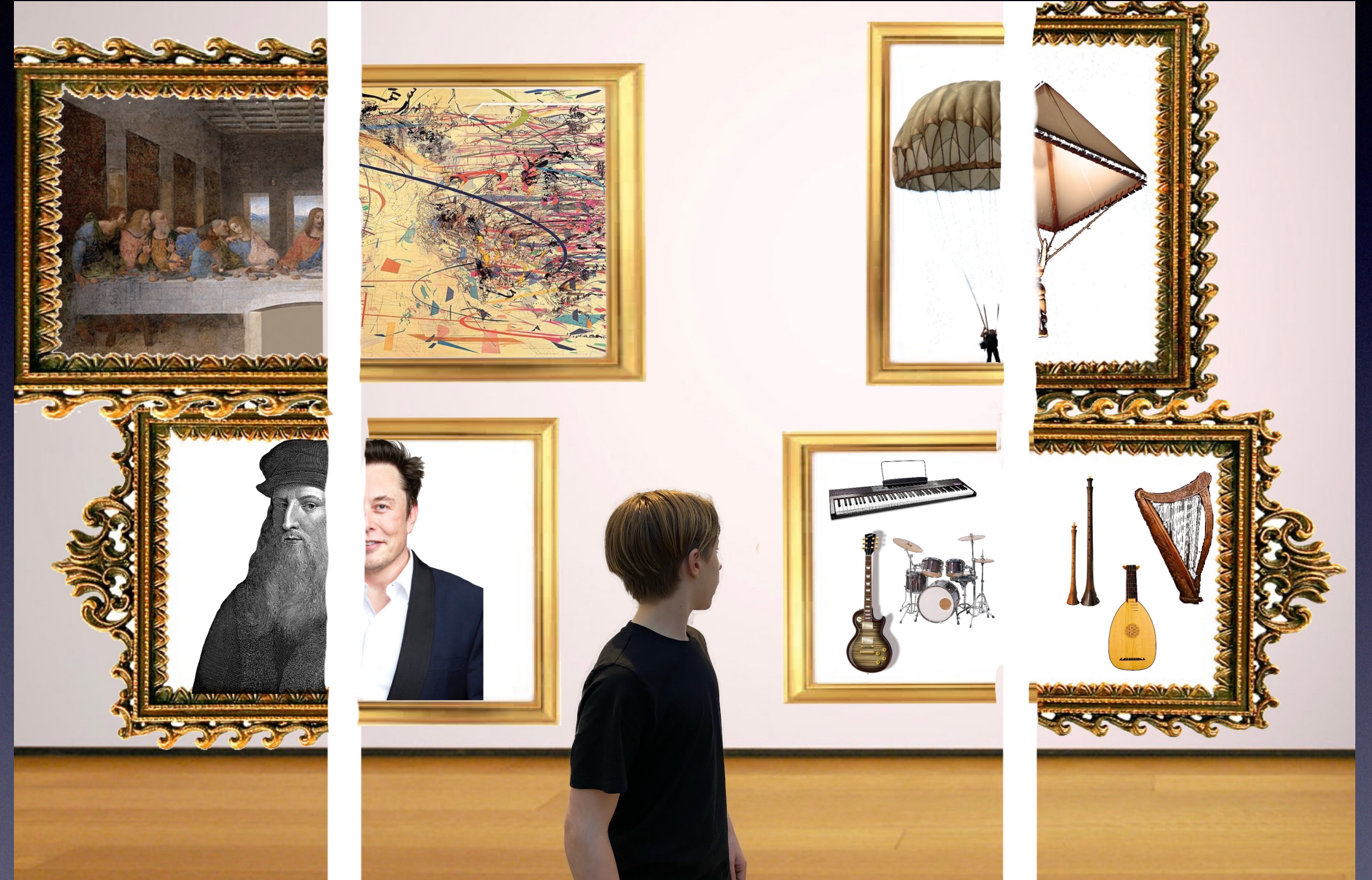# Grade 8 Work

Grade 8's: Follow this information, please input your names and work on the side of ONE page as-well as your work/project name for that work. Please do this for every page. You can only input one