

# Pescadero Post

**The Student Journal of Pescadero Middle/High School**  
*Volume 2, Number 1 Middle School Science Fair Edition December 2014*

Welcome to the first edition of the new Pescadero Post for the 2014-15 school year. Please send suggestions, questions, & comments to [phswriting@gmail.com](mailto:phswriting@gmail.com)

## Science & Social Science

All Pescadero Middle School students are conducting experiments in preparation for the annual science fair. To support their research and displays, all students have also researched some of the History/Social Studies aspects of their topics. This edition of the Pescadero Post is dedicated to this work.



## The History of Paranoia

By Aidan J. O'Connor

Are All Eyes On You? Many people can relate to the feeling of being watched, followed, or stalked. Maybe you just watched a scary movie and you walk past that one dark room, and you feel you are being looked at by whatever lurks in the dark. Maybe you are walking in the street and feel you are being looked at, and possibly judged. But, can you actually tell that people are looking at you, or is it just paranoia? Most people have had the sense of turning round, feeling that someone is looking at them from behind, and finding that this is the case. Is this feeling normal, is it true when you have this feeling of being watched

you always are? The sense of being stared at is often implied to in fiction, as in stories or novels. It is also normal in horror video games and scary movies. People have made the feeling of being watched into many things, but is it real? Most people take these experiences for granted and pay little attention to them. But should you pay attention, are you in danger when watched by...whatever? The sense of being stared at is well known to many police officers, surveillance personnel and soldiers. Is it paranoia because they may be in danger, they may be watched by an escaped convict or enemy? It is also a fear. Ophthalmophobia the fear of being stared at. So that might say something, it might say it's just paranoia. But what if it's not?

Ophthalmophobia, otherwise known as scopophobia is a disorder characterized by a grisly fear of being seen or stared at by others. Ophthalmophobia can also be associated with a pathological fear of drawing attention to oneself. Ophthalmophobia is a bit like social anxiety but goes a bit further than that. Ophthalmophobia generally arises from an alarming event in the victim's life it is likely that the person was subjected to public ridicule as a child.

What is Paranoia? Paranoia is the feeling of mistreatment and an exaggerated sense of self-importance. Paranoia happens in many mental disorders and is rare as a confined mental illness. Since the delusions involve only one area, a person with paranoia can usually work and function in everyday life, however, their lives may be limited and isolated. What causes Paranoia? No one really knows what causes paranoia but scientists suggest that paranoia is caused by some stressful situations you go through alone. Research shows you are more likely to have paranoia if one lives in an urban environment.

The 6th Sense. Have you ever had a hunch, instinct or intuition? Research claims that these hunches may actually anticipate the future. As an example... A university college student (lets call him John) was cleaning his gun and loading it for a hunting trip he was

going on later. For safety's sake, John only puts 5 bullets in his pistol. After he was cleaning it, he was starting to load it when he picked up the last bullet and had a bad feeling. John trusted his gut and left the bullet behind. Later on his hunting trip John was in his cabin with his fiancée and her parents when a fight broke out between the parents. Instead of making up, his fiancée's father grabbed John's revolver and took a shot at his wife. John tried to jump in front of the bullet but it was too late. But instead of a bullet being fired, all that happened was a \*click\*. He shot from the emptied space John didn't put a bullet in. Does this show that there's a 6th sense, or some people are just lucky?

"Paranormal." Have you ever walked past that one dark room in the house and felt as if something in the darkness is staring straight at you? This could signal the feeling of being watched is paranoia but what if its not paranoia? What if its...Paranormal? Many people like scary movies and video games about paranormal-ness but is it real when "The ghost in your room stares at you and you can tell?" I've been searching through many websites and many people have been saying that the feeling of being watched is normal for them, and its a sign for a haunting. People have said they have seen the unknown ghostly figure that watches them with murder or sadness in their eyes. That may show the feeling of being watched is paranormal. But, if that is true, wouldn't you have the feeling all day? I mean, people die every day everywhere. So maybe that proves that it's not paranormal, just paranoia?

