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Science

First Quarter – Module 1: Week 1
**Materials that Absorb Water, Float,
Sink and Undergo Decay**

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SUPPORT MATERIAL FOR INDEPENDENT LEARNING ENGAGEMENT (SMILE)

A Joint Project of the
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF DIPOLOG CITY
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Science – Grade 4
Support Material for Independent Learning Engagement (SMILE)
Quarter 1 – Module 1: Materials that Absorb Water, Sink, Float and Undergo Decay
First Edition, 2020

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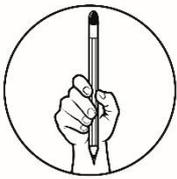
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What I Need to Know

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Classify materials based on the ability to absorb water, float, sink and undergo decay **(S4MT-Ia-1)**



What I Know

Multiple Choice: **Read and analyze each item carefully. Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.**

1. Which of the following materials float in water?
A. big stone
B. empty plastic bottle
C. metal fork
D. ceramic plate
2. Which of the following materials sink in water?
A. metal spoon
B. styro foam
C. rubber ball
D. plastic bottles with cover
3. Which of the following materials absorb water?

A.



hand towel

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/57/Zusammengelegte_Handt%C3%BCcher.jpg/1200px-Zusammengelegte_Handt%C3%BCcher.jpg

B.



glass

<https://images.pexels.com/photos/247652/pexels-photo-247652.jpeg?cs=srgb&dl=wine-glass-drinking-glass-glassware-247652.jpg&fm=jpg>

C.



metal spoon

<http://i.huffpost.com/gen/1302381/images/o-SPOON-facebook.jpg>

D.



raincoat

https://d14273jwyr665a.cloudfront.net/media/catalog/product/cache/2/image/56bca8e807ab6b94830c2a3cb7e57ff2/s/t/stutterheim_raincoat_noos_unisex_stockholm_yellow_product.jpg

4. A glass of water spilled on the table. You want to dry the table at once. What are you going to use?
- A. cotton
 - B. tissue paper
 - C. rug made of cloth
 - D. handkerchief
5. Which group of materials will undergo decay?
- A. left over food
 - B. empty can of meat
 - C. plastic bottle
 - D. styro cup
6. Some materials float no matter what their shape is. Which type of material had been described?
- A. plastic
 - B. rubber
 - C. styrofoam
 - D. glass

A

Bottle of mineral water,
glass, empty container
of peanuts, broken pail

B

eggplant, left over
food, mango peeling

C

Empty bottle of
softdrinks, milk,
sardines, corned
beef, cereal drink

7. Which diagram represents the materials that will undergo decay?
- A. B
 - B. C
 - C. A and B
 - D. B and C
8. Which diagram represents the materials that can be turned into fertilizers?
- A. A and B
 - B. B and C
 - C. B
 - D. C
9. Why do some materials absorb water?
- A. Some materials are expensive
 - B. Some materials are made of vinyl.
 - C. Some materials are soft that can easily get water in.
 - D. Some materials have tiny holes that let the water in.
10. Cotton is a material that allows air and water to pass through it. How will you classify this material?
- A. it is a porous material
 - B. it is a non-porous material
 - C. it does not absorb water
 - D. it sinks

Lesson 1

Materials that Absorb Water



What's In

In your previous lesson, you have learned that materials we see around us exist in different forms. This can be in solid, liquid or gas. Like other materials, solids have different characteristics/properties such as size, shape, color, odor, texture, and others. These solid materials can undergo changes too when exposed to temperature or when mixed with other materials.

In this new lesson, you will discover that there are different materials in our environment that can be classified according to their properties. One of the basis used is the ability to absorb water.



What I Need to Know

At the end of this lesson, you are expected to:

1. Identify materials based on the ability to absorb water.



What's New

ACTIVITY 1. WHICH MATERIALS ABSORB WATER AND WHICH DO NOT?

Write all your observations on a separate sheet of paper.

What you need:(Materials)

- Tissue paper, rubber slipper, cotton balls, face towel, rugs, t-shirt, 1 peso coin, spoon, fork, tap water, basin, timer or clock

What to do: (Procedures)

1. Put the materials one by one in the basin with water. Observe their characteristics.

2. Lift up the material and squeeze. Let the water drip down on the basin. Did the water come out? Did the materials get wet? Is the material heavier when wet?
3. Record the observations in the chart on your paper.
4. After observing all the materials, clean up the working table. Return all the materials in the proper place.
5. Complete the data chart on your paper.

