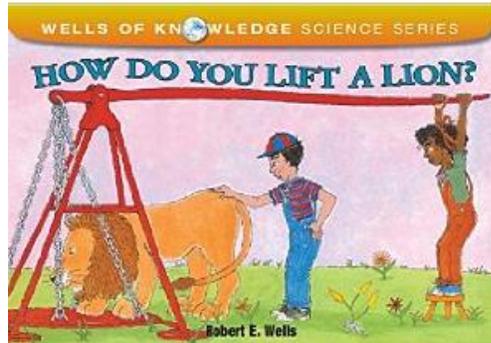


2015 T³™ International Conference

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Fractions, Decimals and Lions: Oh, My!

Present

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Lions



Renowned for its majesty and nicknamed "the king of the jungle," the lion possesses both beauty and strength. Lions vary in color but typically sport light yellow-brown coats. Mature male lions are unique among big cats due to the thick brown or black manes that encircle their necks and protect them while fighting.

Did You Know?

Both male and female lions roar, and that roar can be heard over five miles away!

Behavior

The only social member of the cat (Felidae) family, lions live in large groups called "prides," consisting of about 15 lions. Related females and their young make up the majority of the pride. A single male, or sometimes a small group of 2-3 males, will join a pride for an indefinite period, usually about 3 years or until another group of males takes over.

Lions within a pride are often affectionate and, when resting, seem to enjoy good fellowship with lots of touching, head rubbing, licking and purring. The males are territorial, and will roar and use scent markings to establish their domains.

Females do almost all of the hunting. They are mainly nocturnal and work in teams to stalk and ambush prey. Lions inhabit grassy plains, savannahs, open woodlands and scrub country. These landscapes allow the hunters to creep stealthily through vegetation and leap upon their unsuspecting prey.

Reproduction

Mating Season: Throughout the year.

Gestation: Around 110 days.

Litter size: 3-4 cubs.

Young cubs are vulnerable to predation by hyenas, leopards and black-backed jackals. The cubs begin hunting at 11 months but remain with their mother for at least two years.

FAST FACTS

Height: 4 feet (1.2m) (males).

Length: 5-8 feet (1.5-2.4m) (males).

Weight: 330-500 lbs (150-227 kg) (males).

In general, female lions are smaller than males.

Lifespan: 10-14 years.

Top speed: 50 mph (81 km/hr), for short distances

Diet

Lions consume a wide variety of prey, from wildebeest, impala, **zebra**, **giraffe**, buffalo and wild hogs to sometimes **rhinos** and hippos. They will also feed on smaller animals such as hares, birds and reptiles. Lions are also known to attack **elephants** when food is scarce.

Population

The lion population in Africa has been reduced by half since the early 1950s. Today, fewer than 21,000 remain in all of Africa.

Range

Though lions used to live in most parts of Africa, they are now found only in the south Sahara desert and in parts of southern and eastern Africa. Historically, in addition to Africa, lions were found from Greece through the Middle East to northern India.

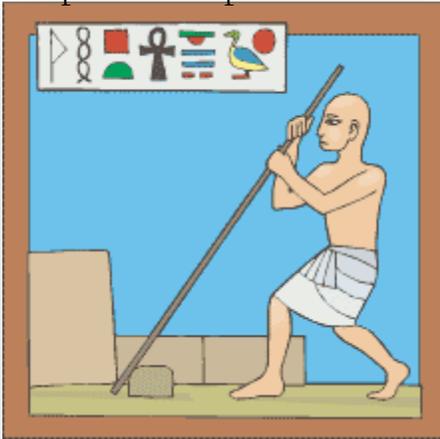


Retrieved March 3, 2015 from <http://www.defenders.org/african-lion/basic-facts>



Simple Machines: Facts

Once upon a time a person needed to move something heavy. He or she picked up a long stick and stuck it under the edge of the heavy object and then pushed down on the other end of the stick. And the first simple machine was invented. Simple machines are just that. The simplest form of using one thing to accomplish something faster or better. A tool. They were the first ones created and we still use them today.



There are 6 basic simple machines; the lever, the wheel and axle, the inclined plane, the wedge, the pulley, and the screw. Several of these simple machines are related to each other. But, each has a specific purpose in the world of doing work. But what is work? Work is the amount of energy necessary to move an object. The further you move it, the more work is required. Work is measured in Newtons.

The Lever

The lever is a long tool such as a pole or a rod put under an object to lift it. The lever is more efficient when combined with a fulcrum. The fulcrum is another object, perhaps a rock, used to brace under the long tool. This gives the long pole something to push down against. The location of the fulcrum helps determine how well the lever will perform work. The closer the fulcrum is to the object being lifted, the higher the person can lift the object. The longer the lever, the higher the object can be lifted. Do the math — it's really all in the distance between the object, the fulcrum and the lever.



Levers are all around us. Some examples of levers are: door handles, the claws of a hammer (for removing nails), crowbars, light switches, bottle openers and hinges.



Retrieved March 3, 2015 from http://idahoptv.org/sciencetrek/topics/simple_machines/facts.cfm

Strategic Journeys for Building Logical Reasoning in K-12:



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Notes