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*Scientists have discovered that copper pollution of the atmosphere occurred about 2500 years ago. This was discovered by analyzing ice cores from Greenland. The pollution was attributed to the Romans who used copper for military purposes and to produce coins.*



## Maple Sugar

By Rowan M. Woodard

My Science Fair project is about transpiration in plants. One manifestation of this is maple sugar which is a product of the transpiration of maple sap. So for my History/Social Studies report Mr. Vail suggested I tell you about the Nearings and their book about Maple Sugar.

Who were the Nearings? The Nearings were Helen and Scott Nearing. In 1932 at the height of The Great Depression, the Nearings moved from their small apartment in New York City to a broken-down farmhouse on sixty-five acres in Vermont. For over twenty years, the Nearings created fertile, organic gardens, hand crafted stone buildings and a practice of living simply and sustainably on their land. In 1952, they moved to the Maine coast, they then built their last stone home called the Forest Farm. Through their sixty years of living on the countryside of New England, their dedication to social and economic justice, their thousands of books and articles, and when they shared their homestead with visitors, the Nearings manifests a philosophy that has come to be acknowledged as a centerpiece of America's "Back to the Land" and "Simple Living" motion.

The Nearings created a book during that time called "The Maple Sugar Book" where it basically continues their book "The Good Life." "The Maple Sugar Book" is basically the Nearings living a simple life on the countryside and them talking about Maple trees and how to get maple from the tree as well as maple recipes. If you want to read more about this please read my science fair project "How much does a Maple, Pine and Redwood transpire?"

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*Until the 1960's, the only reliable pregnancy test was to inject a woman's urine into a female African clawed frog. If the woman was pregnant, the frog would ovulate within 12 hours.*



## Borax Rocks

By Calob Wright

Na<sub>2</sub>B<sub>4</sub>O<sub>7</sub>·10H<sub>2</sub>O is the formula, and its density is 1.73 grams. Borax is known as "Sodium Borate" and has high melting and boiling temperatures. Another name for it is Sodium Tetraborate, and it is a high ranked boron compound, a mineral, and boric acid salt. It may look like your everyday powdery parmesan cheese for your everyday pizza, but even though it's powdery and white, it isn't the best for human consumption. For all we know, borax could be in our water, and we could be drinking it every day. Borax is sodium tetraborate decahydrate. Borax also is known as sodium borate, sodium tetraborate or disodium tetraborate. It is one of the most important boron compound. Borax is found in laundry booster, certain hand soaps and in some toothpastes. You can order borax online or find it as one of these products, sold at grocery store. Tooth whitening formula has borax in it, and some hand soaps do as well. A leading borax company is "20 Mule Team." Borax is often used in cleaners, pesticides and detergents. Borax has many uses on its own, plus it is an ingredient in other products. Borax is an insect killer. It kills roaches and other pests.

Borax, made from the element boron, has been used in the world since at least the 10th century A.D. (Roughly 900 A.D.) In the United States, borax was first discovered in Nevada in 1872. Since then, the "20 Mule Team Borax" company has been working in the largest open Boron mining pit in California. The town it's located in is literally called Boron, California because of the wealthy, well known boronic deposits. The company supplies almost half the world's need for Borax in everyday items. (Listed in paragraph one) An open pit in the Mojave Desert gives a representation of how much mining needed to be done in 1927, and in the 50's all Boron operation mining was to be in surface mines. In the 80's, 20 Mule Team designed a boric acid plant, and since then has been the leading in boric acid distribution as well.

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## Scream Like A Girl

By Melani Espinoza and Monse Marin

Our topic is about fear and whether or not fear is a good thing. Fear is an emotion that makes us feel or sense danger around us. In some ways fear is actually good for our body and health. There are a lot of different kinds of fears which are called phobias.

Phobia is an extreme or reasonable fear of or aversion to something. Phobia comes from the Greek word phobias which means anxiety disorder. When we get scared our heart rate increase to pump more blood which is good for you because we need blood to go through our brain.

