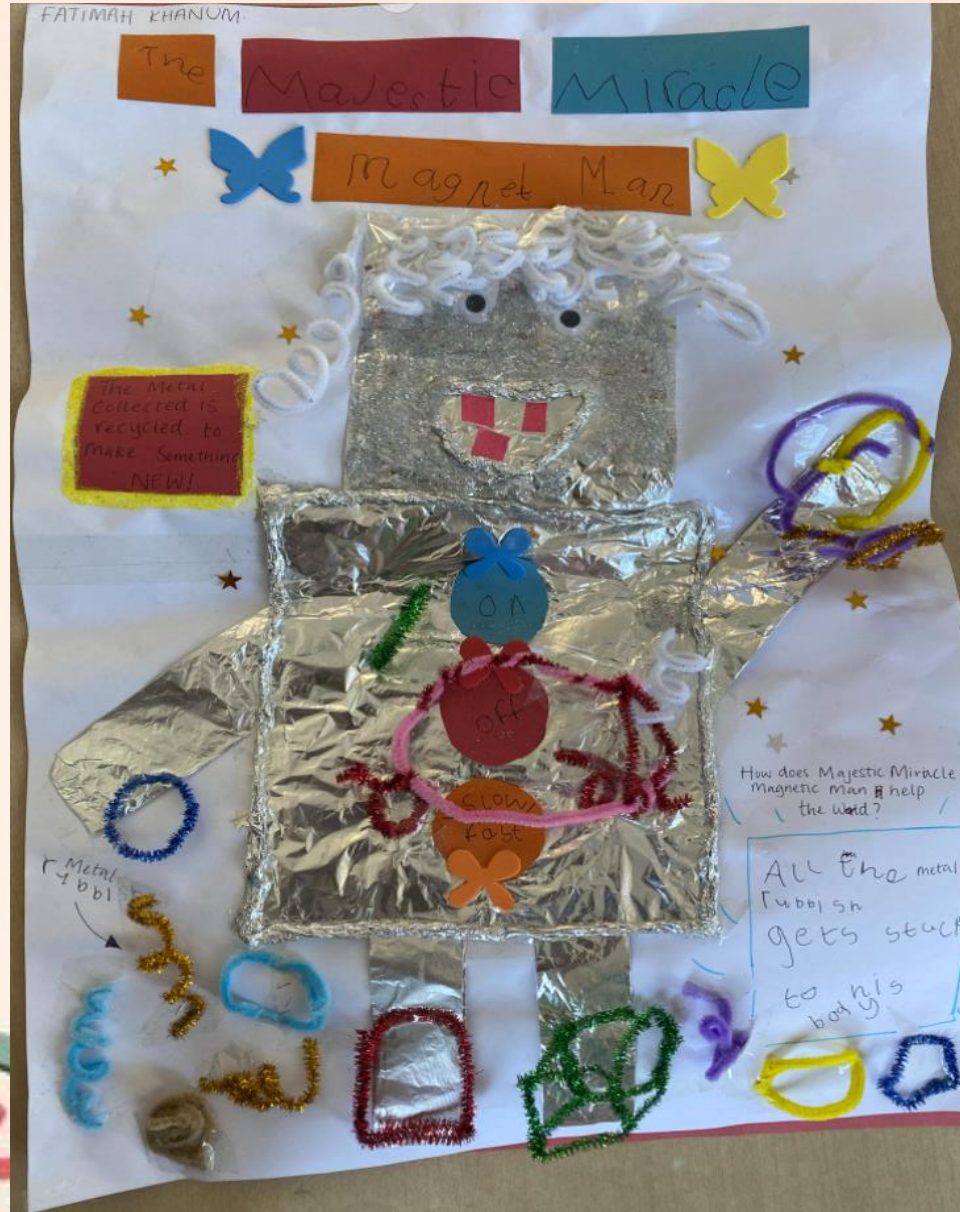
Laaibah



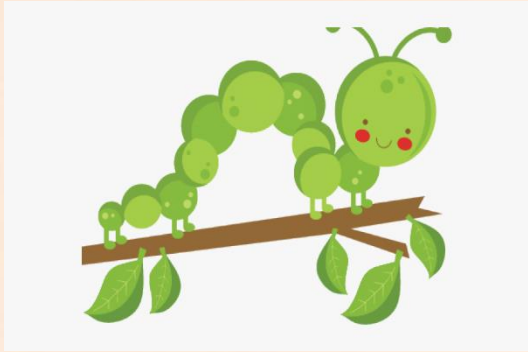
Reception Winner



Fatimah



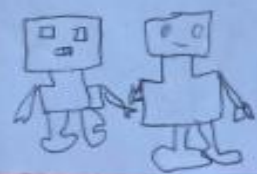
Year 1 Runner-Up



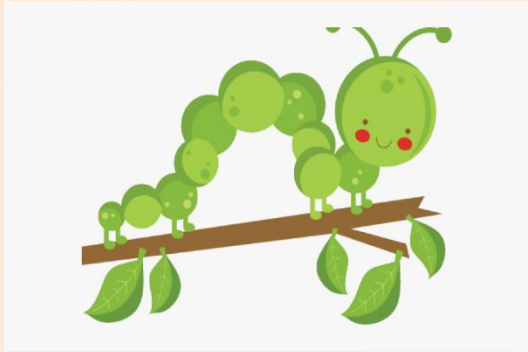
Zahir



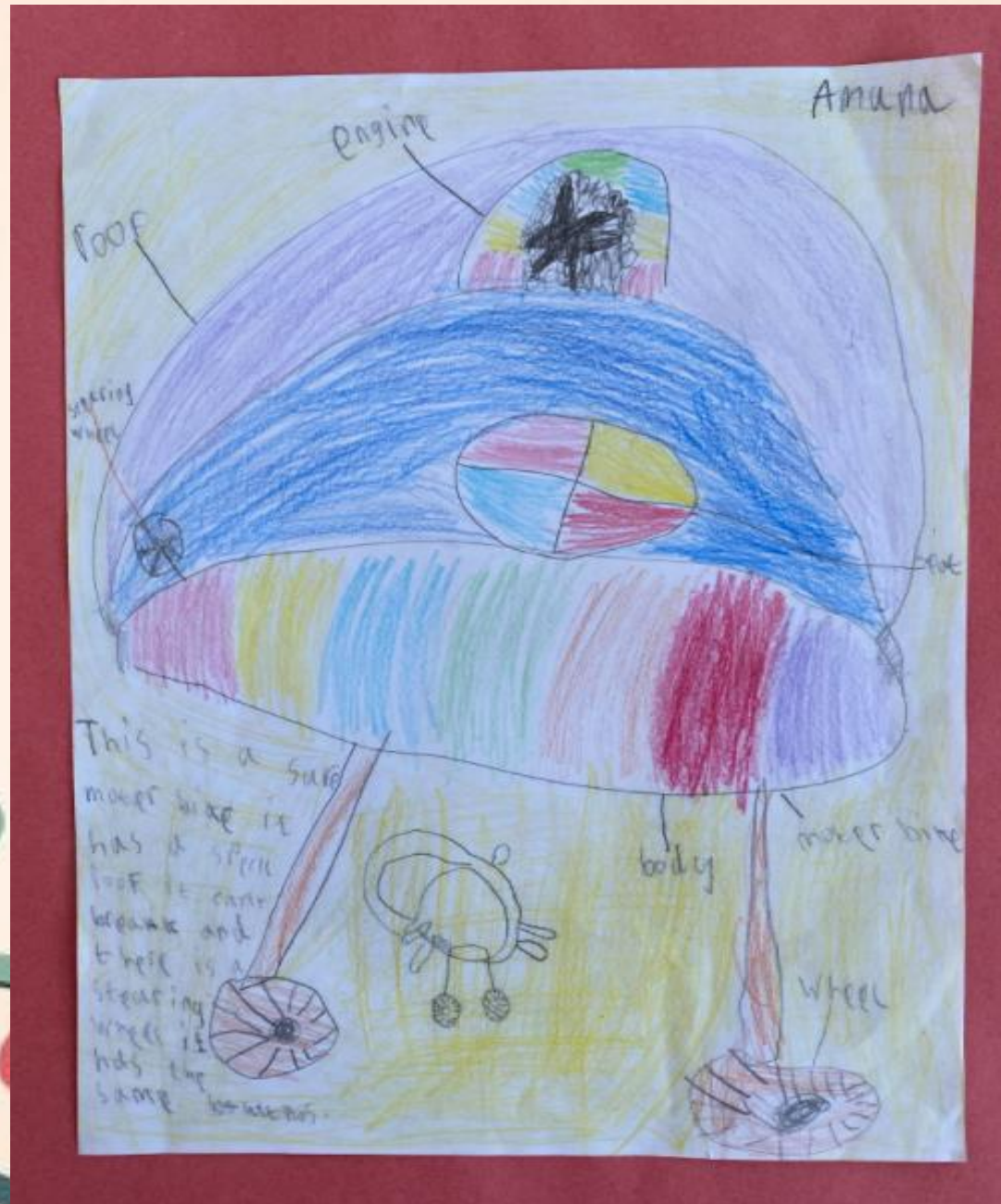
This is a suit is robotic that
made for Toxic. It is about 100
proof and laser proof. It can
fly! It has a camera when it
it has a speaker. It can go
under water and you have a
a P.V. in it. I have a
song. AAAAA I even took a photo
of a robot come before you
just for safety for humans.



