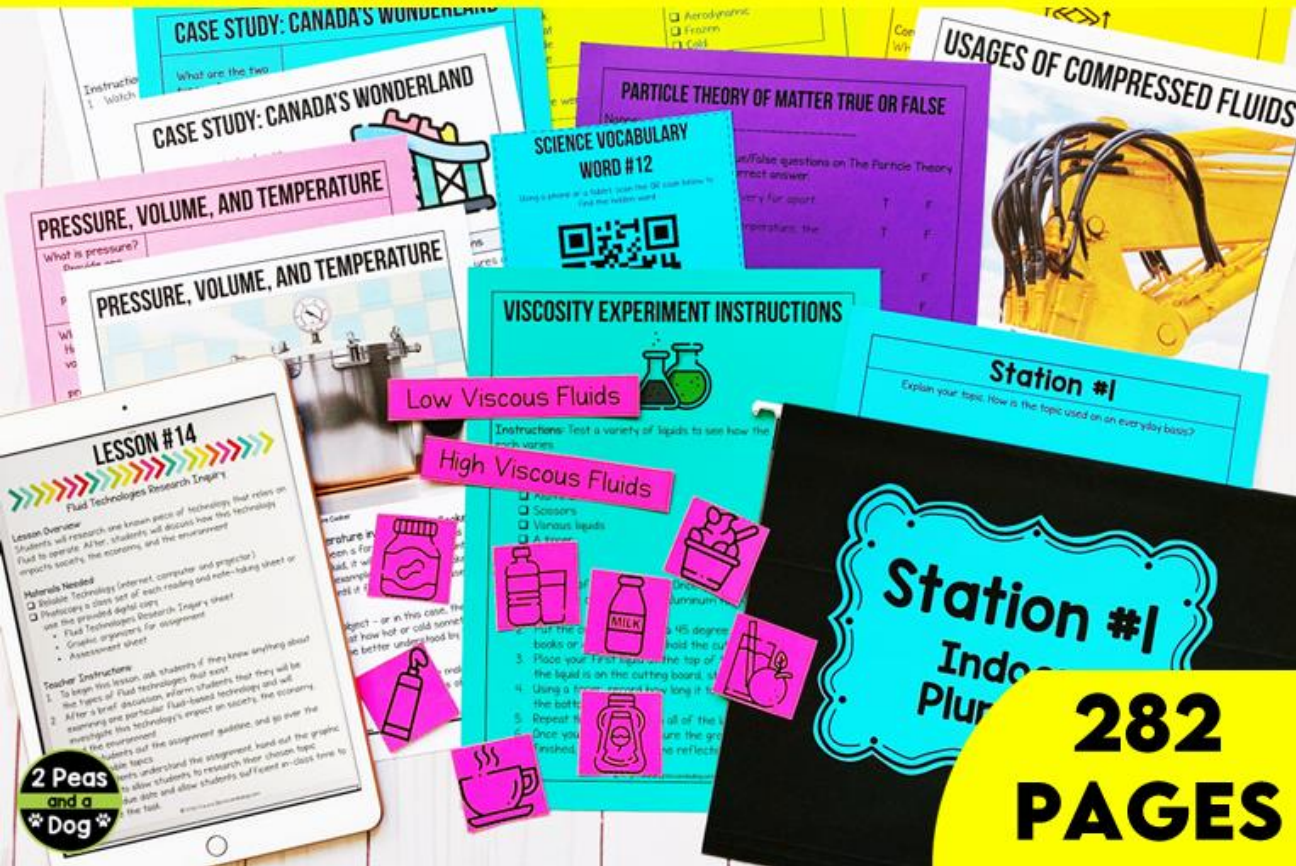


FLUIDS UNIT

PDF & DIGITAL FORMATS



2 Peas and a Dog

Middle School Teaching Resources

RESOURCE INCLUDES

- ✓ Ontario Curriculum Aligned
- ✓ Detailed Lesson Plans
- ✓ Readings, Videos, Graphic Organizers, Group Work, Projects, Rubrics
- ✓ Hands-On Science Labs
- ✓ MP3 Audio Files
- ✓ Answer Keys
- ✓ Quizzes & Unit Test
- ✓ Print & Digital Formats