piece of work. (You can choose any piece of work you want)
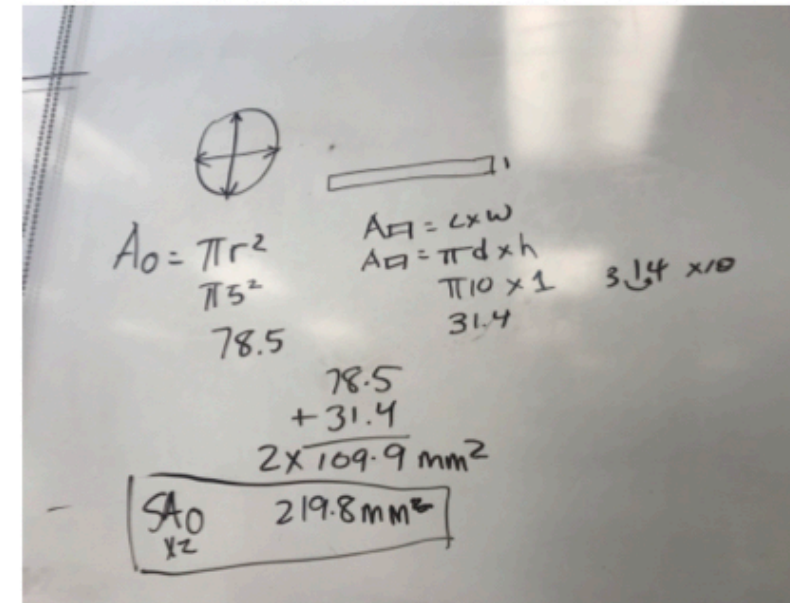
Renaissance Tryptic

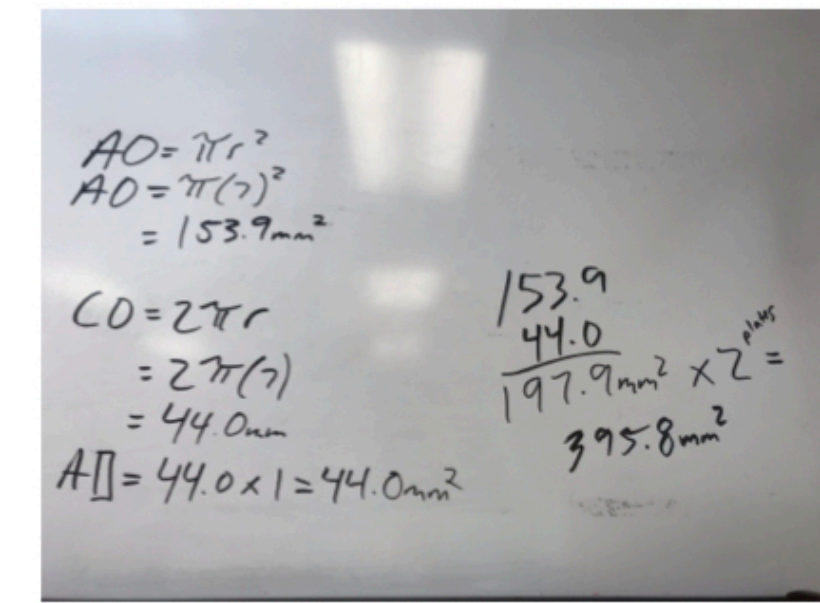By Silas M

Ultimate design challenge

By: Brooke R

Plate calculations

Top:

Bottom:

A= Pi R^2
  Pi 5^2
   =78.5
A= LxW
  Pi D x H
  Pi 10 x 1
   =31.4

78.5 + 31.4 = 109.9 mm^2
109.9 x 2 = 219.8 mm^2

The surface area of the top plates are 219.8 mm^2

Bottom of plate calculations
(C=circumference)
A= Pi R^2
  Pi (7)^2
   =153.9mm
C= 2 Pi R
   2 Pi (7)
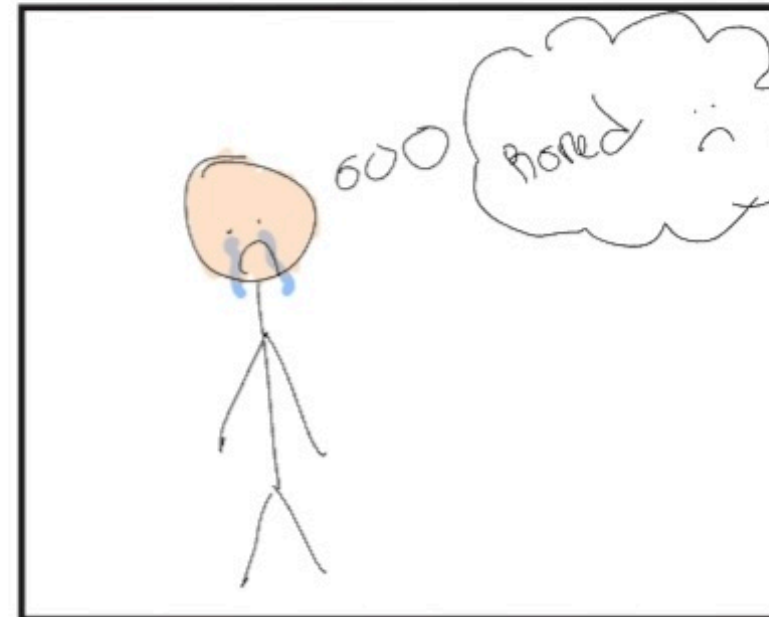   =44
A= 44 x 1 = 44^2
153.9
44
=197.9 x 2 plates
=395.8 mm^2

395.8 + 219.8 = 615.6 - 78.5 - 78.5 = 458.6 mm^2
My plates surface area is 458.6 mm^2 (volume is 176.7mm^3)
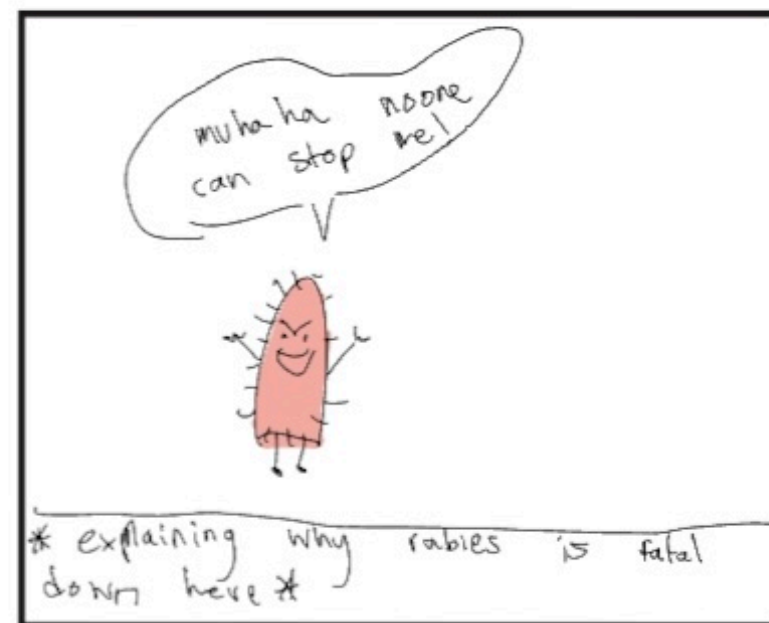
Comic cells (Drafts)