### Examples of Phobias:

- Achluophobia- Fear of darkness
- Acousticophobia- Fear of noise
- Xenophobia- Fear of strangers or foreigners
- Zoophobia- Fear of animals
- Tonitrophobia- Fear of thunder
- Tachophobia- Fear of speed
- Apiphobia- Fear of bees
- Koniophobia- Fear of dust (Amathophobia)
- Mycrophobia- Fear of small things

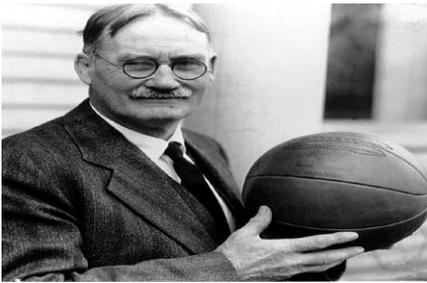
Back when there was hunter gathering, the men had to go get the food which meant that they were the ones that put their lives at risk because there were so many different kinds of dangerous animals. The women were the ones that had to take care of the kids, I know it wasn't really fair but there was a lot of stereotypes and that men had to be the tough ones.

Some people get determined to get rid of their fear. What they do to get rid of their fear is that they get special help. Getting special help is actually good for you because you know that something is wrong and you're determined to get rid of it. Being determined is good in life and will get you far. I know it might sound crazy but it is true.

### Sources

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*There are more living organisms on the skin of each human than there are humans on the surface of the earth.*



## History of Basketball

By Daniel Castro

The first basketball-type game may have been played by the Olmec times in ancient Mexico 500 years ago. The Aztecs, and the Mayan had a game similar to basketball, but instead of a rubber ball they use decapitated skulls of their conquering foe.

The first real basketball game was on January 20, 1892 in Springfield, Massachusetts. Canadian Doctor, James Naismith invented the game for the YMCA to play during winter months. Naismith wrote simple rules for the game, and nailed up two peach baskets for hoops, most of original Naismith's rules are used today. Some of the rules have changed a bit, and new rules have been added since then, such as the original game bouncing the ball is prohibited. Of the 13 rules, 9 have been modified and kept in the modern game of basketball, the rest have been disregarded. The first game considered of 18 players, or 9 to a team which was the standard for baseball back in the day. Since Naismith or the YMCA didn't have the money to design a new ball, they used a soccer ball. The concept of the game must have been foreign to the players as the game was played for 30 minutes and the final score was 1-0. Halfway through the game however William R Chase made the ball go through the peach basket, and thus became the first player to score in basketball. It was during this game that someone suggested a name for this new sport, basketball.

Basketball in the Olympics was held indoors for the first time in 1948. The American team proved its dominance, winning the first 7 Olympics tournaments until 1968 without losing a single game. While the Americans were barred from sending a team that contained players from the professional National Basketball Association, they instead sent in college players; teams from other countries sent in their best players were classified as "amateur" by FIBA by earning allowances instead of wages. Today people like Kobe Bryant get paid \$23,500,000 for the whole seasons

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## Redwood's Record

By Sage Bahr

You are about to learn about redwoods, their history and Julia Butterfly. One of the things about redwoods you should know is that they are the tallest trees in the world.

Julia "Butterfly" Hill was best known for living in a 6 by 6 platform in a 180 foot California Redwood tree (that was about 1500 years old) for 738 days and roughly 2 years. She affectionately called this great redwood "Luna". To sleep Julia wrapped herself tightly in a sleeping bag with only small hole in the sleeping bag to breathe from.

Now its fact time! Redwoods are almost as old as dinosaurs. They came before flowers, birds, spiders and of course humans! Redwoods have been around for 240 million years when in comparison "modern humans" have only been around for 200,000 years. In the age of dinosaurs redwoods were dominant. A redwood's bark is very thick and contains tannins which causes the bark to be almost like a protective wall against fire, insects, disease and fungi.

Climate change may have triggered a growth spurt for coastal redwoods. Since the 1970's redwoods have grown at a faster rate according to some delighted scientists. The forests are not experienced with the impacts on climate change.