INCLUDED LESSONS



- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Introduction – Science Safety, Fluids Introduction, and Unit Vocabulary■ Particle Theory of Matter■ Experiment – What is Viscosity? What is Flow Rate?■ Mass, Volume, and Density■ Calculating Density■ Mass to Volume Ratio Experiment■ Compressibility■ Canada's Wonderland Case Study■ What is Buoyancy & Float or Sink Experiment■ Fluid Systems Mid–Unit Quiz | <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Pressure, Volume, and Temperature (& Optional Experiment)■ Pascal's Law■ Fluids in Controlled and Manufactured Devices■ Building a Pneumatic or Hydraulic Device (2 Options)■ Inquiry & Stations – Investigating Applications of Fluid Mechanics■ Fluid Technologies Research Inquiry■ The Impact of Fluid Spills■ Fluid Systems Unit Test■ Sub Plans/Unit Review – Bill Nye Videos |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

UNIT ORGANIZATION

GRADE 8 FLUIDS ONTARIO CURRICULUM ALIGNMENT

Lesson	2007 Curriculum	2022 Curriculum
Introduction: Safety & Vocabulary	2.1, 2.6	A1.4, A1.5
1. Particle Theory of Matter	3.3	C2.3
2. What is Viscosity?	2.5, 3.1	A1.2, C2.1, C2.8
3A & B– Mass, Volume, and Density	3.2	C2.2
4. Mass to Volume Ratio Experiment	2.2, 2.3, 3.3	A1.2
5. Compressibility	3.4	C2.4, C2.9
6. Canada's Wonderland Case Study	3.4	A1.1, C2.4, C2.9
7. What is Buoyancy & Float or Sink Experiment	3.5	A1.2, C2.5
8. Mid–unit Quiz	Review	Review
9. Pressure, Volume, and Temperature & Optional Experiment	3.6	A1.2, C2.6
10. Pascal's Law	3.7	C2.7
11. Fluids in Controlled and Manufactured Devices	3.8	C2.10
12. Building a Pneumatic or Hydraulic Device	2.6, 2.7, 2.8	A1.3, A1.5
13. Investigating Applications of Fluid Mechanics	2.4, 2.7	A1.1, A1.5

CURRICULUM ALIGNMENT

LESSON OVERVIEW



Lesson	Activity Type	Name	Suggested Time
Intro	Class Discussion	Safety Rules, Fluids Introduction & Unit Vocabulary	2 Classes
	QR Code Scavenger Hunt		
#1	Whole Class Readings, Drawing & True and False	Particle Theory of Matter	1 – 2 Classes
#2	Whole Class Readings, Cut and Match & Experiment	What is Viscosity? What is Flow Rate? & Experiment	2 Classes
#3A	Whole Class Readings & Graphic Organizer	Mass, Volume, and Density	2 Classes
#3B	Calculations Activity	Mass, Volume, and Density	
#4	Experiment	Mass–to–Volume Ratio Experiment	1 – 2 Classes
#5	Whole Class Readings & & Fill in the Blanks	Compressibility	1 Classes

UNIT PLAN

INTRODUCTION



Fluids Introduction

Lesson Overview:
Students will learn about what makes up a fluid, where they can be found, and how they use fluids.

Materials Needed:
Photocopy a class set or use the provided Google Slides version of the:

- Fluids Introduction sheet

Teacher Instructions:

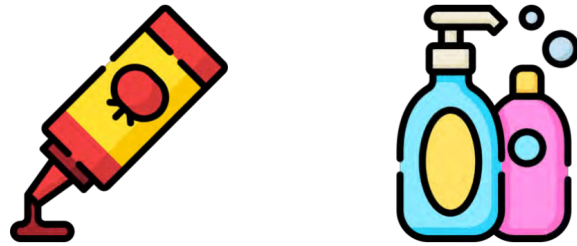
1. Read the “Fluids Introduction” paragraph as a class.
2. When finished, have students brainstorm all of their uses of fluids. In the graphic organizer, have them fill out their fluid usage, how often they use the fluid, and whether they think it’s a solid, liquid, or gas.
3. This can help serve to get students talking about fluids in a real life content.

LESSON PLANS

WHAT'S INSIDE?



WHAT IS VISCOSITY?



What is viscosity?