Year 1 Winner



Amana



Year 2 Runner-Up



Arian

15.03.21



This dress is special because this dress only Astronauts use when they work in space. This dress is made special fabric for heat protection.

1. Outer side jacket use plastic material.

Arian Y2 Butterflies

2. Inside there is a special foam used for warm Astronauts body.

3. for supply oxygen fitted oxygen cylinder behind jacket.

4. head mask

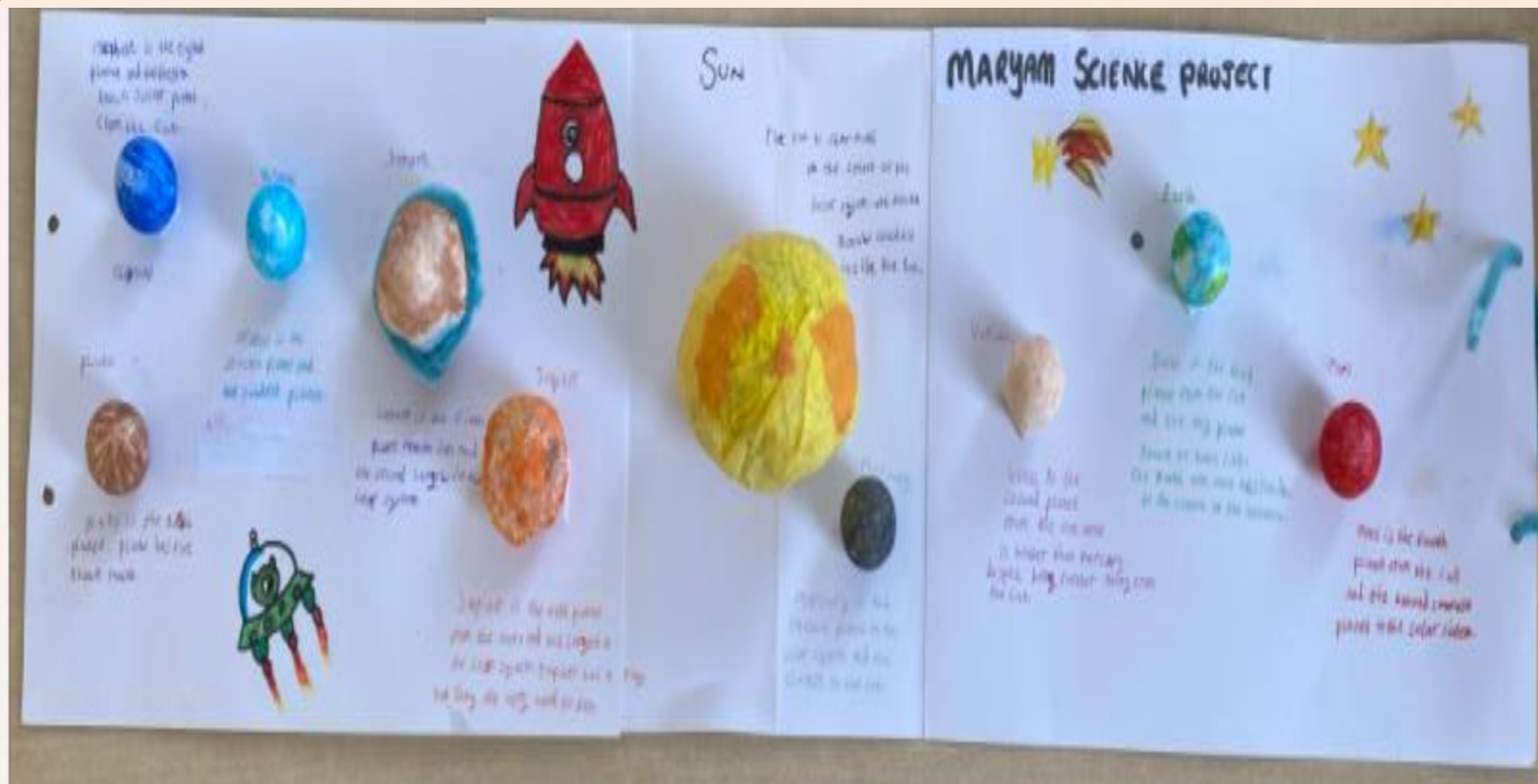
5. hand glasses and special shoes.



