



NAME: Jithin & Shetty  
2023

# EXCRETORY SYSTEM

MATERIALS: ...

SERVICES: ...

HELP OF EXCRETORY SYSTEM: ...

EXCRETORY SYSTEM  
JITHIN & SHETTY (1C)



WATER PURIFIER  
MURUGA KRAS...



SAVE EARTH

GROW TREES

DO NOT USE MORE VEHICLES

SAVE WATER

SAVE ANIMALS

SAVE EARTH

WARM TARAM

Name of the Model: ...

Address: ...

Information about ...

... in a ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...

... to ...



KVID TOYS  
VISMAYA HOSAMANE &  
DHANUSHREE M T (VII 'B')

**Introduction**  
The first step in a national disaster relief program is to identify the areas that are most vulnerable to natural disasters. This involves a thorough assessment of the physical and social conditions of the area. The following are some of the key factors that should be considered in the assessment process:

- Location: Areas that are located in high-risk zones, such as flood-prone areas, earthquake zones, and areas prone to cyclones, should be given priority.
- Population: Areas with a high population density, particularly in urban areas, should be given priority.
- Infrastructure: Areas with poor infrastructure, such as inadequate roads, bridges, and communication networks, should be given priority.
- Socio-economic conditions: Areas with a high proportion of the population living in poverty, and with limited access to basic services, should be given priority.

The assessment process should be a continuous one, and should be updated regularly as new information becomes available. The results of the assessment should be used to develop a disaster relief program that is tailored to the specific needs of the area.



**SCIENCE EXPO**

**Topic: The Smart-City**

**Aim:** To demonstrate the concept of a smart city and its various applications in the field of urban planning, infrastructure, and public services.

**Introduction:** A smart city is a city that uses digital technology to improve its infrastructure, services, and quality of life. It is a city that is smart, efficient, and sustainable.

**Objectives:** To demonstrate the concept of a smart city and its various applications in the field of urban planning, infrastructure, and public services.

**Components:** A smart city is composed of several key components, including:

- 1. Smart Infrastructure: This includes smart buildings, smart grids, and smart transportation systems.
- 2. Smart Services: This includes smart healthcare, smart education, and smart public services.
- 3. Smart Governance: This includes smart urban planning, smart infrastructure, and smart public services.

**Conclusion:** A smart city is a city that uses digital technology to improve its infrastructure, services, and quality of life. It is a city that is smart, efficient, and sustainable.

SCIENCE EXPO  
THE SMART CITY

SCIENCE EXPO  
THE SMART CITY

HOSPITAL

SHOPPING MALL

HOTEL

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10

GREEN CITY









NEWTONS' THREE LAWS OF

Newton's 3 laws of motion

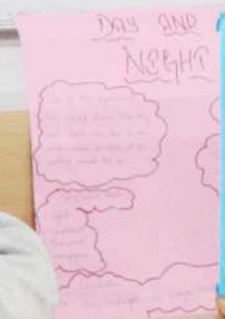
parts of the cradle

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Class: \_\_\_\_\_  
Section: \_\_\_\_\_



"Science is a way of thinking much more than it is a body of knowledge."

- Coool Sagam > <





Salt water

PROJECT TITLE  
DENSITY  
NAMITHA S V(3B)

SOLAR ECLIPSE  
LUNAR ECLIPSE  
PROJECT TITLE  
SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSE  
JAIVANTH P(3B)

WATER  
Density of Water  
Project Title  
To determine the density of fresh water and salt water  
Aim  
To find out, why salt does  
Hypothesis  
• All the substances with water  
• All the substances will be in water  
• All the substances will be in water  
• All the substances will be in water  
Procedure  
1. Take a glass of water  
2. Add salt to the water  
3. Measure the volume of water  
4. Measure the mass of water  
5. Calculate the density of water  
6. Repeat the experiment with salt water  
7. Compare the density of fresh water and salt water  
8. Conclude the experiment