Viscosity refers to how much a liquid can flow. Viscosity also indicates how thick or thin a liquid is. A fluid with a high viscosity is thick, like honey, oil, and shampoo, and resists flowing. A fluid with a low viscosity is thin, like water, juice, and tea, and flows easily.

Can any
There a
liquid is

ARTICLES

When a liquid is in the temperature changes, the particles in honey move quicker and farther from each other. This results in less viscous honey, and as a result, a honey that flows easier. Similarly, if you want your water to flow slower, you can freeze it. When it's cold, the particles will move slower and closer together. As such, the water will turn to ice, be thicker, and will not flow as easily.

What are flow rates?

Now that you have an understanding of viscosity being a liquid's resistance to flow, you can better understand flow rates and what impacts them. Flow rate refers to how long it takes for a fluid to reach from one point to another. To measure flow rates, you will have to record the time it takes for the fluid to move.

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SCIENCE VOCABULARY WORD #1

Using a phone or a tablet, scan the QR code below to find the hidden word.

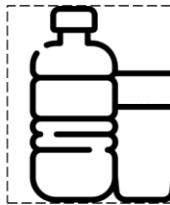


VISCOSITY SORT AND MATCH

Cut out the titles and images below. Match the correct title with all the images that relate to it. Once checked by your teacher, glue the pieces onto the back of the "What is Viscosity?" article.

High Viscous Fluids

Low Viscous Fluids



ENGAGING ACTIVITIES

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WHAT'S INSIDE?



SAMPLE ANSWERS

Note: These are sample answers for teacher use only. These items have not been tested.

Liquid	Hypothesis
Water	I think water really quickly it is t
Toothpaste	Toothpaste i I think that a lot of time the bot
Vegeta	reach the quickly d I assume relatively eas
Ketchup	Ketchup is assume it v long time to botto

© http://w

ANSWER KEY

Compressibility
When you squeeze something, you're making it **smaller**. Compressibility is the ability to put **external** force on a substance, which **decreases** its size. With the force or **pressure**, the particles move closer together.

The most compressible state of matter is **gas**. This is because there is a lot of **space** between the particles. **Liquids**, however, are difficult to compress. **Solids** are also incompressible.

...suggests, use **water** or **oil** as a fluid. With applied or external force, hydraulic fluids are very **powerful**. There are a lot of daily uses of hydraulic systems, like **elevators** or **cranes**.

Pneumatic systems, on the other hand, use compressed air or gas as their main fluid. Pneumatic devices work over a large **temperature** range, which make them **safer** than hydraulic systems. A daily example of this system is **bus** doors or breaks.

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WILL IT FLOAT OR SINK EXPERIMENT

Task: You are going to create an object that will float in the water and that can withstand external weight.



- Complete a rough copy of your plan for the lab using the "Science Lab" graphic organizer provided by your teacher. If your teacher, you may begin bringing in materials for your experiment. During the experiment, make sure you record the weight of the object as well as how you created your object to go on. In the conclusion/results section, please answer the following questions:
 - Will it float or sink?
 - What is the relationship between the object you made and the weight that was added?
 - How did you make your object stronger?
 - Is your hypothesis correct? Explain why or why not.
 - What would you have done differently? Explain.
- ...a copy of your lab. Be sure to answer all questions. (e.g., aluminum foil, plastic wrap, clay, ...)

CASE STUDY: CANADA'S WONDERLAND

Canada's Wonderland is an amusement park located near Toronto, Ontario. Canada's Wonderland specializes in rollercoasters that use a lot of fluids (hydraulic and pneumatic systems) to operate safely.



Hydraulic Systems	Pneumatic Systems
Hydraulic systems in rollercoasters are often used to launch people throughout the ride. The pressure from the system supports the weight of the ride and people to project them at a fast speed. The Sleazy roller coaster at Canada's Wonderland is a compressed air transmission system. It moves the cars up the same pressure as the launch system. The cars are locked in securely. Bumper cars also use hydraulic systems to deflect shock that might occur.	Most of the safety features at Canada's Wonderland are powered by pneumatic systems. For example, the lap bars that keep people pressed in during rides are powered by pneumatic systems. The compressed air in the cars is used to power the launch system. The cars are locked in securely. Bumper cars also use hydraulic systems to deflect shock that might occur.

