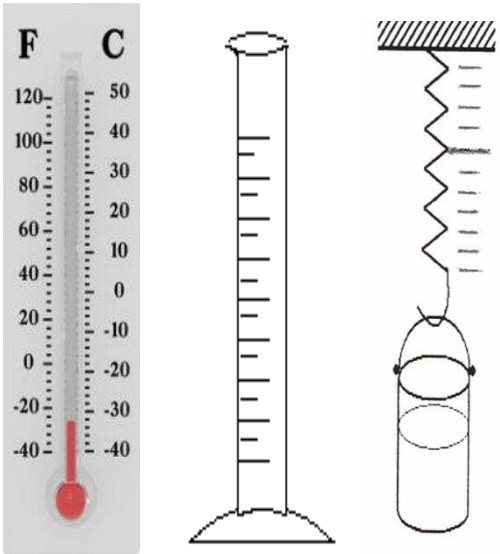
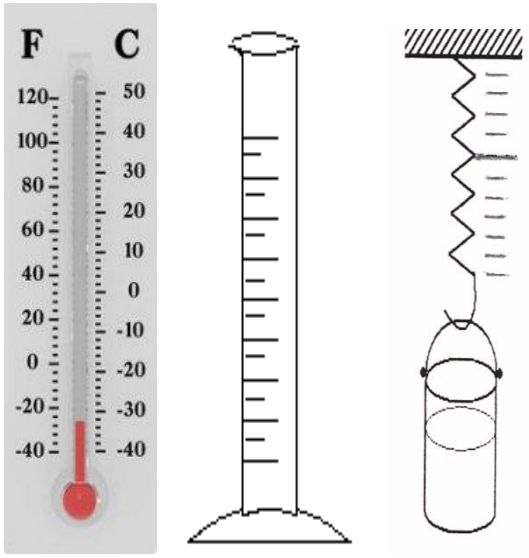
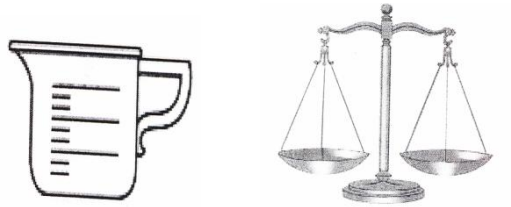
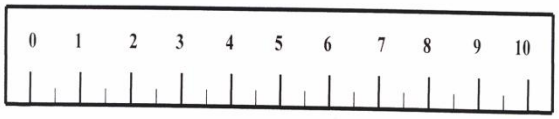
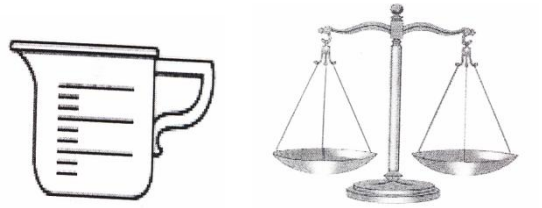
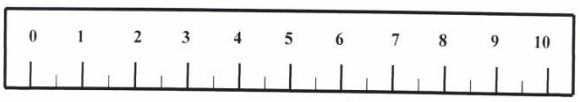
hapit 1 : Matyè	**Unit 1: Matter**
Lide kle: 1.1 : Mezire, konpare, ekri pwopriyete fizik diferan bagay, sèvi ak: *Inite mezi estanda (metrik) ak inite mezi ki pa estanda *Zouti ki apwopriye 1.2 : Dekri, konpare pwopriyete fizik matyè (gwosè, fòm, mas/pwa, volim, koulè, tèksti, lodè, elatriye)	**Key Ideas:** 1.1: Measure, compare and record physical properties of objects using: *Standard(metric) and nonstandard units *Appropriate tools 1.2: Describe and compare the physical properties of matter (size, shape, mass/weight, volume, color, texture, odor, etc.)
Rezime chapit la	**Unit Overview**
Gen diferan zouti pou mezire longè, volim on likid oswa on solid. Yon tèmomèt mezire tanperati. Yon balans a plato mezire mas. Yon balans a resò mezire fòs. Yon mezi estanda se yon mezi pifò moun dakò pou sèvi ak li. Syantis yo sèvi avèk yon Sistèm Entènacyonal pou mezire, yo rele l sistèm metrik. Ki sa matyè ye? Tou sa ki okipe on espas se matyè. Matyè pa sèlman pran plas, men tou li gen mas. Mas se kantite matyè ki gen nan yon bagay. Matyè gen pwopriyete fizik. Ou ka sèvi ak sans ou pou detekte pwopriyete fizik matyè, konsa tou pwopriyete fizik on matyè pèmèt ou fè diferans ant matyè sa a ak on lòt matyè.	There are different tools to measure length, volume of a liquid or a solid. A thermometer measures temperature. A pan balance measures mass. A spring scale measures forces. A standard measure is an accepted measurement. Scientists use the International System of measurements. It is called the metric system. What is matter? Everything that takes up space is matter. Matter not only takes up space but also has mass. Mass is the amount of matter something contains. There are physical properties of matter. You use your senses to detect physical properties. You can tell one object from another by their physical properties.