Name of Object	Characteristics of a Material (size, shape, color and texture)		Put (/) if material absorbs water or (X) if does not
	Before adding water	After adding water	
1			
2			
3			
4			
5.			



What is It

Follow up Question for Activity 1.

Write your answer of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What characteristics did you observe from each of the materials before placing them in water? When you squeeze each of the materials, what comes out from them?
2. Did all materials absorb water?
3. Which of the materials absorb water?
4. Which of the materials did not absorb water?
5. Based on the experiment, classify materials based on their ability to absorb water. Copy the chart below on your paper. Write your answer on the chart.

Materials that absorb water	Materials did not absorb water

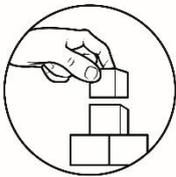
Bear in Mind:

absorption – to take in (something, such as a liquid) in a natural gradual way

porous materials have small holes that allow air or liquid to pass through.

non- porous materials do not allow air or liquid to pass through.

- Cotton is very porous, which makes it a natural absorber of water.
- Plastic as a non-porous material, does not allow water to pass through.
- Porous materials are materials having small holes that allow air and liquid to pass through.



What's More

Activity 1.1 Write **A** on the blank if it absorbs water and **D** if it does not.

Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper

- _____ 1. raincoat
- _____ 2. towel
- _____ 3. cellophane
- _____ 4. cotton ball
- _____ 5. Paper



What I Have Learned

Directions: Supply the statements with the missing word or phrase. Find your answer in the word bank below. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. _____ is a process of taking in something such as liquid in a natural gradual way.
2. _____ materials having small holes that allow air and liquid to pass through.
3. _____ materials do not allow air and liquid to pass through.

WORD BANK

absorption

porous

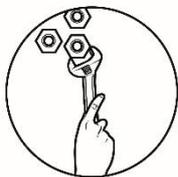
non-porous

Supply the chart below.

Classify whether the materials written in the word bank absorb or does not absorb water. Copy the chart below on a separate sheet of paper then write your answer.

Materials absorb water	Materials do not absorb water
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

WORD BANK		
cloth	raincoat	sponge
plastic bottle	Cotton roll	metal bar



What I Can Do

During rainy days what kind of material are you going to use to prevent you from getting wet?

Explain your answer..

Note: **Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper**

Lesson 2

Materials that will Float and Sink



What's In

In your previous lesson, you have learned to identify materials according to its ability to absorb water. In addition, you had learned also that there are two kinds of materials; the porous materials that allow air and liquid to pass through, and the non-porous materials that do not allow air or liquid to pass through.

In this lesson, you will learn that different materials in our environment can float or sink in the water.



What I Need to Know

At the end of this lesson, you are expected to:

1. Identify materials based on the ability to float and sink in water.



What's New

ACTIVITY 1. What materials float and what materials sink?

Note: **Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper**

What you need: **(Materials)**

- plastic bottle with cover, pencils, erasers, metal spoons, large stones, plastic book cover, rubber balls, Styrofoam cups, toy boat made of wood, rubber slippers, pail, water.

What to do:(**Procedures**)

1. Pour water into the pail or basin.
2. Put the plastic bottle with cap into the water. Observe the plastic bottle with cap while in water. Did it float or sink?
3. Lift the plastic bottle with cover from the pail. Did the plastic bottle absorb water?
4. Record your observation on a sheet of paper.
5. Repeat procedures 1 to 4 for the rest of the materials left.
6. After observing all the materials , clean up your mess. Return all the materials in the proper place.
7. Write your observation in the data chart on your paper.

Name of Materials	Characteristics of the material BEFORE placing it in the water (size,shape,color and texture)	Put (/) if material float (X) if it sinks
1		
2		
3		
4		
5.		
6.		
7		
8		
9		
10		



What is It

Follow up Question for Activity 1. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper

1. What did you observe when you place the material one at a time in the water?
2. Based on the activity, which of the materials sank?
3. Which of the materials float?
4. In the activity, look at the groups of objects that float. Compare them. Is there anything common among each one?

