

UNA DE EXPERIMENTOS

- 3 VELAS Y UN MISTERIO

- INFLAR UN GLOBO EN EL MICROONDAS

- BOLSA DE AGUA IRROMPIBLE

- El lápiz debe ser redondo y estar muy afilado.

Contesta a las siguientes preguntas:

- ¿Cuál de los 3 experimentos has hecho?
- ¿Cuál te ha parecido más sorprendente?
- Ponle una nota al experimento 1 (del 0 al 10)
- Ponle una nota al experimento 2 (del 0 al 10)
- Ponle una nota al experimento 3 (del 0 al 10)

Une cada experimento con su explicación:

3 velas y un misterio		Las moléculas de la bolsa se adaptan a la forma del lápiz.
Inflar un globo en el microondas		El agua al evaporarse hincha el globo.
Bolsa de agua irrompible		El fuego consume el oxígeno de arriba hacia abajo.

¿Qué te ha parecido esta actividad?

Si conoces tú algún experimento que nos quieras contar, envíanoslo por class dojo (fotos, vídeo, dibujo, texto...)

¡¡GRACIAS PEQUEÑOS CIENTÍFICOS!!

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 4.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 3.5 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1998, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1998, 1.5 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1998, 1.5 million people under 25 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minority groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from ethnic minority groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, African, and Black British ethnic groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these ethnic groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Irish, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, and other European ethnic groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these ethnic groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Jewish, Muslim, and other religious groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these religious groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the gay, lesbian, and other sexual orientation groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these sexual orientation groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the transgender and other gender identity groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these gender identity groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the disabled and other physical and mental health groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the long-term health conditions and other chronic illness groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the low income and other social disadvantage groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the homeless and other housing disadvantage groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the young and other age disadvantage groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the elderly and other age disadvantage groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the single parent and other family disadvantage groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the lone parent and other family disadvantage groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the lone parent and other family disadvantage groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the lone parent and other family disadvantage groups. In 1998, 1.5 million people from these groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1 million in 1980.