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LABS & CASE STUDIES

TEACHER FEEDBACK

“This is a fantastic resource! It was an incredible time saver as I was new to teaching intermediate and was a bit overwhelmed with where to start. This resource was very well laid out, clearly followed the curriculum, and included detailed and clear lesson outlines, relevant activities and experiments, and quizzes to check for understanding. It was also very helpful to have the digital and print options for hybrid teaching.” – Val C.

INTRODUCTION



SCIENCE SAFETY RULES



- 1. LISTEN
 - ✓ To ALL the teacher's instructions.
 - ✓ Know the location of the safety eyewash.
- 2. ATTIRE
 - ✓ Wear safety goggles and/or gloves as directed.
 - ✓ Tie-up any loose items (e.g., clothing, hair).
 - ✓ Wear closed-toe, comfortable shoes.
- 3. READ CAREFULLY
 - ✓ Read labels of chemicals/items being used.
 - ✓ Follow directions carefully.
- 4. CLEAN-UP
 - ✓ Clean up any spills immediately.
 - ✓ Do not taste or test any items in the science lab.
- 5. CLEAN-UP
 - ✓ Thoroughly wash all used equipment and materials.
 - ✓ Wash hands with soap and water.

FLUIDS INTRODUCTION



What are fluids?
Fluids are everywhere. They can be found in houses, in stores,

FLUIDS INTRODUCTION

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SCIENCE VOCABULARY WORD #1

SCIENCE VOCABULARY WORD #1

Use a smartphone or a tablet, scan the QR code below to find the hidden word.



UNIT VOCABULARY

MEDES
HIDE



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LESSON 1 & 2



THE PARTICLE THEORY OF MATTER

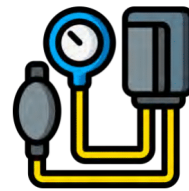


What is the Particle Theory of Matter?
The Particle Theory of Matter, which has 6 points, is used to help people understand matter and how matter changes and interacts with each other.

- 1. Matter contains particles.
- 2. Particles are very small. For example, the particles of a solid are so small that they cannot be seen with the naked eye.
- 3. The particles of a solid are packed closely together. They have very little space between them. They are held together by strong forces of attraction. They cannot move freely. They can only vibrate about their fixed positions.
- 4. The particles of a liquid are not packed as closely together as the particles of a solid. They have more space between them. They are held together by weaker forces of attraction. They can move about more freely than the particles of a solid.
- 5. The particles of a gas are not packed as closely together as the particles of a liquid. They have a lot of space between them. They are held together by very weak forces of attraction. They can move about very freely.
- 6. The space in solids are very small. In liquids, there is a little bit more space between particles, and even more space in gases.

How does this relate to density?
Since density looks at how much mass is in a volume, the particle theory can help describe density. A dense solid's particles are tightly combined, whereas a gas has a lot of space in between the particles, making it much less dense.

FLOW RATES OF VARIOUS LIQUIDS



VISCOSITY EXPERIMENT INSTRUCTIONS



Instructions: Test a variety of liquids to see how the viscosity of each varies.

Required Materials

- ☐ Cutting board
- ☐ Aluminum foil
- ☐ Scissors
- ☐ Various liquids
- ☐ A timer

Instructions

1. Grab a cutting board and have a friend or a parent help you hold it steady.
2. Put the cutting board on a flat surface. Ask a friend or a parent to help hold the cutting board.
3. Place your first liquid at the top of the cutting board. Once the liquid is on the cutting board, start the timer.
4. Using a timer, record how long it took for the liquid to reach the bottom.
5. Repeat this process with all of the liquids.
6. Once you're finished, ensure the graphic organizer is finished, and complete the reflection question.

PARTICLE THEORY OF MATTER

WHAT IS VISCOSITY AND FLOW RATE?

LESSON 3A & 3B



MASS, VOLUME, AND DENSITY

MASS, VOLUME, AND DENSITY

What is Mass?
To understand mass, it's important to know that matter has mass. Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space. Mass is a measure of the amount of matter in an object. The more matter an object has, the more mass it has. Mass is measured in grams (g) or kilograms (kg).
What is Volume?
Volume is concerned with how much space an object occupies. Think about pouring water into a container. If you fill it halfway, the volume of the water is half of the container's capacity. Volume is measured in liters (L) or milliliters (mL).

