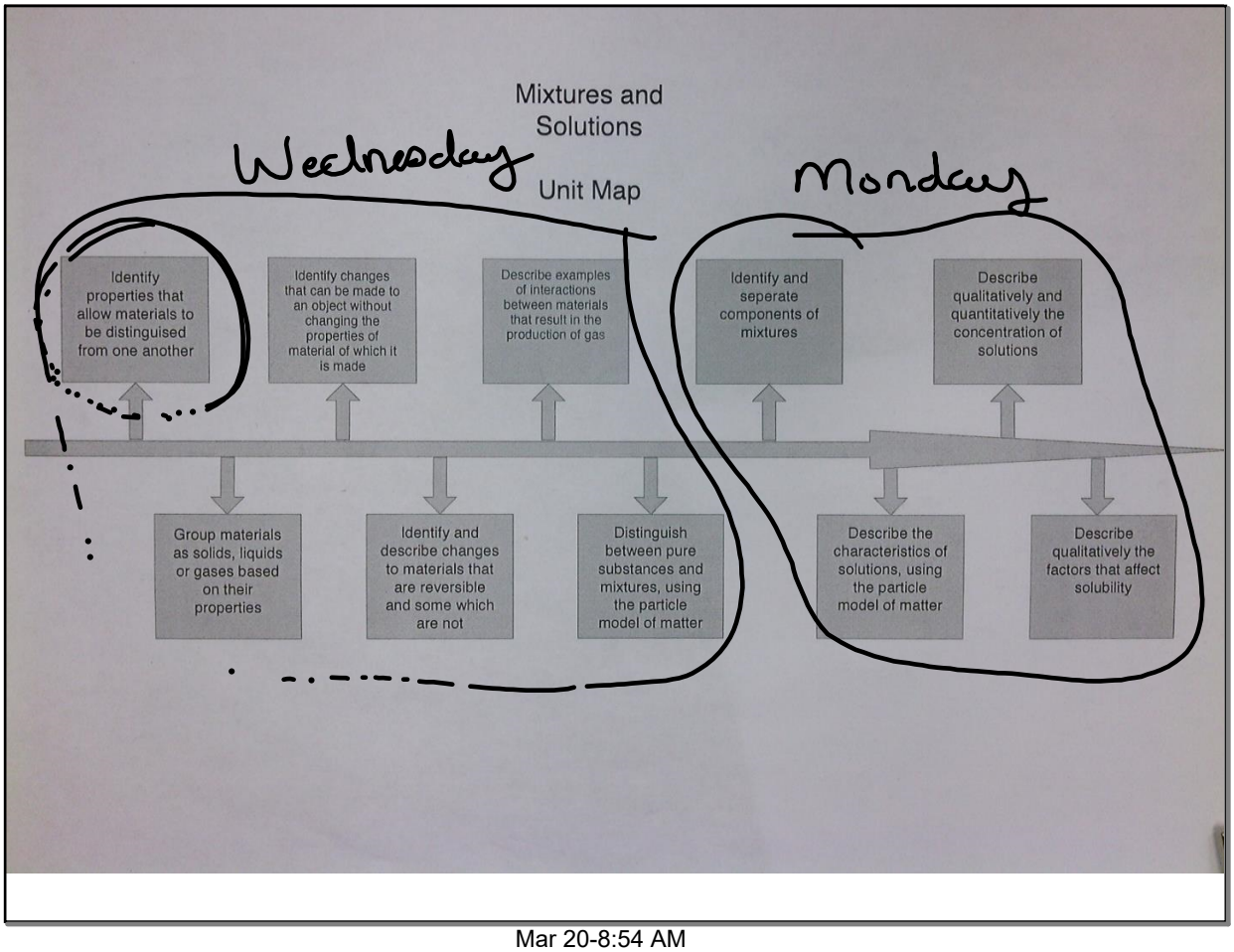


Mar 20-8:54 AM

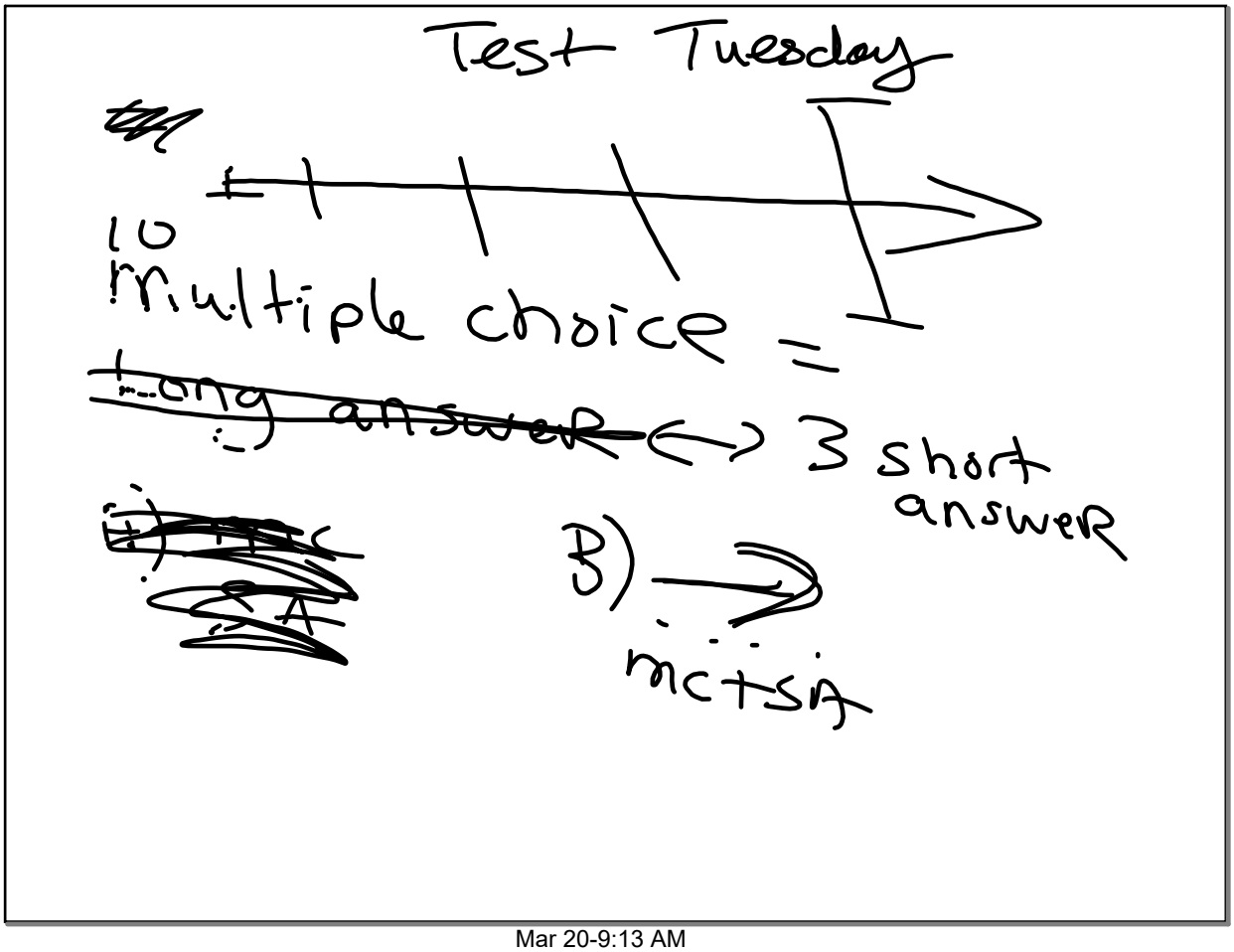
Tuesday - Overview

Wednesday - Review + Mini Lesson 1

Monday - Review + Mini Lesson 2

Tuesday - Unit Test

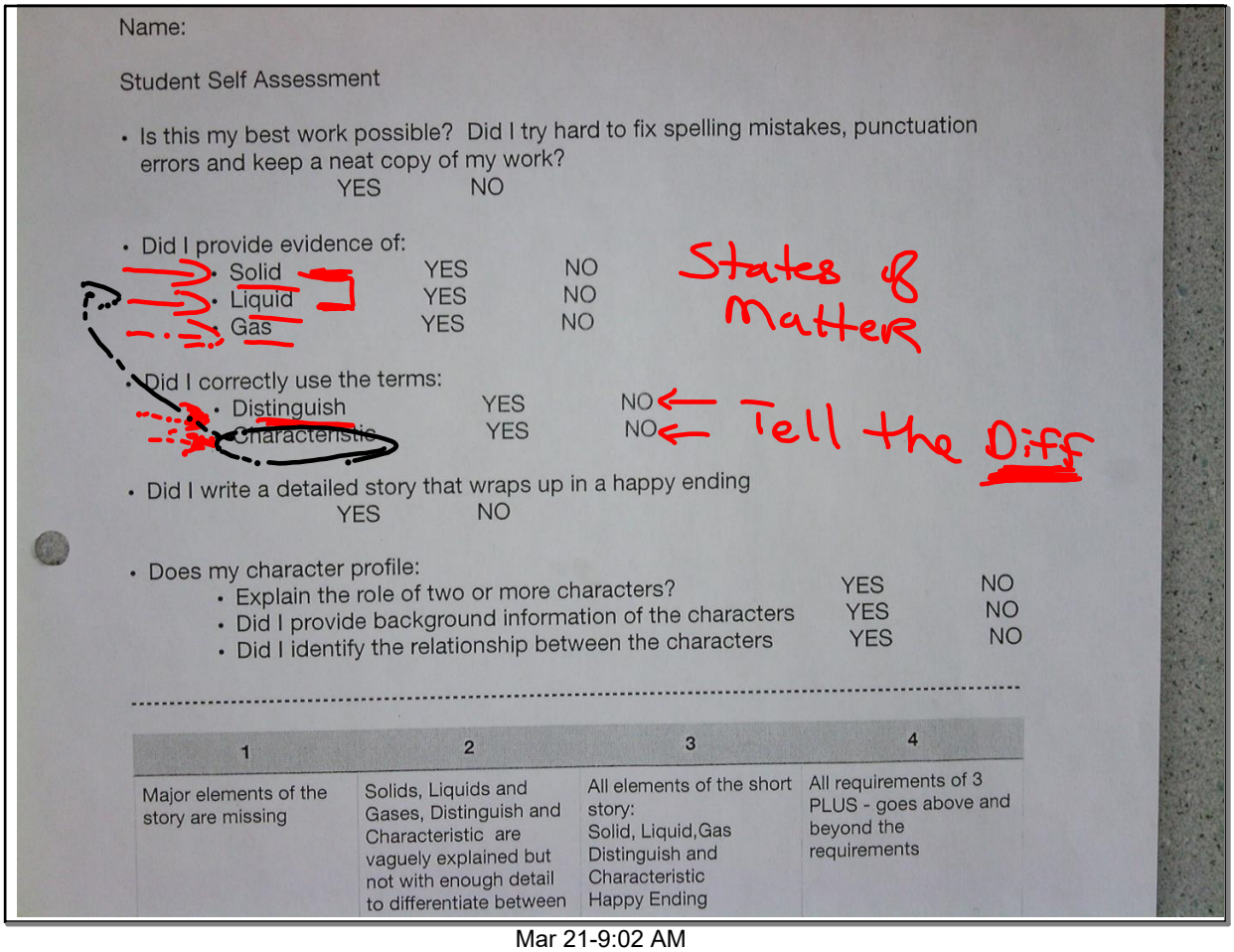
Mar 20-8:55 AM



Mar 20-9:13 AM

Identify Properties that allow materials to be distinguished from one another

Mar 22-8:43 AM



Name:

Student Self Assessment

- Is this my best work possible? Did I try hard to fix spelling mistakes, punctuation errors and keep a neat copy of my work?
  YES NO
- Did I provide evidence of:
  - Solid YES NO
  - Liquid YES NO
  - Gas YES NO
- Did I correctly use the terms:
  - Distinguish YES NO
  - Characteristic YES NO
- Did I write a detailed story that wraps up in a happy ending
  YES NO
- Does my character profile:
  - Explain the role of two or more characters? YES NO
  - Did I provide background information of the characters YES NO
  - Did I identify the relationship between the characters YES NO

States of Matter

Tell the Diff

1	2	3	4
Major elements of the story are missing	Solids, Liquids and Gases, Distinguish and Characteristic are vaguely explained but not with enough detail to differentiate between	All elements of the short story: Solid, Liquid, Gas Distinguish and Characteristic Happy Ending	All requirements of 3 PLUS - goes above and beyond the requirements