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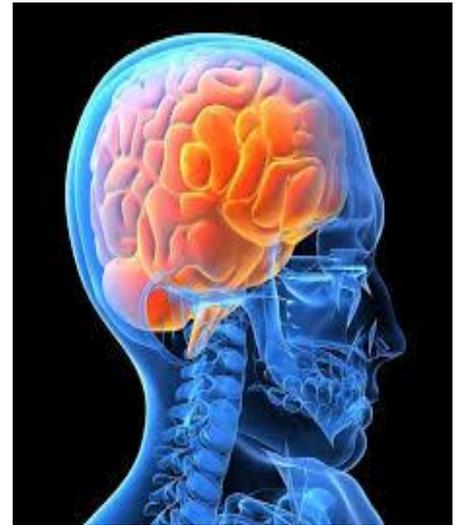
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*The thermometer was invented in 1607 by Galileo.*

*Englishman Roger Bacon invented the magnifying glass in 1250.*

*Alfred Nobel invented dynamite in 1866.*

*Wilhelm Rontgen won the first Nobel Prize for physics for discovering X-rays in 1895.*



## History of Neurology

By Maegan Neidig

For my science fair project I am testing if more people have left or right brain dominance. Because I am testing the brain, my history report is on Neurology. Neurology is the study of the brain.

Neurology dates back to the prehistoric times, but it wasn't taught until the 16th century. In Egypt the Egyptians showed some concern for trauma surgery. The Egyptians also found that some functions done by the body can be disabled by the brain. Later in history a Greek doctor named Hippocrates believed that epilepsy had a natural cause. The man William Williams Keen was the first brain surgeon in the United States. He studied Neurology and became a surgeon for the army during the Civil war. In 1878 a man named McEwen successfully removed a meningioma from a patient. The patient lived for many years before dying.

Carl Sagan wrote a book called Broca's Brain. Carl Sagan also found that different functions are done by different parts of the brain. Wilder Graves Penfield was a neurosurgeon. He was once called "the greatest living Canadian". He thought of new ways for brain surgery methods and techniques. Many people have thought of new things about the brain and tested them to see if they were true.

As you can see Neurology has been important all throughout history. Many people have studied Neurology and found out new things about the brain. If you want to find out more about the brain, come to the Science Fair.

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## Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe

By Brittany Rowden

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was born August 28 1749 and died March 22 1832. He was a German writer and statesman. His poetry includes epic and lyric poetry. He was a literary celebrity by the age of 25. He was an early participant in the [Sturm und Drang](#) literary movement. Sturm und Drang means Storm and Drive, or Storm and Urge, some translate it as Storm and Stress. The Sturm and Drang is a Romantic movement in [German literature](#) and [music](#) taking place from the late 1760s to the early 1780s. After returning from a tour of Italy in 1788, his first major scientific work, the [Metamorphosis of Plants](#), was published. At the age of twenty-four Goethe wrote *Goetz von Berlichingen*, a play that got him national fame, and established the Sturm und Drang movement. In 1774, Goethe wrote *The Sorrows of Young Werther*, which was an even better. Goethe's early years of education were inconsistent. However, he managed to grab some Greek, Latin, French, and Italian by the age of eight, and his mother taught him the art of storytelling. In 1765, he was sixteen Goethe went to Leipzig University to study law. In 1766 he fell in love with Anne Catharina Schoenkopf and wrote his joyful collection of poems *Annette*. Until Johann Wolfgang von Goethe came along, no one had questioned Newton's ideas about light and color. Goethe's 1,400-page paper on color was published in 1810. Goethe said, "That I am the only person in this century who has the right insight into the difficult science of colors, that is what I am rather proud of, and that is what gives me the feeling that I have outstripped many." Because Goethe misinterpreted some experiments, he incorrectly thought that these experiments proved Newton to be wrong.

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*If the 5 trillion spiders in Netherlands took to eating humans rather than insects, they'd consume all 16.7 million Dutch people just in three days.*



## Make Up History

By Arisbeth Rocha

Since ancient times women have wanted to be beautiful. Make up was invented about 4,000 BC and it protected people from the weather as well as adding to their beauty. And as far back as 10,000 BC men & women used oil and ointments clean and soften their skin. In ancient Egypt women wore or applied galena. But make up has also been unhealthy for many years and has been bad for you. It can be like poisoning yourself. From the copper and lead ore that the ancient Egyptians used to create the world's first cosmetics to the scientifically advanced products of today that can do everything from hide pores, smooth complexions, and turn the pale green of your eyes a vivid shade of emerald, makeup has been an integral part of humankind for thousands of years. People say women without paint is like food without salt.