By Ruby R

Ultimate Design Challenge

By Hannah J
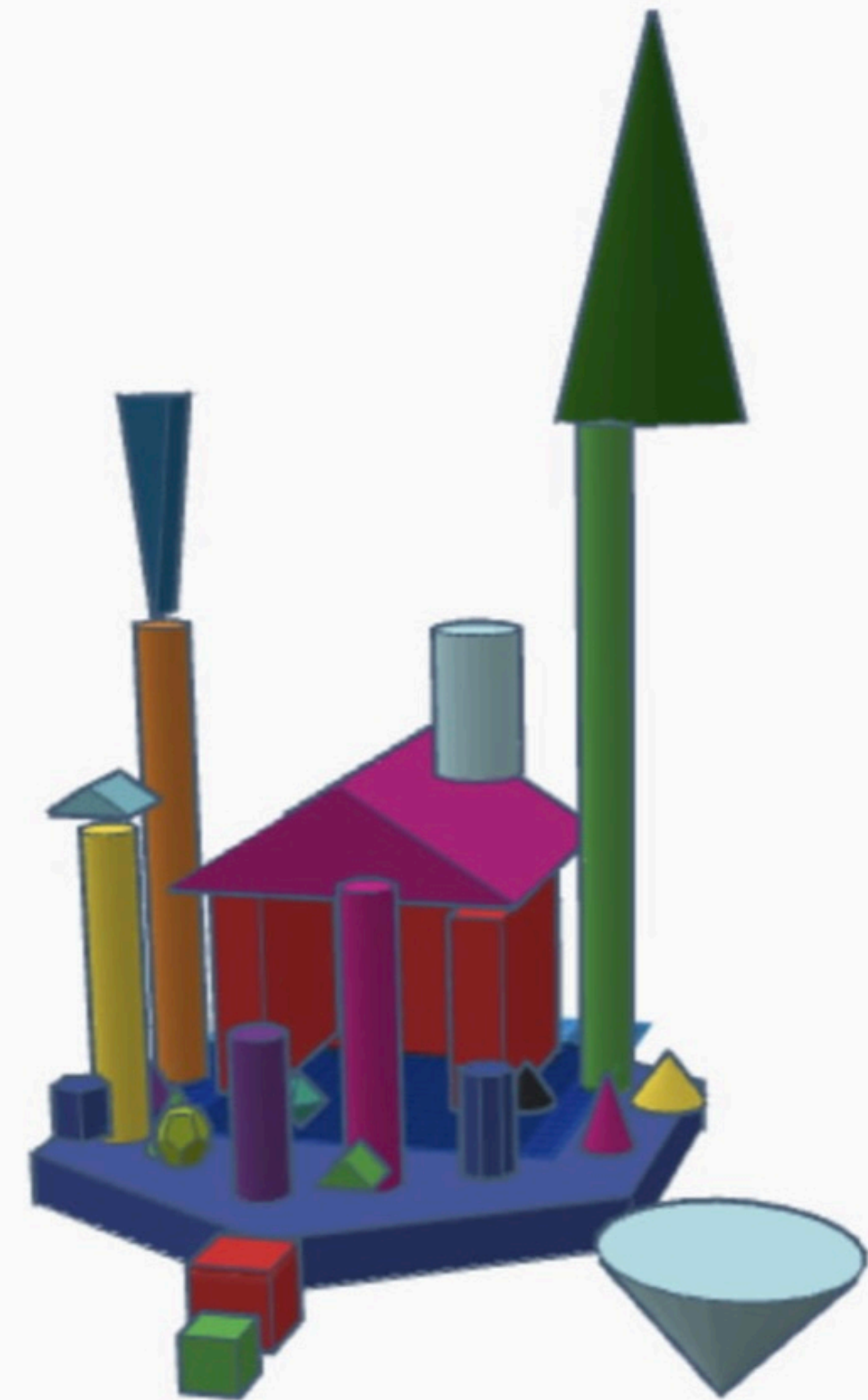
Max

Chemistry Coding

By Jasper A

My bottom half of a blender

By Seth Klose.

Law of reflection lab

By: Kadin R

Research Question:

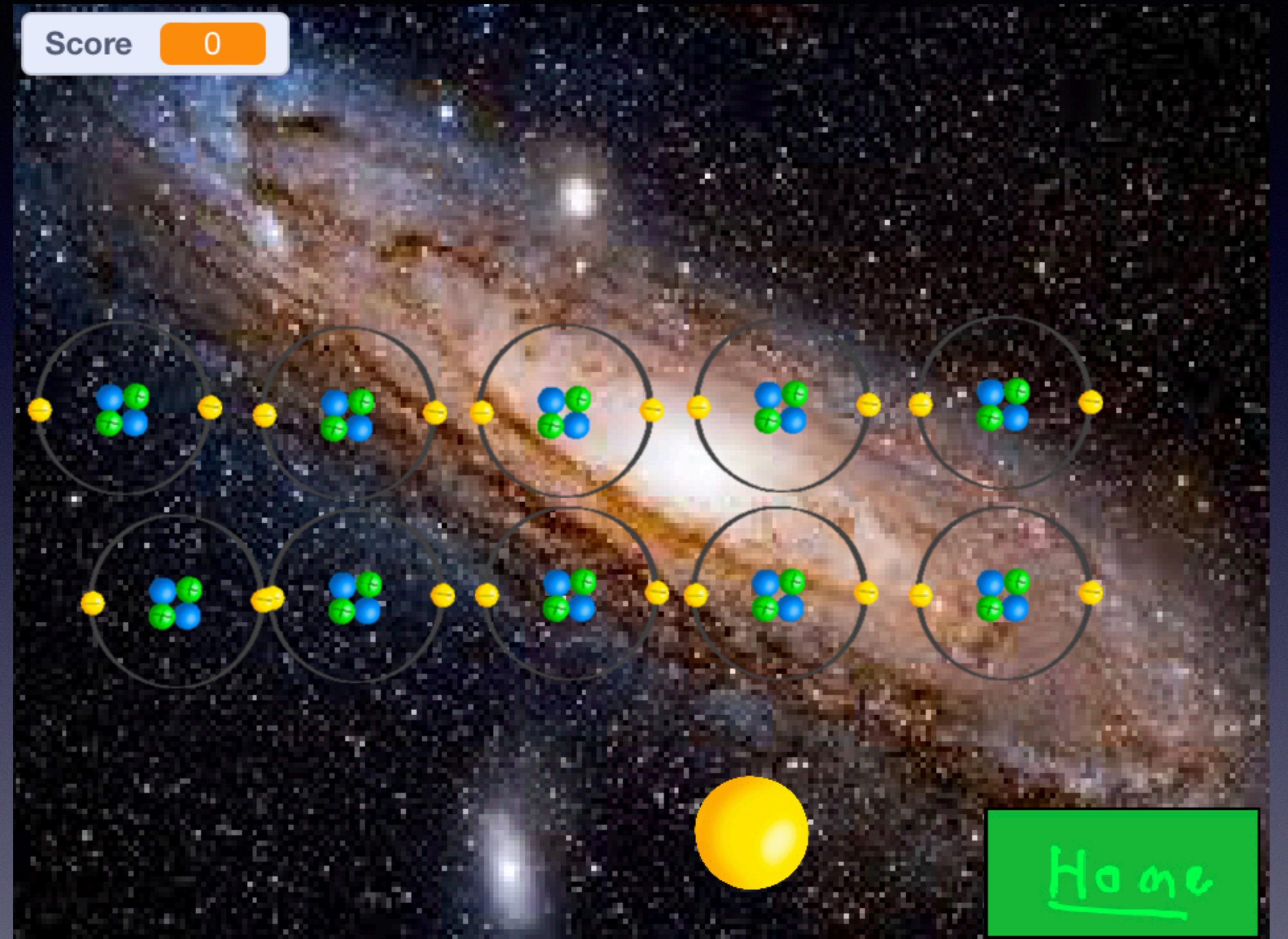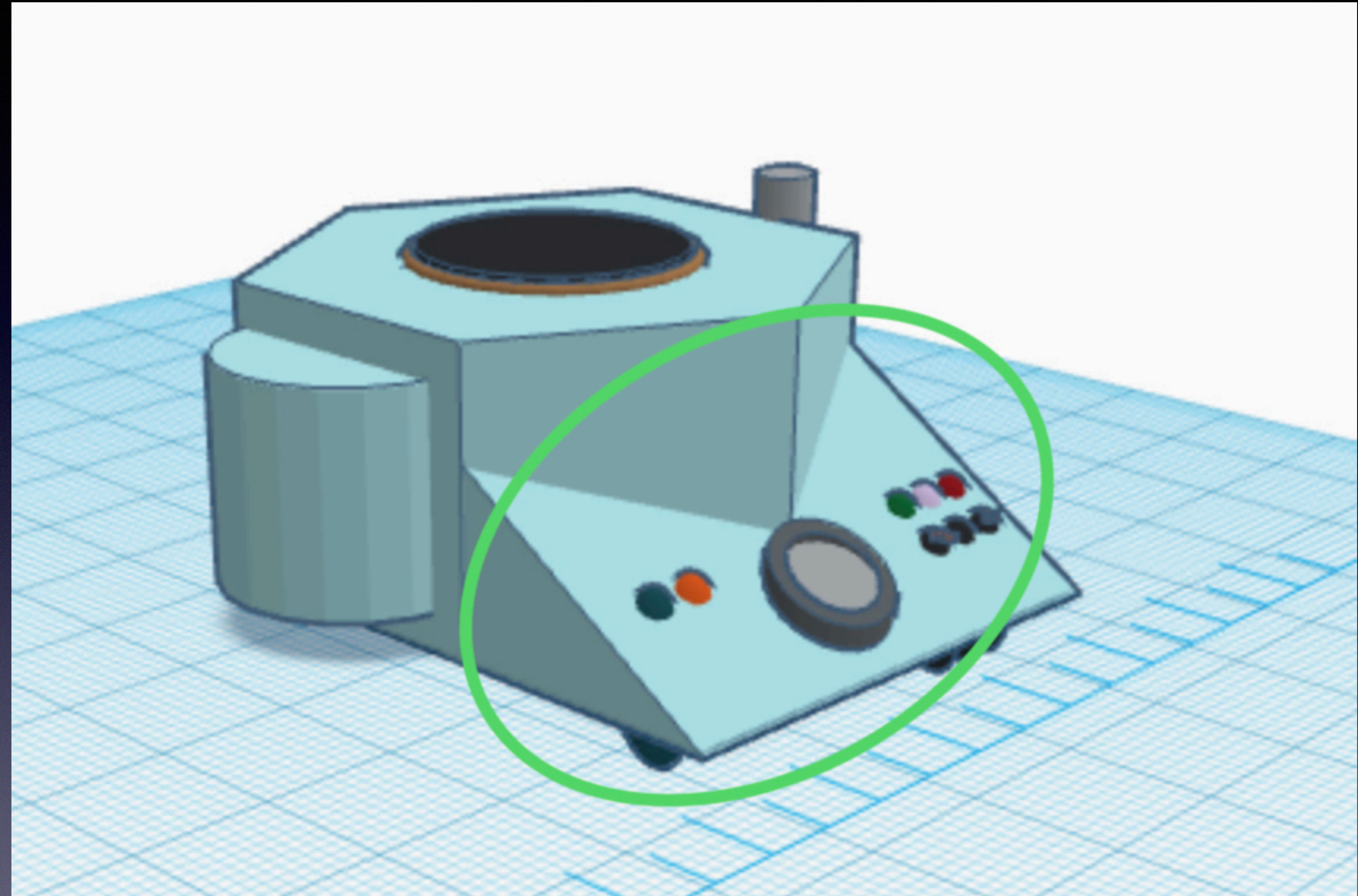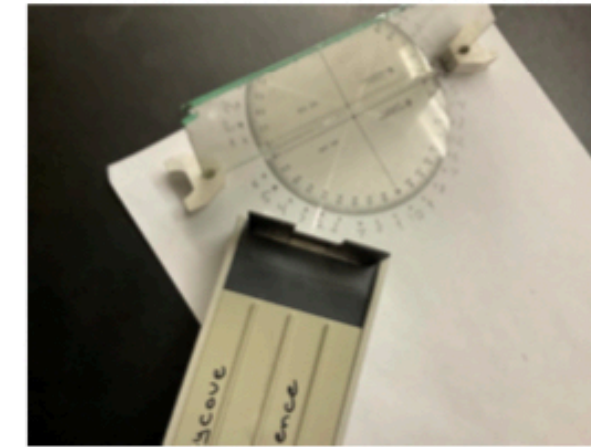Does the law of reflection apply to all angles of light when shining a ray of light at a plane mirror?

Hypothesis:

The angle of reflection will be the same as angle of incidence when measured from the normal. As the angle of incidence changes, the angle of reflection will change to match the angle of incidence.

Materials

Results

Analyse data:
1. Experiment #1: Angle of incidence=50°
Angle of reflection=50°
2. Experiment #2: Angle of incidence=40°
Angle of reflection=38°
3. Experiment #3 Angle of incidence=30°
Angle of reflection=30°

Conclusion:

The results of the experiment one and three support the law of reflection. Experiment two does not support the law of reflection, the angle of reflection was 2° different. May have been due to human error. Some of the possible at the errors are, The Raybox may have not been correctly lined up to the 40° angle of incidence. The protractor and mirror may have not been straight.

Medium is the Message

By Ronan W