Mar 21-9:02 AM

Group materials as solid, liquid or gases based on their properties

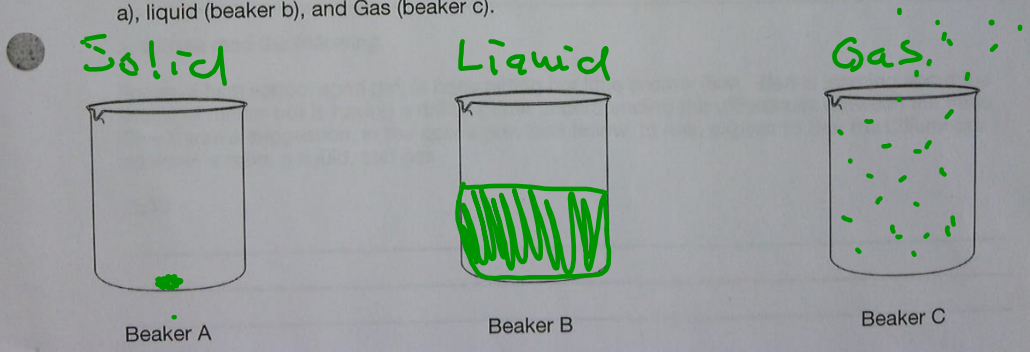
Mar 22-8:44 AM

communicate ideas, processes, and results
- identify properties that allow materials to be distinguished from one another.
- group materials as solids, liquids, or gases based on their properties

1. In the following scenario, identify a solid, liquid, or a gas

- *Condensation on the side of a cold can of 7*UP soda on a hot day*
- Solid: Can
- Liquid: Pop inside / Water outside
- Gas: CO_2 inside / Water Vapor outside

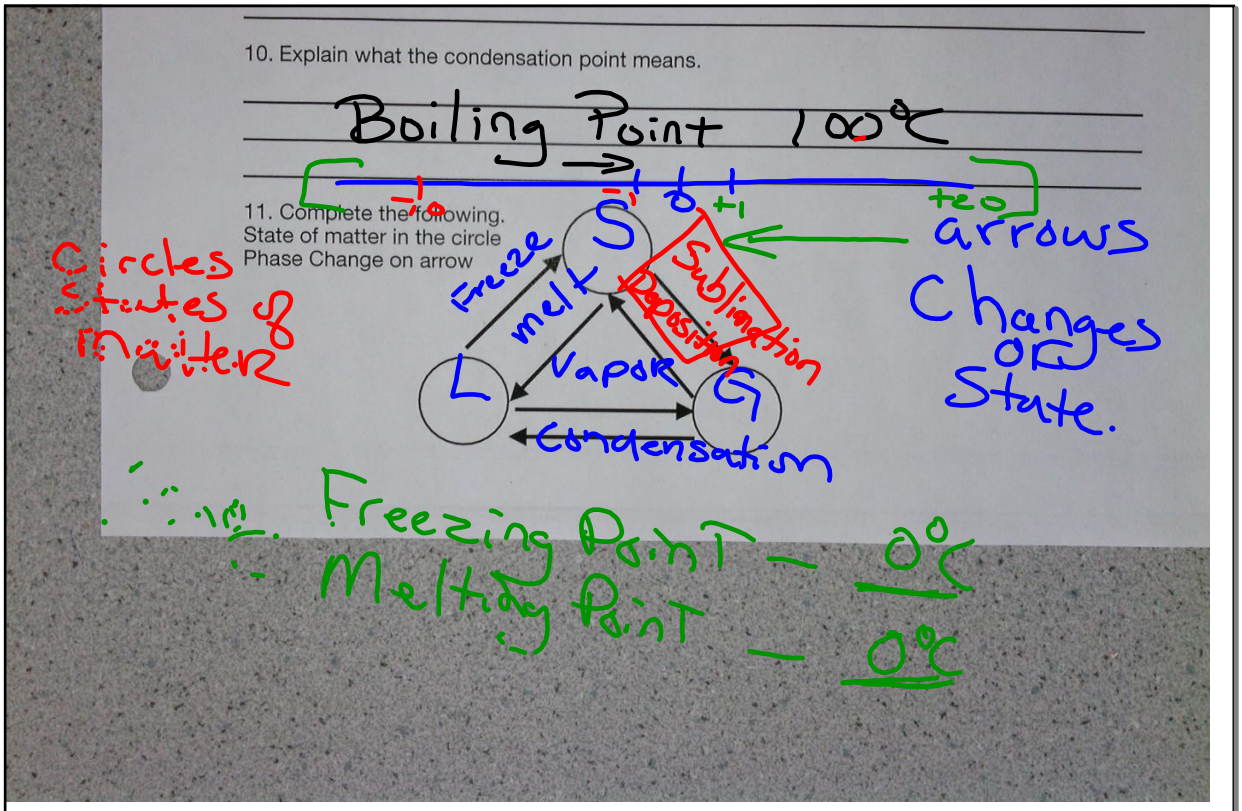
2. Below there are 3 beakers. Independently diagram the particles to represent a solid (beaker a), liquid (beaker b), and Gas (beaker c).