In your own words, describe mass.

MASS, VOLUME, AND DENSITY

In your own words, explain density.

What do you think is the relationship between mass, volume, and density?

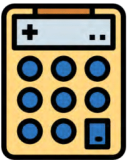
CALCULATING DENSITY

CALCULATING DENSITY PROBLEMS

$$\text{Density} = \text{mass}/\text{volume}$$

Or

$$D = m/v$$



Instructions: Calculate density with the following questions. Be sure to show your work.

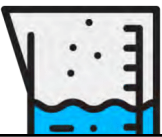
1. Cold water has a mass of 11.8g in a water jug that has a volume of 203 mL. Calculate the density of the water.
2. 400 grams of flour has a volume of 250 mL. Calculate the density of the flour.

CALCULATING DENSITY

LESSON 4 & 5



MASS-TO-VOLUME RATIO



Instructions: To reinforce your understanding of density, you are going to calculate the mass-to-volume ratios of different amounts

Materials Needed:

- ☐ Beaker or measuring cylinder
- ☐ Granulated Cylinder
- ☐ 3
- ☐ M

Instructions:

1. C
2. C
3. Next, pour some of the volume
4. Then, measure the the mass in the de
5. When you have the record the mass-to
6. Once you've done th but add more volume 50mL of the liquid,
7. After you've compl two substances with
8. Be sure to complet
9. Once the sheets ha your teacher to be

© http

MASS-TO-VOLUME RATIO

Substance #2: _____

Volume of	Mass of the	Mass of	Mass of the ance ly	Density of Substance

MASS-TO-VOLUME RATIO EXPERIMENT

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COMPRESSIBILITY



USAGES OF COMPRESSED FLUIDS



Photo of Hydraulic Devices

Hydraulic Systems

Many people use compressed fluids for a variety of reasons. People use hydraulic (water) to p useful, bec problem with hydraulics is that liquids can freeze or evaporate, whereas pneumatic systems cannot. This also makes it so the liquid flows throughout their container or volume. The hydraulic system is used in a lot of daily machines, like car brakes, elevators, or cranes.

COMPRESSIBILITY

making it
e ability to put
which _____ its
the particles move

atter is _____. This is
_ between the particles.
compress. _____
sometimes are

dro suggests, use
With applied or external
_____. There are a lot
like _____.

compressed
over a

ple of this system is

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LESSON 6 & 7



CASE STUDY: CANADA'S WONDERLAND

Canada's Wonderland is an amusement park located near Toronto, Ontario. Canada's Wonderland specializes in rollercoasters that use a lot of fluids (hydraulic and pneumatic systems) to operate safely.



CASE STUDY: CANADA'S WONDERLAND

What are the two types of systems that Canada's Wonderland uses?

CASE STUDY: CANADA'S WONDERLAND

Hydraulic rollercoaster launch systems are used on many rides. The Sledgehammer at Canada's Wonderland, for example, uses a compressed liquid that is transmitted through the ride's valves. The hydraulic pulley moves the claws around, and the same system also uses pressure to keep its passengers locked in securely. Bumper cars also use hydraulic systems to deflect shock that might occur.

How do hydraulic systems work?

Which fluid is used?

How is this system beneficial to rollercoasters?

ARCHIMEDES' PRINCIPLE



VIDEO ACTIVITY

SCIENCE LAB



Hypothesis

Why do you think your particular object will float?

WHAT IS BUOYANCY? (WITH LAB)

List the objects you used in your lab.

This lab was created by your teacher.



Circle the most correct sentence.

A king wanted to determine if the crown (gold / silver) to his image the crown bath, he noticed the crown (float / sunk) when he put it in the water. He gave the king's men the crown to check the density. He found out if it was the same as gold is (very / not) dense. A piece of gold was also added in the bath. The crown would be less dense than the crown's (mass / volume). The crown a bath, and he found out if it was (as dense / not as dense) as the gold. He solved the king's problem.

LESSON 8 & 9



LESSON #8



FLUIDS SYSTEMS MID-UNIT QUIZ /10

Lesson Overview:
Students will demonstrate their understanding of the past few lessons with a quiz.

Materials Needed:
☐ Class set of the Fluid Systems Mid-Unit Quiz

Teacher Instructions:
1. Hand out the quiz to each student.
2. Set a timer for 10 minutes.
3. Once time is up, collect the quizzes.