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## History of DNA

By Cristina Navarrete

I am doing for my science fair project is extracting DNA from under ripened, a ripe, and over ripened strawberries. The history of DNA seems interesting because DNA - deoxyribonucleic acid-- is the blueprint for life. DNA is the material in the cells of all humans and all other living organisms. Blueprints contains instructions which enable development of cells into the body. In 1866 Gregor Mendel published results of his research on the inheritance of factors in pea plants. The first person to discover DNA was Francis Crick. When Crick was a boy he was interested in physics, chemistry, and mathematics. In 1951 he was joined by James Watson. Both Crick and Watson worked very closely and presented their visual model of DNA in 1953. Crick continued his professional career institutions and authored couple books in later years. For conclusion if you want to find more information about DNA especially from strawberries come and find me, Cristina at the science fair in February 2015.

Source

<https://explorable.com/who-discovered-dna>



## Fog

By Thomas Ayres

My science fair project is about fog, so I'm writing about Carl Sandburg who wrote a poem called "Fog."

Carl Sandburg was born in 1878 in Galesburg, Illinois. His parents, Clara Mathilda and August Sandberg, were from Sweden. While in elementary school Carl and his siblings changed the spelling of their last name to Sandburg. When he was 13 he left home and worked on a milk truck. Then from 14 to 17 or 18 he worked at a hotel. After trying to serve in the military but being dismissed for failing a math and grammar exam, Carl began writing for the *Chicago Daily News*. In 1959, Sandburg addressed Congress in memory of the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Lincoln's birth. AS of 2013, Sandburg remains the only American poet ever invited to address a joint session of Government.

"Fog" is one of Sandburg's most famous poems. It was first published in *Chicago Poems* in 1916. He was waiting to interview a judge and saw fog over the Chicago harbor from Grant Park. He had only a piece of newspaper handy, and that's where he wrote his poem:

*FOG*  
*The fog comes*  
*on little cat feet.*  
*It sits looking*  
*over harbor and city*  
*on silent haunches*  
*and then moves on.*

When I read this poem it reminds me of my two cats, Sushi and Wasabi. They sneak around quietly with soft paws and always sit still like statues, just looking at everything. Then when they are done they just move on. Cats move like fog, but with one difference, cats don't go out to sea because cats don't like water.

Source

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\*\*\*\*\*

*Collectively speaking, humans have spent longer playing World of Warcraft (over 6 million years) than we have existed as a species separate from chimpanzees.*



## History of Beans

By Emerald Webb

My science fair project is about absorption, specifically soaking beans, so I am studying the history of beans. My science project will explain which liquid soaks beans the fastest.

"The oldest-known domesticated beans in the Americas were found in [Guitarrero Cave](#), an archaeological site in [Peru](#), and dated to around the 2nd millennium BC." Also beans are [heliotropic](#) plants, meaning the leaves tilt through the day to face the sun. At night, they go into a folded position.

Beans were grown in Thailand from the early seventh millennium B.C.E, out dating pottery. They were also found in graves in ancient Egypt. Only in the second millennium were beans cultivated in Aegean, Iberia, and transalpine Europe. Another place that beans have been discovered were that Native Americans grew corn in a checkerboard style with beans growing around the corn stalks. Beans were one of the "sisters" (corn and squash being the other others) in Native American agriculture. So now we get back to today, where we cultivate and eat them mostly.

So now you have learned about my science fair project and how I am going to soak beans in my project. You have also learned about the history of beans and how beans out-date pottery.

Sources

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## Two Cokes

By Stephanie Jimenez

For my science fair project I am testing if people can tell the difference between two different cokes.

Coke has been a famous drink since it was invented by John Pemberton in 1886 but sadly two years later he died after making the #1 selling beverage. Many people drank it and

loved the drink. Since then it has been a very valuable brand.

