

Picture of minilesson PowerPoints

Mini-Lessons for Working in Word

Use this guide if you get stuck working in word on your infographic.



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Setting up Your Page Size

- Click on "Page Layout"
- Click on "Size"
- Select "Wideside" or 11" x 17" (Custom find 11" x 17")
Click on "More paper sizes" and change dimensions.
- Next, click on "Margins"
- Select "Narrow" to give yourself the most space possible
- If you want your paper sideways click on "Orientation"
- Select "Landscape"

Background Color

- Click on "Page Layout" tab step
- Click on "Page Color"
- Choose a new color
- Hit "OK" for the new color to be applied

Adding Shapes, Images, Text and WordArt.

SHAPES

- Click on "Insert" tab at top
- Click on "Shapes"
- Use the green circle to extend image or the white marks to make bigger or smaller
- The "Format" tab should automatically open
- Click on "Wrap Text" - My favorite option is "In Front of Text" because this allows you to drag your shape, image, etc. wherever you want. Try it!
- Clicking on "Bring Forward" or "Send Backward" will allow you to layer shapes on top of each other!

IMAGES

- Click on "Insert" tab at top
- From here you can decide if you want to add an image you have saved in your files or regular clip art. (To save an image online just right click and hit "Save As")
- Find the image you want and click "Insert"
- Use the green circle to extend image or the white marks to make bigger or smaller
- The "Format" tab should automatically open
- Click on "Wrap Text" - My favorite option is "In Front of Text" because this allows you to drag your shape, image, etc. wherever you want
- Clicking on "Bring Forward" or "Send Backward" will allow you to layer shapes on top of each other!
- Try layering the smiley face on top of Darwin.

IMAGES

Something other cool tricks with images are:



TEXT

- Click on "Insert" tab at top
- Click on the text box image (that's a large "A" in a box)
- You can select whatever style you want--I prefer the first one because it is the easiest to edit and work with but any will work
- Just start typing once it pops up
- You can now drag this anywhere... Which is AWESOME!!! I recommend you type EVERYTHING for this project in a textbox so you can move it easily later

IMAGES

Something other cool tricks with images are:



With the "shape fill" feature
You can even make the background disappear!

IMAGES

One more helpful hint:

With the "shape fill" and "shape outline" features
You can even make the background and outlines disappear!
Giving the illusion the words are just floating on top.



How to Make Picture Backgrounds Transparent

- Make sure your picture is selected
- Click on "Format" tab at the top
- Then select "Color" and go to the bottom and select "No Background"
- Click on the background or whatever part of the picture you want to become transparent

NOTE: Some pictures work better than others

How to Make a Cloud Word Image

- Click on this link: <http://www.wordclouds.com>
- Click "Create" at the top
- Click on "Word" and type whatever words you want in. (NOT: don't type again because words that you want to keep together. An example of this would be "Charles Darwin". No again!

To get the cloud into word I would recommend using your "Snipping Tool" found on your desktop or in the start menu and pasting it in.

Word Cloud

Other cool things you can do...



Themes allow you to select new colors

Orientation allows you to select which direction the words sit

Shapes allow you to select prepopulated outlines OR download your own silhouette

How to Save as a PDF

- Make sure your infographic is EXACTLY the way you want.
- Click on "Save As"
- Name your infographic and click on "Save as type"
- Scroll through options until you see "PDF"
- Click "Save"

Alright it is time to conquer Word...

Good luck
&
don't be afraid to explore!!!

Picture of class website

FOWLER SCIENCE 6TH

Pages

Calendar

Connect

Assess

Manage Class

INFOGRAPHIC PROJECT

Section 3rd Period

Add Content Block

Publish

Manage Page

WHY USE INFOGRAPHICS?