Additional Information:
☐ A class discussion about the quiz results.

Name: _____

Complete the following True/False questions on fluid systems by circling the correct answer.

1. Every fluid has the same viscosity.	T	F
2. On different planets, your mass stays the same, but your weight changes.	T	F
3. The density of a fluid is the same everywhere.	T	F
4. The pressure in a fluid increases with depth.	T	F
5. Most objects can float, and as such, have the same density.	T	F
6. Learning if an object floats or sinks in a fluid refers to its buoyancy.	T	F
7. Compressing an object with pressure or force decreases its volume.	T	F
8. Hydraulic systems use liquid fluids to operate.	T	F
9. Pneumatic systems use oil to operate.	T	F
10. Pneumatic systems use fluids in gas form.	T	F

FLUID SYSTEMS MID-UNIT QUIZ

PRESSURE, VOLUME, AND TEMPERATURE



Oobleck Experiment

Task: You are going to create Oobleck (slime) to understand the relationship between pressure and temperature.

Materials Needed:

- Bowl
- Spoon
- 2 cups of cornstarch
- 1 cup of water
- Food coloring (optional)

1. Color the water with food coloring.
2. Pour the water into the bowl.
3. Add the cornstarch to the water.
4. Mix the cornstarch and water together.
5. Add more cornstarch if the mixture is too runny.
6. When the mixture is thick, it is Oobleck.

PRESSURE, VOLUME, AND TEMPERATURE (WITH OPTIONAL EXPERIMENT)

- What are the changing states of the Oobleck?
- What did you learn from this experience?
 - How would you describe this experiment to a friend in a younger grade?
7. Once complete, hand in a copy of your lab. Be sure to answer all questions.

Pressure Cooker?
When heat is added to a fluid in a pressure cooker, the pressure increases. This causes the fluid to release the heat more quickly. In this case, the area of the fluid that is cold something is. This can be understood by looking at the molecules. Because the molecules are moving faster, the particles of a liquid are more spread out.

LESSON 10 & 11



PASCAL'S LAW





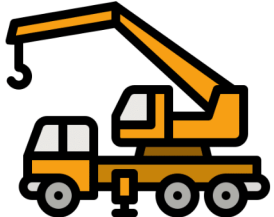
What is Pascal's Law?
Blaise Pascal, a French philosopher, learned what happens to a fluid when pressure is applied to it. For example, he found out what happened to the fluid when pressure was applied to a fluid in a container or volume.

Examples of Pascal's Law
Have you ever seen a syringe? When you push the plunger, the fluid flows out of the needle. Similarly, if you squeeze a balloon, the air will travel equally throughout the balloon. Similarly, if you squeeze a car, the air will travel equally throughout the car. Similarly, if you squeeze a tube, the fluid will travel equally throughout the tube. Since there is an opening at the end of the tube, the fluid flows out since it needs to escape the pressure that has been applied.

Toothpaste
Another example that uses Pascal's Law is toothpaste. When you apply pressure to the end of the toothpaste tube, the fluid flows out since it needs to escape the pressure that has been applied.

PASCAL'S LAW EXPLANATION

Task: Look at the following three images. In your own words, explain how Pascal's Law is being used based on what you see. Be sure to include words like force, pressure, transmitting, flow, etc.

Image	Explanation
	
	
	

FISH SWIM BLADDERS

How do Fish Swim Bladders Work?

Fish are able to swim at the surface level of water, as well as near the bottom, because they have swim bladders. When you inflate a balloon, it goes up. Similarly, when you deflate a balloon, it goes down, which causes the balloon to sink.

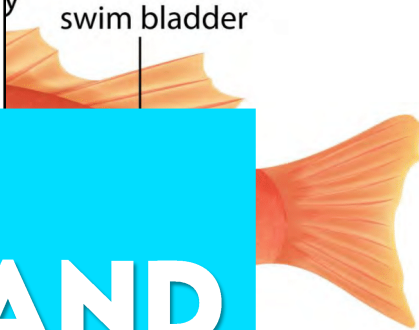
FISH'S SWIM BLADDER & BALLAST TANK

Fish's Swim Bladder

What is the purpose and function of a swim bladder?