Coca Cola was a very popular drink, but back then only adults were able to drink it because of the chemicals that it had. The Chemical it had wasn't a Chemical but it was a drug. The drug was made out of cocaine from coca leaves, and kola nuts. Coke was made in the state of Alaska. People who were in Alaska were the first people to drink the coke. But now everyone in the world have coke in their country, state, or town.

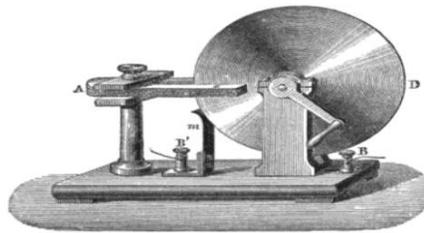
It has been almost 70 since the coke was invented and today millions of people are still drinking the coca cola beverage all over the world.

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## The First Magnet

By Sebastian Lopez

The first magnets was found about 4,000 years ago in Greece by a man called Magnes. The name magnet came from "Magnes."

Stories of magnetism go back to the first century of BC in the writing of Lecretius and Pliny the elder. Pliny wrote near the Indus River made entirely of stone that attracted iron. Pliny mentioned the power of magnetite in his writing. For millions of years following its discovery

Gilbert Peter Perigrains is credited with the first attempt to get the magnet to not get close, but to separate fact to superstition in 1269. Perigrains wrote a letter describing everything he knows at the time about magnetite. It said that he did it standing of guard standing outside of the Lucera which was under siege.

Two different models for magnets: magnets poles and atoms. Although for many purposes it is convenient that a magnet as having distinct north and south magnetic poles. The concept of poles can't be taken literally.

Source

<http://www.howmagnetwork.com/history.html>



## Royal Nails

By Mckenzie Majors

I am doing a science fair project on Nail Polish because I wanted to do something that expresses my girly nature. My project is If you apply a clear base and a top coat, will it make your nail polish last longer?

Nail polish originally came from China and it dates back to 3000 BC. Later in the years around 600 BC during Zhou dynasty, royal girls would wear gold and silver as a sign saying that they were royalty and that they had a lot of money. Royalty loved the colors gold and silver, but then they found the colors red and black and then they became the new royal favorites. A long time ago, nail polish was made from beeswax, egg whites, gelatin, vegetable dyes, and gum Arabic. Chinese people would grow their nails out to make a sign that they could not use them anymore.

My conclusion for my project is that I think it will make your nail polish last longer, and you can do a lot more things and not worry about chipping your nails.

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*A dog has the same ecological footprint as two Toyota Landcruisers; a cat the same environmental effect as a Volkswagen Golf; two hamsters the same as a plasma TV.*

*The highest speed ever achieved on a bicycle is 166.94 mph, by Fred Rompelberg.*

*The tallest tree ever was an Australian eucalyptus – In 1872 it was measured at 435 feet tall.*

*If you drilled a tunnel straight through the Earth and jumped in, it would take you exactly 42 minutes and 12 seconds to get to the other side.*



## History of Farming

By Deisi Bernardino

My science fair project is about growing plants with different liquids, so I'm doing my Social Studies report on the History of Farming. The Agricultural Revolution began in the Fertile Crescent on the banks of rivers around 10,000 years ago. While Mesopotamia is famous as the cradle of civilization, based on the development of agriculture, it also started on the banks of the Yellow River, the Indus River, the Nile, and other river valleys, in addition to the rain forests of the Yucatan and Central America.

According to Mr. Vail, hunter-gatherers were men and women respectively. Therefore, it likely was a woman who first discovered that the seeds she was gathering could be grown into the plants that produced them. Over time (actually over the course of centuries), people realized they could grow their own crops, produce surpluses, generate wealth, and have time for leisure and the development of culture.

The Industrial Revolution brought many advances to farming from the plow to the combine. The Green Revolution was the development of plant species that were more efficient or healthy in large scale farming. The Industrial Revolution subsequently spread throughout Europe, North America, and eventually much of the world. The Industrial Revolution marks a major turning point in human history; almost every aspect of daily life was eventually influenced in some way. Most notably, average income and population began to exhibit unprecedented sustained growth. In the two centuries following 1800. The first Industrial Revolution, which began in the 18th century, merged into the Second Industrial Revolution was around 1850.