Mar 21-9:07 AM

Identify changes that can be made to an object without changing the properites of materials of which it is made

Mar 22-8:45 AM



Mar 21-9:09 AM

Examples of Physical changes:

1. Ice melting involves a change from a solid to a liquid and the substances maintain the properties of water because the molecules never change.

2. Water boiling is a physical change as water molecules vibrate faster, they enter the gas phase and become water vapor.

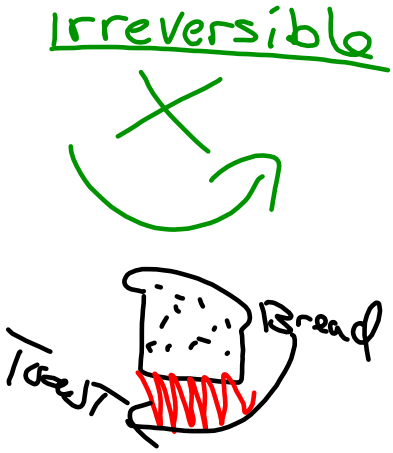
3. Rubbing alcohol left uncovered will evaporate quickly into the air. It turns to a gas but maintains the properties of alcohol.

4. Hot molten iron is a liquid and when left to cool will from solid steel and can take many forms.

5. Dissolving sugar in water is a physical change. The solid sugar never loses its properties, the molecules become separated by water and the sugar can easily be recovered by evaporating the water

Sep 27-8:51 AM

Identify and describe changes to materials that are reversible and some which are not



