

Station Activity Skill Builder

1 – 3 Matching

- ___ 1. Melting Point A. The temperature when enough thermal energy has been removed from a material for the particles to slow down and rearrange as a solid.
- ___ 2. Boiling Point B. When enough thermal energy has been added to a material for the particles to slip out of arrangement
- ___ 3. Freezing Point C. The temperature which pressure of the vapor in the liquid is the same as the pressure on the surface

4. Which of the parts of the “lava lamp” used a physical property to create the effect?

- A. The glow stick
B. The Alka seltzer tablet creating a gas.
C. The mineral oil was less dense than the water

5 – 9 Place the letter ...

- ... “S” if the statement refers to a solid
... “L” if the statement refers to a liquid
... “G” if the statement refers to a gas.

- ___ 5. Maintains its own shape
___ 6. Particles move slowly.
___ 7. When something evaporates it becomes a _____
___ 8. When something condenses it becomes a _____
___ 9. Particles move very quickly.

10 -14 Place the letter...

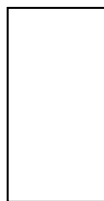
- ... “P” if the property described is physical
... “C” if the property described is chemical

- ___ 10. Adding vinegar to chalk caused a gas to form. This is an example of a _____ change/property.
___ 11. The melted wax flowing down the side of a candle cools and hardens is an example of a _____ change/property.
___ 12. Adding baking soda to vinegar produces a gas which is the result of a _____ change/property
___ 13. The gas formed when an ice cube was added to a heated beaker is the result of a _____ change/property.
___ 14. Oobleck’s ability to flow and stiffen is an example of a _____ change/property

15. Magic School Bus view of wax particle spacing. Each rectangle represents your view from inside the School Bus that is so small you can fly between the molecules...pretty cool, huh?



Solid wax



Melted Wax

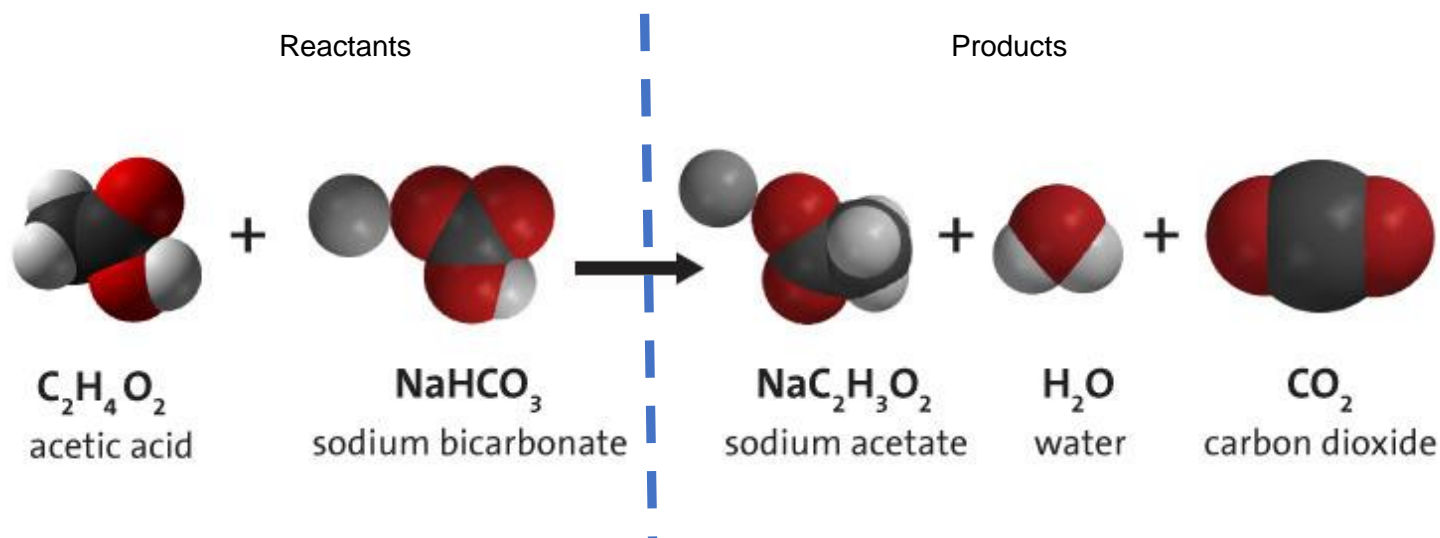


In Wick Right Before Burning

Complete the flow chart by using red dots to represent the molecules of the wax. How will the spacing and arrangement between particles change?

Text reference: Pages 476-478

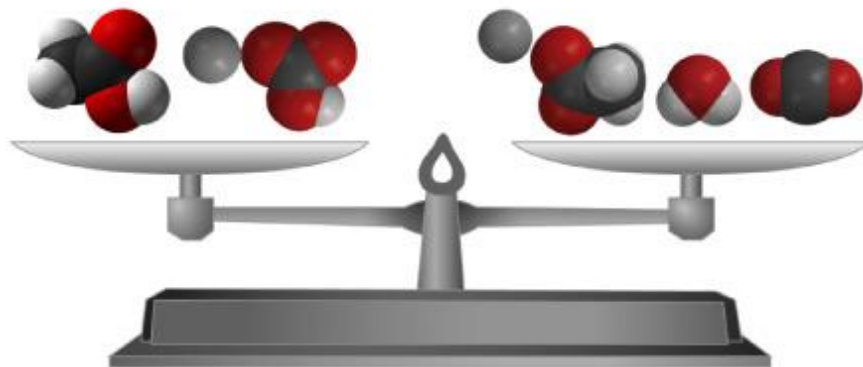
16. Baking soda (sodium bicarbonate) + vinegar (acetic acid) reaction. The diagram below represents the reaction which produced so much gas



Circle the most observable product during this reaction. Here's a hint...the reaction never gets warmer than room temperature.

Look closely at the models which represent molecules of the reactants and products. Indicate the spheres which represent oxygen atoms like this: O→, with the arrow pointing at the oxygen atoms. Indicate the spheres which represent carbon atoms like this: C→, hydrogen: H→, and sodium: Na→.

This diagram below represents the concept of Conservation of Mass.



- All of the atoms in the reactants are in the products.
- The mass of the reactants and products is the same.

Design a procedure to conduct this reaction and collect evidence which verifies (confirms, proves) the Law of Conservation of Mass.