Year 2 Winner



Maryam



Year 3 Runner-Up



Ayat H.



Year 3 Winner



Tahseen

Inventions and Inventors Who have Changed the world.

1. Airplane ✈️
Otville and Wilbur
17/ Dec, 1903
2. Telephone 📞
Alexander Graham Bell
2nd June 1875
3. Television 📺
Philo Taylor Farnsworth
7 Sept 1927
4. Computer 🖥️
Charles Babbage
1822

Better Ways of Generating electricity

1. Residential Solar Panels
2. Wind Turbines
3. Solar and wind Hybrid systems
4. solar water Heaters
5. Geothermal Heat pumps.



British
Science

Week
2021

Simple things to protect our Earth and environment

1. Conserve water
2. Plant a tree
3. Reduce of using plastic
4. Recycle and Reuse
5. Walk more, bike more and Drive Less

Tahseen Rahman
Year 3



Year 4 Runner-Up



© pixel paper prints



Shahinul

Shahinul
Turtles class
Year 4

Mercury Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system and mercury is the closest planet to the sun. It's orbit is 87.97 days to be a year also it is 59 million km away from the sun it takes 29 days to orbit the sun.

Venus Venus is the second planet away from the sun and it is named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty. Venus is 108.2 million km away from the sun and it takes 225 earth days for it to be a year.

Jupiter Jupiter is the fifth planet from the sun and it is named after the Greek god of the sky. His grandfather was Zeus also he is the father of us. Jupiter is 778.5 billion km away from the sun.

Sun The sun is so hot and anything close to the sun will melt and burn. The sun provides us with heat and without it we would have frozen. All 8 planets orbit the sun and it can provide us energy.

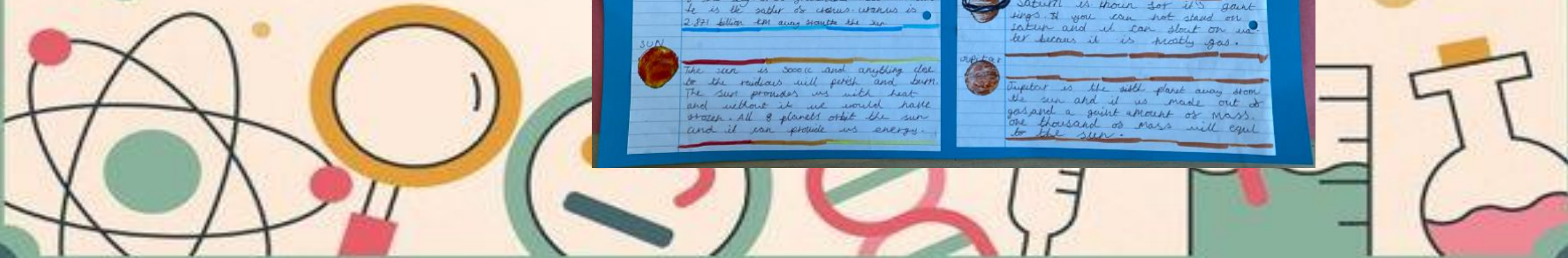
Earth The earth is made of many types of rocks but the main one is basalt and granite. The earth is a planet that holds water and plants. Plants are called green because chlorophyll absorbs light.