Chapit 1: Matyè	**Unit 1: Matter**
Kesyon esansyèl: Ann gade kèk pwopriyete matyè?	**Essential Question**: What are some of the properties of matter?
Solisyon 1.1 Mezire, konpare, ekri pwopriyete fizik matyè; sèvi avèk: *Inite mezi estanda (metrik) ak inite mezi ki pa estanda *Zouti ki apwopriye	**Key Idea 1.1**: Measure, compare and record physical properties of objects using: *Standard(metric) and nonstandard units *Appropriate tools
Tèm syantifik : 1.pwopriyete 2. mas	**Scientific Terms:** 1. property 2. mass
Enfòmasyon: Syantis toupatou nan lemonn sèvi ak menm sistèm pou yo mezire, konsa youn ka konprann esperyans lòt la fè. 6 zouti ou ka sèvi pou fè esperyans nan klas: *mèt metrik: pou mezire wotè, longè, lagè *balans a resò: pou mezire pwa *balans a plato: pou mezire mas *tèmomèt Farennay (F) ak Sèlsiyis (C): pou mezire tanperati *silenn gradye ak tas mezi pou mezire volim *vaz a bèk: **tèmomèt** **silenn gradye** **balans a resò** 	**Content:** Scientists throughout the world use the same measuring systems so they can understand each other's experiments. 6 tools you might use in a classroom experiment: * metric ruler: to find height, length, width * spring scale: to find weight *pan balance: to find mass * Fahrenheit(F) and Celsius (C) thermometers: to find temperatures * graduated cylinders and measuring cups: to find volume * beakers: **thermometer** **graduated cylinder** **spring scale** 

tas mezi **balans a plato**   **Mèt metrik** Syantis yo trase done yo (enfòmasyon yo rasanble nan obsèvasyon yo) sou graf. Graf la ede syantis yo wè relasyon ki gen ant done yo. Konsa yo kapab entèprete done yo oswa yo kapab konprann yo. Syantis yo gen yon kaye kote yo ekri tou sa yo obsève, tout materyèl yo sèvi ak etap yo swiv pandan yon esperyans. Yo ekri enfòmasyon sa yo, konsa lòt syantis ka refè menm esperyans sa yo e sa pèmèt yo verifye rezilta esperyans lan.	**measuring cup** **pan balance**   **metric ruler** Scientists plot their data (the information gathered from their observations) on graphs. Graphing the data helps to show patterns. Finding patterns helps scientists interpret, or understand, their data. Scientists keep journals to record observations, the materials they used in the experiment and the steps they followed. The recorded information helps the other scientists repeat the experiment, so they can check the results themselves.
Revizyon: 0. Pou ki sa syantis nan lemonn sèvi ak menm sistèm pou mezire? 1. Gen sis zouti ou ka itilize pou fè esperyans nan yon klas? Ki zouti yo ye? 2. Ki itilite sa genyen lè yo sèvi ak graf pou yo prezante done?	**Review:** 0. Why do scientists around the world use the same measuring systems? 1. What are six tools you might use in a classroom experiment? 2. What do graphs help to show about data?

Chapit 1: Matyè	**Unit 1: Matter**
Kesyon esansyel: Ki pwopriyete matyè genyen?	**Essential Question:** What are some of the properties of matter?
Lide kle 1.2 Dekri, konpare pwopriyete fizik matyè (gwosè,fòm,mas/pwa, volim, koulè, tèksti, òdè, elatriye)	**Key Idea 1.2:** Describe and compare the physical properties of matter (size, shape, mass/weight, volume, color, texture, odor, etc.)
Tèm Syantifik: 1.matyè	**Scientific Terms:** 1. matter
Enfòmasyon: **Pwopriyete:** Pwopriyete yon bagay se sa ou kapab obsève nan yon bagay. Gwosè, fòm, koulè, solidite, gou ak pwa, tou sa se pwopriyete yon bagay. **Kisa ki matyè?** Tou sa ki okipe on espas epi ki gen mas se matyè. Matyè fèt ak patikil ki gen pwopriyete nou kapab dekouvri ak sans nou yo. Kit se ou menm, rad ki sou ou, twotwa kote w ap mache, tout se matyè. Si nou ka paran gou on bagay, pran sant li, oswa manyen l, li se matyè. Menm on ti van dous kap vante se matyè paske li pran plas. Ou ka demontre sa lè ou gonfle on balon, lè ou soufle on blad li vin pi gwo se akòz lè ki andedan blad la pran plas. **Kisa ki pa matyè?** Chalè, limyè ak lide, se egzanp bayay ki pa matyè. Menm si yo egsiste yo pa pran okenn espas. **Kisa ki mas?** Matyè pa sèlman pran espas, men tou li gen mas. Mas se kantite matyè yon bagay genyen. Yo mezire mas avèk yon balans e yo mezire mas an gram. Plis yon matyè gen mas, plis li lou. Mas ki nan yon bagay se youn nan pwopriyete fizik bagay la. On bagay gen lòt pwopriyete fizik tankou tèksti elatrye. **Volim**: Se kantite espas yon matyè pran.	**Content:** **Property:** A property is what can be observed about an object. Size, shape, color, hardness, taste and weight are properties of an object. **What is matter?** Everything that takes up space and has mass is matter. Matter is made up of particles that have properties that can be observed through our senses. This includes you, your clothes and the sidewalk under you. Just about everything is matter. If you can taste, smell, or touch something, it is matter. Even a breeze is matter because air takes up space. You prove that when you blow up a balloon. The air you blow into the balloon pushes out its sides. The air inside the balloon takes up space. **What is not matter?** Heat, light, and ideas are examples of things that are not matter. Even thought they exist, they don't take up any space. **What is mass?** Matter not only takes up space but also has mass. Mass is the amount of matter something contains. Mass is measured with a balance. Mass is measured in grams. The more mass it has, the heavier it is. The mass of an object is one of its physical properties. Other physical properties include an object's look and texture. **Volume:** It is the amount of space that