5. In the activity, look at the group of objects that sank. What can you say about them? What is common among them?

Bear in Mind:

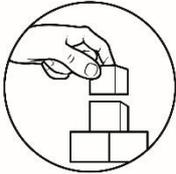
Sink means to fall to the bottom of water, **float** means to stay on top.

Some of the things will float on top of water, while other things stay submerged partway down, and others sink completely.

Some things sink very fast while other things sink very slowly.

An object's shape can affect its ability to float, but some materials float no matter what their shape- such as Styrofoam.

Some things float at first, but then sink as they absorb water or take water on through holes.



What's More

Answer the following questions. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Why do some people use floaters (salbabida) in swimming pool?
2. Explain why large boats or ships float on water?
3. Explain why life vest keep you float in the sea?



What I Have Learned

Directions: Complete the sentence by supplying the missing word. Find your answer in the word bank below.

Note: Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper

1. _____ means to fall at the bottom of the water.
2. _____ means to stay on top of the water.
3. An _____ can affect its ability to float.

Some things (4)_____ at first, but then sink as they
(5)_____ water or take water on through holes.

WORD BANK

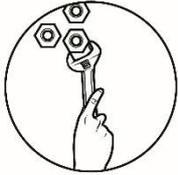
float

object's shape

sink

float

absorb



What I Can Do

Directions: Reflect on what you have learned and answer the question. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper

1. How will you properly dispose materials that will sink and float at home? in school? in the community?
Show your answer through a poster.

Lesson

3

Materials that undergo Decay



What's In

Activity 1:

Classify materials according to their ability to absorb water. Put check (/) on the blank if it absorbs water and (X) if it does not. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- _____ 1. raincoat
- _____ 2. towel
- _____ 3. cellophane
- _____ 4. cotton ball
- _____ 5. paper

Activity 2:

Classify materials according to whether they float or sink in a body of water. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- _____ 1. rubber ball
- _____ 2. ceramic plate
- _____ 3. rubber boat
- _____ 4. hollow blocks
- _____ 5. plastic bottle with cover

In your previous lessons, you learned some of the properties of matter – ability to absorb water and ability to float and sink.

You were able to learn that some material cannot absorb water more than others do.

Materials can also float and sink.

Today, we will continue to study another ability of the material – **ability to undergo decay.**



What I Need to Know

At the end of this lesson, you are expected to:

1. Identify materials based on the ability to undergo decay.



What's New

What is the difference between the two images? Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.



RIPE MANGO

<https://thumbs.dreamstime.com/t/ripe-yellow-carabao-mango-cube-sliced-one-white-background-123469522.jpg>



ROTTEN MANGO

<http://static1.bigstockphoto.com/thumbs/2/3/1/large1500/132085343.jpg>

ACTIVITY 4. What Will It turn Into?

Note: Write all your observations/answers on a separate sheet of paper.

What you need: **(Materials)**

3 pcs. of transparent plastic cups, slice bread, aluminum foil, rubber band, plastic bottle caps
kangkong leaves or camote leaves
slices of banana, left over food,
water and soil

What to do: **(Procedures)**

1. Describe the characteristics of each of the materials one at a time in terms of color, texture, size and shape. Record your answers on a sheet of paper..

2. Cut each of the materials into smaller pieces.
3. Place each of the cut materials in separate transparent cup. Label cups according to materials.
4. Moisten each set up with ½ spoonful of water and 2 spoonful of soil.
5. Cover every set up.
6. Bring your set up outside where it gets both sunlight and partial shade during the day.
7. Visit your set up every day for 4 days. On the second day, remove the cover of every set up and turn the contents with a stick. Put back the plastic cover.
8. Observe each materials in every cup. Describe the texture, odor, size, and color of the materials. Record your observations on your paper.
9. On the third day, turn the contents of every set up with a stick.
10. Observe again what happens to the materials in every set up. Continue this until the 4th day.
11. Record your findings and write your observations in the data chart on your paper.

Name of Materials	Characteristics of the materials		
	Before placing them in the set up <i>(color, texture, size and shape)</i>	On the 3 rd day <i>(color, texture, size and odor)</i>	On the 4 th day <i>(color, texture, size and odor)</i>
kangkong or camote leaves			
slices of bread			
Banana			
left over			
plastic bottle cups			
aluminum foil			
rubber band			

Guide Questions: Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What are the characteristics of the material before cutting it?
2. Give at least 5 materials used in the activity?
3. What materials did you add to every set up before covering it with a plastic sheet?
4. Where did you place the set up after preparing it?
5. Why did you choose that area for your set up?