Mars Mars is sometimes called the red planet and it has no oxygen. It has a very thin atmosphere. It is the second smallest planet in the solar system. It is 227.9 million km away from the sun.

Uranus It is the eighth and furthest planet away from the sun. It is the second biggest planet in the solar system. Neptune has rings also it is 4.5 billion km away from the sun.

Saturn Saturn is known for its giant rings. If you can not stand on Saturn and it can float on water because it is mostly gas.

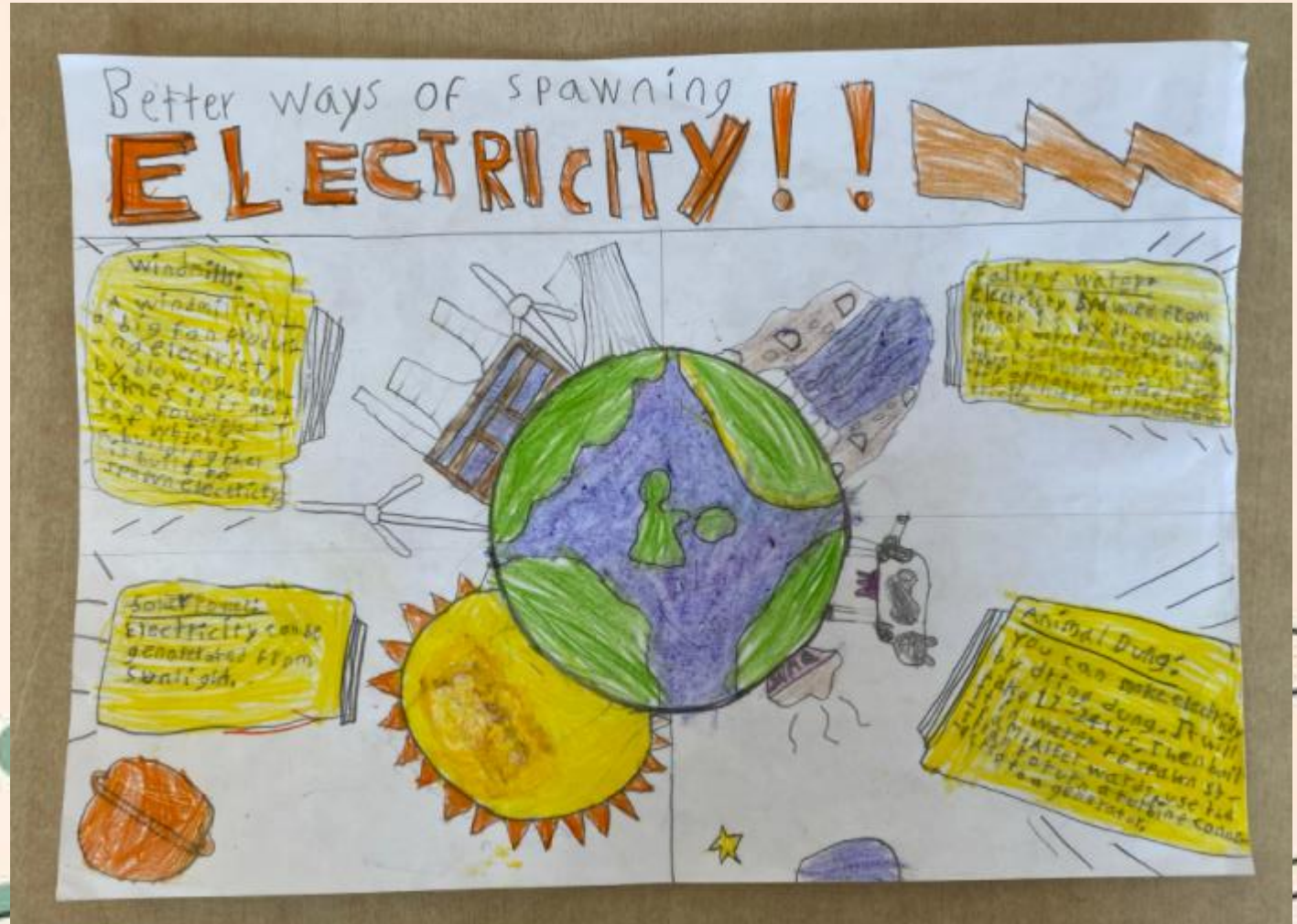
Jupiter Jupiter is the fifth planet away from the sun and it is made out of gas and a giant amount of mass. One thousand of Mars will equal to the sun.