	matter takes up.
Koulè, fòm, ak tèksti: Ou sèvi ak sans ou pou detèkte pwopriyete fizik sa yo.	Color, shape, and texture: You use your senses to detect these physical properties.
Longè, lagè, volim, gwosè, fòm, mas oswa pwa, ak tamperati tou sa se pwopriyete ki ka ede ou dekri yon bagay.	Length, width, volume, size, shape, mass or weight, and temperature are also properties that help us describe an object.
Pwopriyete yon zoranj: * tèksti gradoud oswa mou lè ou manyen l * won oswa esferik, koulè jonabriko lè ou gade li. * tande yon bwi sèk, lè w ap kale l * odè zoranj - lè ou pran sant li * gou dous oswa si - lè ou goute li	Properties of an orange: * bumpy texture, feels soft – when you touch it * round or spherical, an orange color – when you look at it * hear a crisp, ripping sound – when you peel it * smells like an orange – when you smell it *tastes sweet or sour – when you taste it
Revizyon： 1．Ki sa ki matyè? Bay twa egzanp. 2. Kisa ki mas? Bay yon bagay ki gen anpil mas ak yon lòt ki pa gen anpil mas. 3．Ki pwopriyete fizik ou ka itilize pou dekri on fig bannann, yon biwo?	**Review:** 1. What is matter? Give three examples. 2. What is mass? Name one object with a lot of mass and one with little mass. 3. What physical properties could you use to describe a banana, a desk?

Repons	**Answer Key**
Chapit 1: 1.1 1. Tout syantis nan lemonn sèvi ak mem système mezi pou youn ka konprann esperyans lòt fè. 2 Gen sis zouti (enstriman): règ metrik, balans a resò, tèmomèt farennay ak selsiyis, silenn gradye, tas mezi ak vaz a bèk. 2. Lè syantis sèvi ak done pou yo fè grafik, sa pèmèt yo detekte tandans nan done yo, sa pèmèt syantis konprann done yo, entèprete done yo. 1.2 1. Tou sa ki pran yon espas epi ki gen mas se matyè. Nou kapab obsève matyè avek sans nou. Si ou ka pran gou, santi, oswa manyen on bagay, bagay sa yo se matyè. Rad sou ou, yon kourandè, ak twotwa kote ou mache an, tout se egzanp matyè. 2. Matyè pran espas epi tou li gen mas. Mass se kantite matyè yon bagay genyen. Yo mezire mas an gram ak you balans. Plis yon bagay gen mas plis li lou. Yon boul gòlf gen plis mas; yon boul tenis tab (ping-pong) gen mwens mas. 3. Yon fig bannann: lè you manyen l li lis; lè ou gade l ou wè li long, li jòn; lè ou santi l ou pran sant yon fig bannann; lè ou goute li li gen gou dous -epi li mou. Yon biwo: lè ou manyen l li frèt, li di, li plat, li lis epi tou tout biwo pa gen menm fòm, genyen ki ba, gen lòt ki wo; lè ou pouse on biwo ou santi li gen pwa.	**Unit 1:** 1.1 1. Scientists throughout the world use the same measuring systems so they can understand each other's experiments. 2. The six tools are: metric ruler, springscale, pan balance, Fahrenheit and Celsius thermometers, graduated cylinders and measuring cups, and beakers. 1. Graphing the data helps to show patterns. Finding patterns helps scientists interpret, or understand, their data. 1.2 1. Everything that takes up space and has mass is matter. Matter can be observed through our senses. If you can taste, smell, or touch something, it is matter. Your clothes, a breeze, and the sidewalk under you, are examples of matter. 2. Matter takes up space and has mass. Mass is the amount of matter something contains. Mass is measured with a balance, in grams. The more mass something has, the heavier it is. A golf ball has more mass; a table tennis ball has little mass. 3. A banana: When you touch it- smooth texture; when you look at it- long and yellow; when you smell it- smells like a banana; when you taste it- tastes sweet and soft. A desk: When you touch it- it's cool, hard but flat and smooth; when you look at it- it has different shapes, some high and some low; when you push it- it has some weight.