6. When you visited and observed the set up after three days, what changes happen to the materials?
7. When you visited and observed the set up again on the 4th day, what further changes did you observe?
8. Can you still identify the materials that you used?
9. What happened to the materials that you cannot identify?
10. Which materials undergo decay?
11. Which materials did not undergo decay?



What is It

Decay means to be slowly destroyed into bits in the presence of water, air and soil.

Not all plants and animals decay at the same time. Some were compressed under water and thick layer of soil over million years. They were converted into fossil fuels such as coal, oil or natural gas. These fuels are used by power stations, factories, motor vehicles and others.

The organic matter in soil is derived from plants and animal. It becomes organic fertilizer.

Organic Fertilizer from compost pit does not harm but enrich the soil.

Some factors that contribute to the decaying process of the materials are: sunlight, water, soil and action of microorganisms.

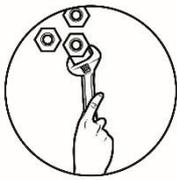
Left over foods are kept in the refrigerators to avoid or delay spoilage since microorganisms that break down food do not grow fast in cold temperature.



What's More

Answer the following questions. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What are the factors that contribute to the decaying process of the materials?



What I Can Do

Directions: Reflect on what you have learned and answer the question. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How can we prevent/ delay the decaying point of our foods at home?

2. How will you dispose materials that undergo decay?

SUMMARY

You have just discovered that there are different materials in our environment that can be classified according to their properties. They can be classified based on their ability to absorb water, float, sink and undergo decay.

Absorption is a process of taking in something (such as liquid) in a natural gradual way. Materials that allows water to pass through is called **porous material** while materials that do not allow water to pass through is called **non-porous material**.

Sink means to fall to the bottom of water. Heavy materials (greater mass) are good examples of material that will sink in water.

Float means to stay on top. Examples are those light materials (lesser mass).

Decay means to be slowly destroyed into bits in the presence of water, air and soil. Materials ability to undergo decay can be of help to soil. It enriched the soil's fertility since it will be converted into organic fertilizer. Some materials that undergo decay will also be converted into fossil fuels such as coal, oil, or natural gas. These fuels are used by power stations, factories, motor vehicles and others.

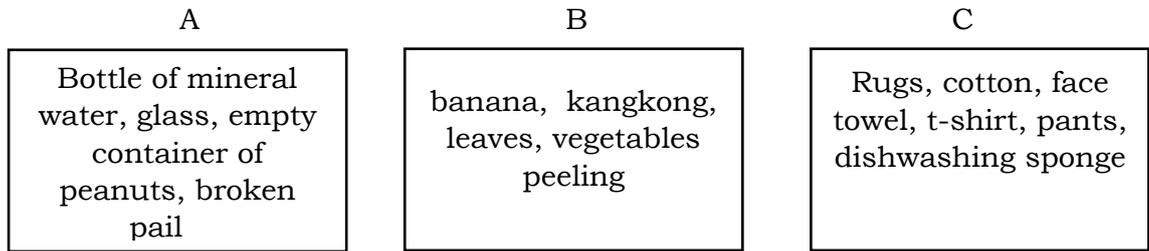


Assessment

Multiple Choice: Read and analyze each item carefully. Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following materials will float in water?
 - A. ballpen
 - B. pencil
 - C. styrofoam
 - D. metal fork
2. Which of the following materials will absorb water?
 - A. raincoat
 - B. plastic comb
 - C. cotton
 - D. ceramic plate
3. Which of the following materials will undergo decay?
 - A. left over food
 - B. empty can of meat
 - C. styro cup
 - D. plastic bottle
4. Plastic is a material that do not allows air and water to pass through it. How will you classify this material?
 - A. it is a porous material
 - B. it is a non-porous material
 - C. it does not absorb water
 - D. it sinks
5. What will happen to a rock when you place it in pail of water?
 - A. It will float
 - B. It will sink
 - C. It will absorb water
 - D. It will break into pieces
6. Why do some people use floaters in swimming pools?
 - A. It keeps them sank in the water.
 - B. It lessens their weight.
 - C. It keeps them float on the water.
 - D. A,B, C are correct
7. Which of the following materials does not undergo decay?
 - A. twigs