In conclusion, without farming the world would be a different place. People would still be hunters and gatherers. Technology and the big cities wouldn't be here either. Today farming is way different then back in the days, now we have more technology in farming. Farming is different than it was 100 years ago because now we have big machines that help us to farm much bigger plots of land with less people.

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## Robot History

By Yahir Gomez

My Science project is about Racing Robots and this article is about the History of Robots. In Ancient times there are several stories of people who created artificial beings from clay or other materials. In Greek and Roman mythology gods created beings from iron and gold to serve their purposes. In the early beginning of robots was in the 4th century BC, when the Greek mathematician Archytas of Tarentum postulated a mechanical bird he called "The Pigeon." It was made in 250 BC. 200 B.C.

The Greek inventor and physicist Ctesibius of Alexandria designs water clocks that have movable figures on them. Water clocks are a big breakthrough for timepieces.

In 1495, Leonardo Da Vinci designed a mechanical device that looks like an armored knight. The designed were trying to be a knight move like a person inside. Inventors in medieval times often built machine to amuse royalty. In 1738 Jacques de Vaucanson begin building automata in France. He builds three in all. His first was the player that could played twelve song.

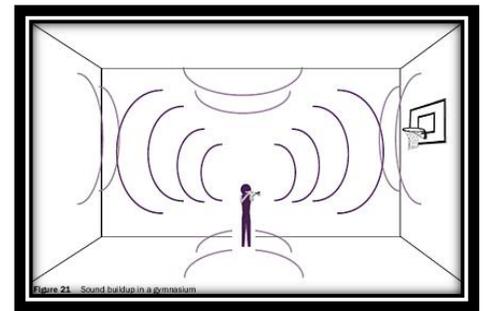
In 1913 Henry Ford made the world first moving conveyor belt-based assembly line in his car factory. 1932 The rule first robot produced toy was invented in japan. It was name "Lilliput" it was 15cm tall. 1937 Alan releases his paper "On Computable Numbers" which begin the computer revolution. 1954 George Devol and Joseph Engelberger design the first programmable robot "arm". This later became the first robot industrial. 1964 IBM invented the first computer. 1968 a science fiction writer write a book about space then they made a movie about it. They made the move with HAL an onboard computer that develops a mind of its own. 1969 U.S successfully made a robot sent you to space and that what sent Neil Armstrong ot the moon. There is more information about robot but that would take forever.

Sources

"History of robots." Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. 14 Oct. 2014. Web. 27 Oct. 2014.  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_robots](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_robots)

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*A single bolt of lightning contains enough energy to cook 100,000 pieces of toast.*



## Sound Tech

By Gage Boone

Today I am going to teach you the history of sound technology and how it was used and how it worked. Also known as acoustics, acoustics is using sound and making things that can create a thing that uses sound waves and inventions to do something interesting with the sound like project it long distances or make neat building that people could sit and listen and the speaker will barely have to raise his voice.

One of the greatest time in increase of Acoustics was the "Age of Enlightenment" for example Wheatstone, Ohm, and Henry all thought of using electricity to transfer sound. Also Sabine a scientist in "World War 1" designed underwater acoustics to detected submarines. Another great time in the tech of acoustics was Rome they made a theater that had the echo of the speaker echo around the whole theater and the person who was speaking didn't have to raise his voice much. Another great thing using acoustics was the Vikings they used Shell horns for battles and to communicate to people from long distances.

Also take good look at my science fair project is is about foam and sound absorption you can look into that and find out what absorbs sound best and then maybe you could do it.

Sources

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acoustics>  
[www.ancient-wisdom.co.uk/sonics.htm](http://www.ancient-wisdom.co.uk/sonics.htm)

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*There are 8 times as many atoms in a teaspoonful of water as there are teaspoon-fulls of water in the Atlantic Ocean.*

*If the Sun were the size of a beach ball then Jupiter would be the size of a golf ball and the Earth would be as small as a pea.*

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