(generic)

swim bladder



FLUIDS IN CONTROLLED AND MANUFACTURED DEVICES

What is the purpose and function of a ballast tank in a submarine?

Fish hold air in their swim bladders. When fish want to get oxygen, and this oxygen is at the surface level of water. The extra oxygen makes them more buoyant. When fish want to release the oxygen from their swim bladders, the lack of oxygen in the water and the force of gravity pulls them down.

LESSON 12



SCIENCE LAB: DEVICE CREATION



SCIENCE LAB



Design:

1. Which type of device are you going to create? How will the device function?
2. Is it hydraulic or pneumatic?

**OPTION 1 –
CREATING A
PNEUMATIC OR
HYDRAULIC
SYSTEM**

DIAGRAM ASSESSMENT



After you have drawn your diagram, you are going to complete a _____ earned while examining a _____

HYDRAULIC OR PNEUMATIC DIAGRAM

Using the space _____ device. When you _____ properly.

**OPTION 2 –
DIAGRAM OF A
HYDRAULIC OR
PNEUMATIC
SYSTEM**

ferred
life

vel 4

Students
diagram was
thoroughly
completed and
included
extensive
vocabulary and
labels.

and included
labels and
relevant
vocabulary.

Lab report
reflection is
complete. Some
elements could
use more detail.

Lab report
reflection is
well-written
and organized.
Attention to
detail is
demonstrated.

LESSON 13 & 14



FLUID MECHANICS



Station #3

Explain your topic. How is the topic used on an everyday basis?

**INQUIRY:
INVESTIGATING
APPLICATIONS
OF FLUID
MECHANICS**

How efficient is this topic thanks to the use of fluids?

FLUID TECHNOLOGIES RESEARCH INQUIRY



FLUID TECHNOLOGIES RESEARCH PROJECT GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Name of the Topic	
Explain Who technology does it does	
What are the social implications of this topic?	

**FLUID
TECHNOLOGIES
RESEARCH
INQUIRY**

gies in the world that use
nps, etc.) to help complete
l of this assessment is to
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hen, using the
raphic, poster,
low are some
with your
action sites.
onomy, and
nes as a result
ct?
aid technologies
ons of this
or environmental impacts?
proved by the teacher.

Instructions: For this task, read the following statements on the left. In the column on the right, indicate whether you believe the statement to be true or false.

True or False

The Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill

Marine life is heavily impacted by oil spills.

Cleaning up oil spills takes a lot of effort and time.

The dispersant clean up method uses extra oil to remove and break down the oil spill.

The cleanup fee for Deepwater Horizon was roughly \$4 billion dollars.

FLUID SPILLS

How Has This Impacted This First Nations Community?

LESSON 16 & 17



UNIT TEST /20

Name: _____ Class: _____

Multiple Choice Instructions: Select the correct answer from the different options.

1. The term _____ refers to a fluid's resistance to flow.
- A) Flow Rate
 - B) Pressure
 - C) Compressibility
 - D) Viscosity

FLUID SYSTEMS UNIT TEST

3. Particles in a _____ are so tightly packed that they don't move.
- A) Solid
 - B) Liquid
 - C) Gas
 - D) Plasma

4. Which of the following states of matter is the most compressible?
- A) Solid
 - B) Liquid
 - C) Gas
 - D) Plasma

BILL NYE - FLUIDS

Name: _____ Class: _____

BILL NYE — BUOYANCY

Name: _____ Class: _____

Statement	True or False
The weight of water is what makes things float.	
Everything that's put in the water ends up displacing water.	
The weight of an object doesn't impact its	

- ☐ Friction
- ☐ Kayaking
- ☐ Aerodynamic
- ☐ Frozen
- ☐ Cold

hole world would be

SUB PLANS OR UNIT REVIEW

If you can displace enough air, you'll go up.	
When a boat is in the water, it pushes the water away – the same amount of water that's equal to the boat's weight.	
Less dense objects sink quicker because of their weight.	
Some objects don't displace enough air or water, but that can be changed when the form and shape is rearranged.	

room.

their molecules _____ past
the _____ of any

to be able to read rapids to send

LESSON FORMATS



PDF

✓ Individual & Whole Unit



DIGITAL

✓ Google Slides

RESOURCE CAN BE USED IN-PERSON OR ONLINE