- B. leaf
- C. foil
- D. bread



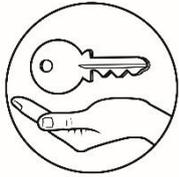
8. Which diagram represents the materials that have the greater tendency to absorb water?
- A. B
 - B. C
 - C. B and C
 - D. A and B
9. Which diagram represents the materials that can be turned into organic fertilizer?
- A. C
 - B. A
 - C. B
 - D. A and C
10. The following materials will undergo decay. Which of them decay very fast?
- A. leaves
 - B. branches
 - C. vegetable peelings
 - D. left over foods



Additional Activities

Go to your kitchen. Get five materials and test whether they float or sink on a basin of water. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Name of Materials	Float or Sink
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	



Answer Key

<p style="text-align: center;">Lesson 1: What's More</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. D 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. A</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lesson 1: What I have Learned</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. absorption 2. porous 3. non-porous</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chart: answer may vary</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Materials do</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Absorb water</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Materials do</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">not absorb</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">cloth</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">cotton robe</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">plastic bottle</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">raincoat</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">sponge</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">metal bar</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Materials do	Absorb water	Materials do	not absorb	cloth	cotton robe	plastic bottle	raincoat	sponge	metal bar			<p style="text-align: center;">Lesson 1: What can I do</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANSWERS MAY VARY.</p>
Materials do	Absorb water	Materials do	not absorb											
cloth	cotton robe	plastic bottle	raincoat											
sponge	metal bar													

<p style="text-align: center;">Lesson 1: What I Know</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. A</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lesson 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">What's New</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Answer may vary as to the characteristics of each materials</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Put (/) if</th> <th rowspan="2">material</th> <th rowspan="2">al</th> <th rowspan="2">absor</th> <th rowspan="2">ba</th> <th rowspan="2">water</th> <th colspan="2">objects</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Before adding water</th> <th>After adding (X) if water does not</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Tissue</td> <td>White, small</td> <td>Light, smooth</td> <td>White, smaller,</td> <td>slightly heavy</td> <td></td> <td>/</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Rubber</td> <td>Green, oblong, light,</td> <td>Green, rough</td> <td>oblong, light,</td> <td>rough</td> <td>X</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Cotton</td> <td>White, light,</td> <td>White, slightly heavy, smaller</td> <td>heavy, smaller</td> <td></td> <td>/</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>balls</td> <td>small</td> <td>Yellow, light</td> <td>Yellow, heavy</td> <td></td> <td>/</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Face towel</td> <td>Blue, light</td> <td>Blue, heavy</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>/</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Rugs</td> <td>Orange, light</td> <td>Orange, heavy</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>/</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>t-shirt</td> <td>Circle, hard</td> <td>Circle, hard</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Peso coin</td> <td>Hard, silver,</td> <td>Hard, silver,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Spoon</td> <td>light</td> <td>light</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Fork</td> <td>light</td> <td>Hard, silver,</td> <td>light</td> <td></td> <td>X</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Put (/) if	material	al	absor	ba	water	objects		Before adding water	After adding (X) if water does not		Tissue	White, small	Light, smooth	White, smaller,	slightly heavy		/		Rubber	Green, oblong, light,	Green, rough	oblong, light,	rough	X			Cotton	White, light,	White, slightly heavy, smaller	heavy, smaller		/			balls	small	Yellow, light	Yellow, heavy		/			Face towel	Blue, light	Blue, heavy			/			Rugs	Orange, light	Orange, heavy			/			t-shirt	Circle, hard	Circle, hard			X			Peso coin	Hard, silver,	Hard, silver,			X			Spoon	light	light			X			Fork	light	Hard, silver,	light		X		<p style="text-align: center;">Lesson 1: What is It</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. Answers may vary</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2. No</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3. tissue paper, cotton balls, face towel, rugs, t-shirt;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4. rubber slipper, peso coin, spoon, fork,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5. -answer may vary</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Materials do not</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">absorb water</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">tissue paper,</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">rubber slipper,</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">peso coin, spoon,</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">fork,</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Face towel,</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">rugs,</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">t-shirt</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Materials do not	absorb water	tissue paper,	rubber slipper,	peso coin, spoon,	fork,	Face towel,	rugs,	t-shirt			
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Lesson 2: What I have Learned