Year 4 Winner



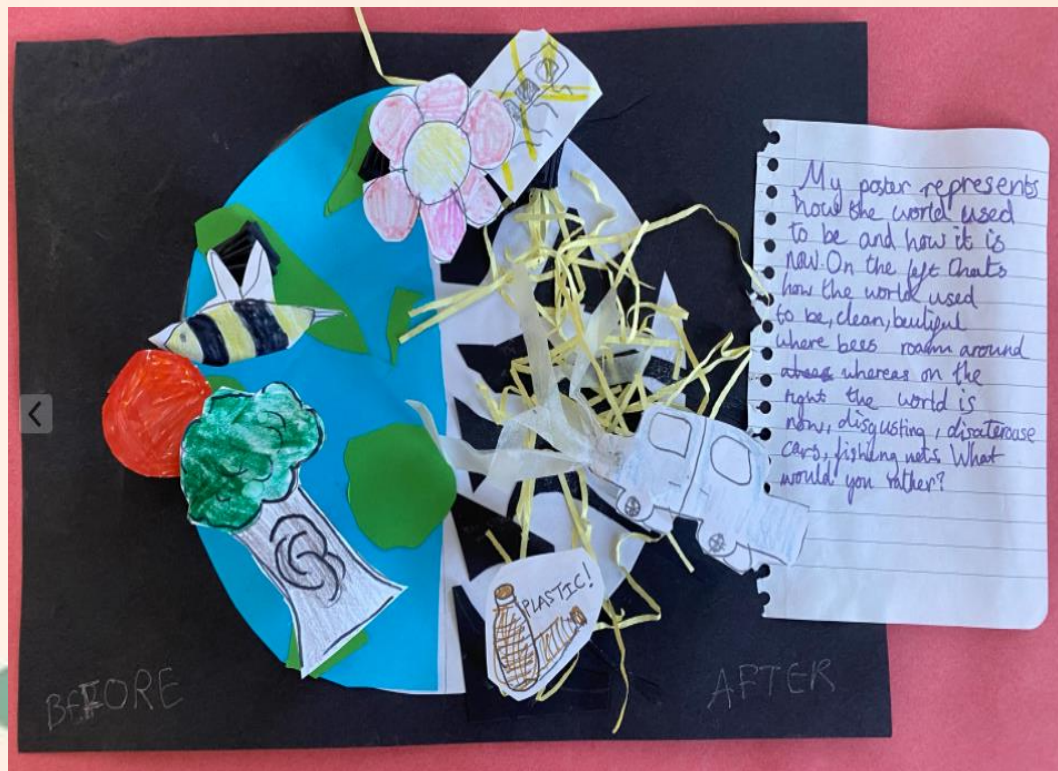
Farhan



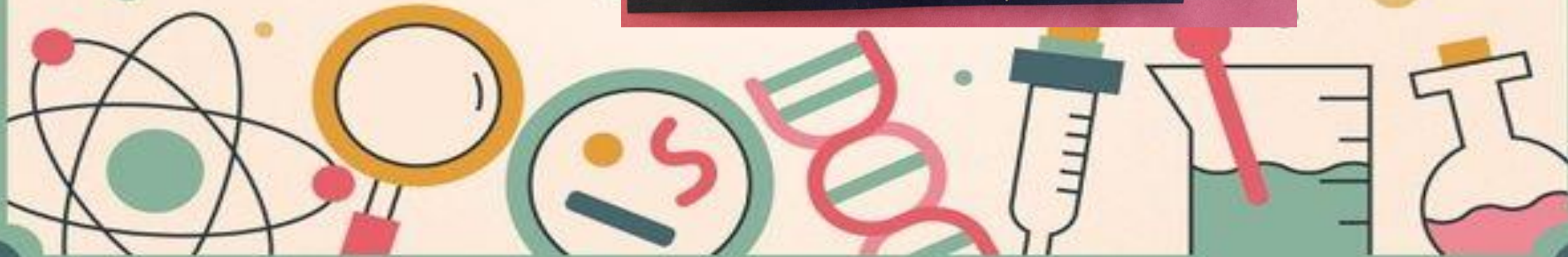
Year 5 Runner-Up



Sabina



My poster represents how the world used to be and how it is now. On the left that's how the world used to be, clean, beautiful where bees roam around areas whereas on the right the world is now, disgusting, dirty, cars, fishing nets. What would you rather?