1. Make sense of vast amounts of information and understand the complex relationships between

2. Organizes and groups related information together

3. Tells a story about what you have learned or your experiment

4. Connects information learned in class with other information and data

5. Makes raw data more appealing than just a data table or a graph

6. Analyzes and interprets information

7. Teaches students how infographics are used to communicate information

INFOGRAPHIC PROJECT

Websites that make Infographics:

1. <http://piktochart.com/>

2. <http://www.easel.ly/>

3. <http://infogr.am/>

Website that gives you tips for GOOD Infographics:

1. <http://blog.crazyegg.com/2012/02/22/infographics-how-to-strike-the-elusive-balance-between-data-and-visualization/>

2. <http://www.smashingmagazine.com/2011/10/14/the-dos-and-donts-of-infographic-design/>

3. <http://www.slideshare.net/hurricanemaine/infographic-good-and-better>

Animal Adaptation Wesbsites:

1. <http://www.arkive.org/>

Informational Videos:

1. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R6La6_klr9g

RURBIC

Animal Adaptations Rubric.


INFOGRAPHIC PROJECT PACKET

Adaptations Infographic Pa

INTRODUCTION TO ADAPTATIONS

Adaptations.pptx

INFOGRAPHIC EXAMPLES



Click picture to start slideshow

Pictures of the adaptations PowerPoint

Adaptations

Use this to complete the Adaptations Worksheet OR review adaptation concepts.

1

Have you ever wondered how animals are able to survive in the wild?



2

Animals have certain adaptations that help them to survive.

3

Think about the way you dress in the winter.



You have a large brain, capable of complex thinking, that can easily process weather conditions. This processing skill tells you to put on warm clothes, and maybe even a hat and mittens to protect yourself from the weather.

And what if you are having a snowball fight?



That same large brain would probably tell you to run away from the person throwing at you, and maybe even try to sneak up on that person and throw some snowballs!

Your complex large brain that helps you survive is an example of a human...

Adaptation.

What is an adaptation?

An adaptation is a structure or behavior that helps an animal survive in its environment.

Remember the environment can include climate, predators, prey, etc.

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There are two categories of adaptations...

1. Physical
2. Behavioral

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Behavioral Adaptations



- Behaviors that allow an animal to find and consume food, defend itself, and to reproduce its species
- Help an animal survive in its environment



I hibernate to save energy during the winter.

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We can divide Behavioral Adaptations into two groups:

Instinctive	Learned
	
These behaviors happen naturally & don't have to be learned.	These behaviors must be taught.

Instinctive behaviors = happen naturally & don't need to be learned


Finding shelter

Methods of gathering & storing food

Hibernating

Raising young

Defending oneself



These animals are all using behaviors that are passed on to their young. These are all instinctive behaviors. They don't need to be taught.

Learned behaviors = Obtained by interacting with the environment and cannot be passed on to the next generation except by teaching.

Hunting in packs

ABCs

To run away from hunters

Physical Adaptations

- body structures that allow an animal to find and consume food, defend itself, and to reproduce its species.
- help an animal survive in its environment.



me! I am a walking stick and look exactly like a stick. This helps me hide in my environment.

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Body coverings & parts (claws, antlers, beaks, feet, armor plates, skulls, teeth)



The elephant's trunk is a physical adaptation that helps it to clean itself, eat, drink, and to pick things up.

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All of these animals have body parts that help protect them from predators.

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Chemical defenses (like venom, ink, sprays)



Mimicry (looking or sounding like another living organism to fool predators into thinking it is poisonous or dangerous.)

The Viceroy butterfly uses mimicry to look like the Monarch butterfly. Can you tell them apart?



I'm the Monarch!
I'm poisonous.



I'm the Viceroy!
I'm not poisonous.

Camouflage (use of color in a surrounding)



The chameleon can change its color to match its surroundings.

Can you see what is camouflaged?



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Movement (flying, swimming quickly, random motion, etc.)



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Now that we are done, can you think of an animal and try to identify at least one of its adaptations.

Can you do it?

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