1. sink
2. object's shape
3. float
4. absorb

Lesson 2: What I can do

Answers may vary

Lesson 3: What's In

Activity 1

1. X
2. /
3. X
4. /
5. /

Activity 2

1. float
2. sink
3. float
4. sink
5. float

Lesson 2: What's New

Name	Characteristics (/)	of the material float	BEFORE placing (X)	it in the water. sink
Plastic bottle with white cover	Smooth, big, light, cylinder		/	
Pencils	Short, yellow	Hard, smooth	X	
Eraser	Small, gray	Hard, smooth	X	
Metal spoon	Silver	Small, smooth, oblong	X	
stone	Gray	Hard	X	
Plastic book cover	Glossy, big	Square, smooth	/	
Rubber balls	Round	Yellow, smooth	/	
Styrofoam cups	Small, white, big	Small, white, smooth	/	
Toy boat made of wood	Hard, small, triangular	Hard, small, made of brown, smooth	X	
Rubber slippers	Small, oblong	Small, oblong, yellow, smooth	/	

Lesson 2: What is it

1. ANSWER MAY VARY
2. Pencils;eraser, metal spoon;large stone;boat made of wood
3. Plastic bottle with cover;plastic book cover;large spoon;eraser; metal
4. Styrofoam cup;rubber cover;rubber balls;
5. Materials that float sink

Materials that float	Materials that sink
Plastic bottle with cover;plastic book cover;large spoon;eraser; metal	Plastic bottle with cover;rubber balls; Styrofoam cup;rubber cover;rubber made of wood

Lesson 2: What's More

Answers may vary.

Can be an answer;

1. People use floaters in swimming pool to keep them float in the water. Large ships and boats float on water because the upward push of the water is greater than their weights.
3. Life vest keeps us float in water because it increases the upward force of the water on us making us float.

Lesson 3: What's New

1. What's the difference?

Ans: ripe mango is yellow in color while rotten mango turned brownish in color

2.

Name		Characteristics of materials	
Before placing them in the set up	(color, texture, size and shape)	Brown, smooth, Small, triangle	Green, smooth, Small, triangle
Slices of bread	White, soft, square, small	Brown, softer, square, small, bad odor	White, soft, square, small
Banana peel	Yellow, soft, triangular, small,	Brownish, soft, triangular, small, bad odor	Yellow, soft, triangular, small,
Left over rice	White, tiny, soft, oblong	Yellowish, tiny, soft, oblong, bad odor	White, tiny, soft, oblong
Plastic bottle	White, circular, hard, small	Color, texture, size and color did not change	White, circular, hard, small
Cups		Color, texture, size and color did not change	
aluminum foil	Silver, smooth, small, square	Color, texture, size and color did not change	Silver, smooth, small, square
Rubber band	Yellow, round, smooth, small	Color, texture, size and color did not change	Yellow, round, smooth, small

Guide Questions:

1. Refer to the second column of the table above.
2. Made of leaves, flour, plastic, aluminum, rubber
3. ½ spoonful of water and 2 spoonful of soil
4. Outside
5. Because it gets both sunlight and shade during the day.
6. Refer answer to the 3rd column of the table above
7. Refer answer to the 4th column of the table above
8. Some cannot be identified and there were also materials that can be identified.
9. Materials undergo decay.
10. Kangkong leaves, slices of bread, banana peel, left over rice
11. Plastic bottle cups, aluminum foil, rubber band

- Assessment**
1. C
 2. C
 3. A
 4. B
 5. B
 6. C
 7. C
 8. B
 9. C
 10. D

- ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES**
1. Answers may vary
 2. Answers may vary

- Lesson 3: What's More**
1. Sunlight, water, soil, action of microorganism
 2. Foul odor, presence of microorganisms, bubbles

- Lesson 3: What I have Learned**
1. decay
 2. fossil fuels
 3. organic fertilizers
 4. sunlight
 5. water
 6. soil
 7. action of organisms

- Lesson 3: What can I do**
1. Store goods well
 - Keeps foods refrigerated
 2. Answer may vary

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