Year 5 Winner



Sanaya

Available in these flavours:

- Cherry
- Rose
- Strawberries
- berries
- orange
- coconut
- mint
- limes

It includes:

- Rose oil
- cotton
- mint
- coconut
- lemon skin

PLASTIC-Free Wipes

100% biodegradable

Also used for babies

Wipes

Happy Home

NO ARTIFICIAL COLOURS

100% Reusable Sustainable 100% natural and pure

It will save the world from plastic pollution

Visit our website: www.plasticfreewipes.com

ROBINS

only 50p

Information provided by: Sanaya Y5 ROBINS


ANAXA

Year 6 Runner-Up




Anisa

Solar System




Anisa Y6 Eagles



How to help our planet?
There are many solutions on helping our planet. For example, recycling paper and plastic to prevent water pollution. Less deforestation so less carbon dioxide is released. Finally power your home with renewable energy. These suggestions will help our environment and stop climate change to live a better life.

LOOK! look!

Space And Beyond



How to use renewable energy?
Renewable energy is used to replace carbon dioxide and decrease global warming. However renewable energy is used by many things but here are the two main ways. Firstly, using solar panels by the sunlight hitting the glass creating electricity. Secondly, windmills by rapidly blowing wind also creating electricity. Not only is renewable energy, it generates more electricity than normally.

READ now!

Open

Ms

INQUIRY

INQUIRY



Year 6 Winner



Tahia

Tahia Eagles

FACTS ABOUT THE galaxy

What Are galaxies?

Galaxies are **collections of dust, gas, stars and planets**. They are held by gravity that appears and disappears as objects near billions of years by interaction with gas and dust and other galaxies.

Galaxies are **great stretches of dust and gas** and dust mostly things space. As other clouds get close, gravity pulls these objects together so we make and make them into large, spinning disks.

Subsequent collisions can pull up - material towards galaxies, and stars, usually outside spirals, piled with clouds of gas.

HOW ARE GALAXIES FORMED?

Galaxies are a collection of dust, gas, stars and planets. They are held by gravity that appears and disappears as objects near billions of years by interaction with gas and dust and other galaxies.

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DIFFERENT Types of galaxies

Spiral galaxies - more than 80% of all galaxies are spiral. It is a flat disk with a central bulge. It spins and that spinning creates the magnetic field that holds the material together. The Milky Way has about 100 billion stars. It is a spiral galaxy.

Elliptical galaxies - shaped as their name suggests (elliptical galaxies). They are oval and are the most common type of galaxy. They are made of stars and gas. They are the most common type of galaxy.

Irregular galaxies - do not have a regular shape. They are made of stars and gas. They are the most common type of galaxy.

FUN facts about the Galaxy!

- The word "galaxy" came from the Greek word for "milk".
- Scientists think that the galaxy is made with "invisible substances".
- The closest galaxy to the Milky Way is Andromeda and it is 2.5 million light years away from us.
- Star clusters** - If there are 2000 stars for the sun in what the rest of the galaxy. This is called a star cluster.
- There are 100 billion galaxies in the observable universe.
- The galaxy is 100 million years old (the present).
- Astronomer Charles Messier discovered Andromeda.
- M83 is the "Spiral Galaxy".
- It is the most beautiful galaxy - Galaxy M83.

What colors are galaxies?

Galaxies can be many different colors. They can be blue, red, yellow, green, purple, and many other colors. It is made of dust, gas, and stars.

Summary

- Galaxies are the most common type of galaxy.
- Galaxies can be many different colors.
- Galaxies are made of dust, gas, and stars.
- Galaxies are held together by gravity.
- Galaxies are the most common type of galaxy.
- Galaxies are made of dust, gas, and stars.
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