Mar 22-8:46 AM

2. In each of the following situation, identify the change of state that is described

A. An ice cube is left on the counter top _____

B. Water that forms on the outside of a can of pop _____

C. Molasses that is left on a hot plate and starts to bubble _____

D. Water cubes that are placed in cold and become ice _____

3. In the following scenarios, identify whether the change being describe is **reversible or irreversible.**

A. Baking Soda being mixed with Vinegar R IR

B. Mixing sugar and water _____

C. Burning Wood IR Wood → Ash + GAS

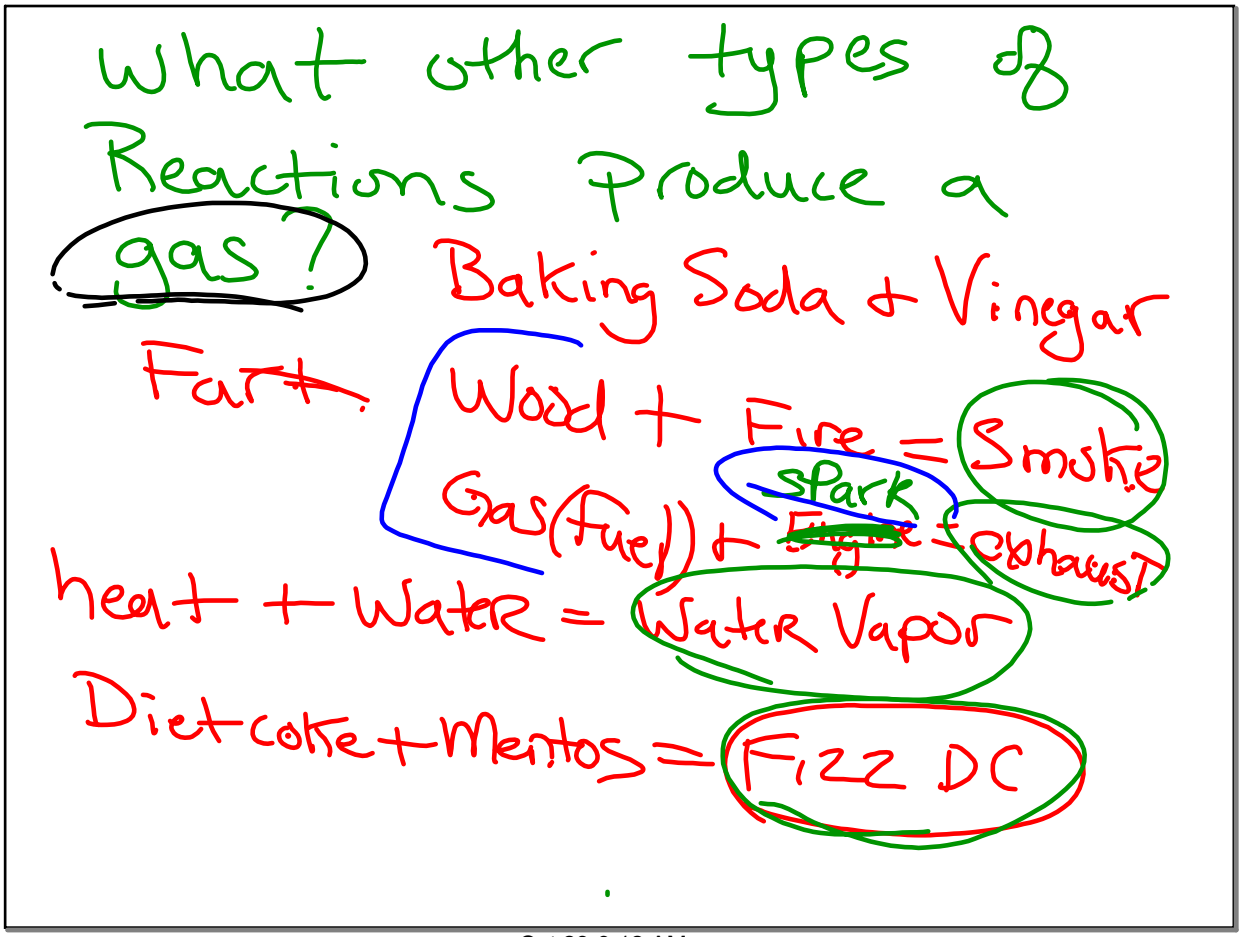
D. Mentos dropped into Diet Coke _____

E. Ice cubes put on the counter R melt → Freeze

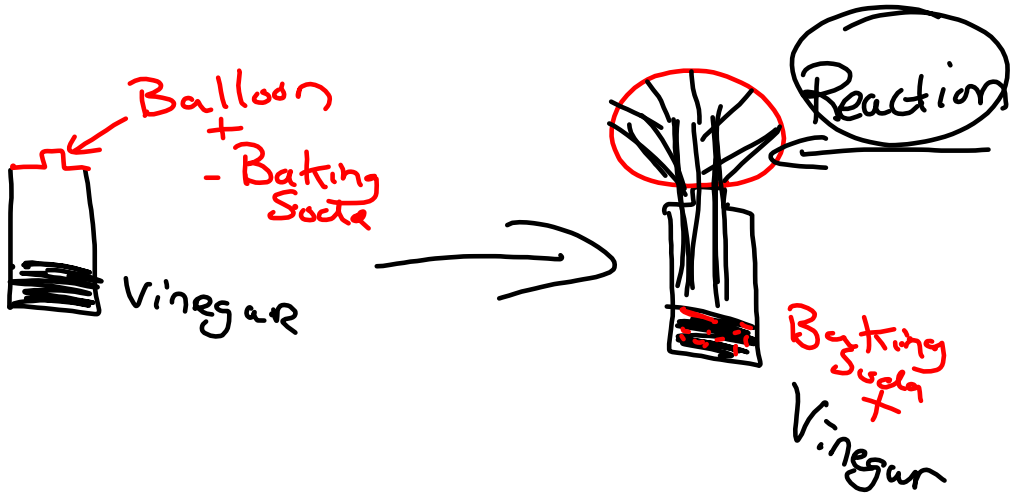
Mar 22-8:33 AM

Describe examples of interactions between materials that result in the production of gas

Mar 22-8:47 AM



Oct 23-9:12 AM



Mar 22-9:14 AM

From the experiment we did in class on Thursday, what evidence do we have that gas was produced from the reaction?

Balloon got bigger over time because of the reaction

Oct 24-8:40 AM

S olutions
m Mechanical Mix

Distinguish between pure substances and mixtures, using the particle model of matter

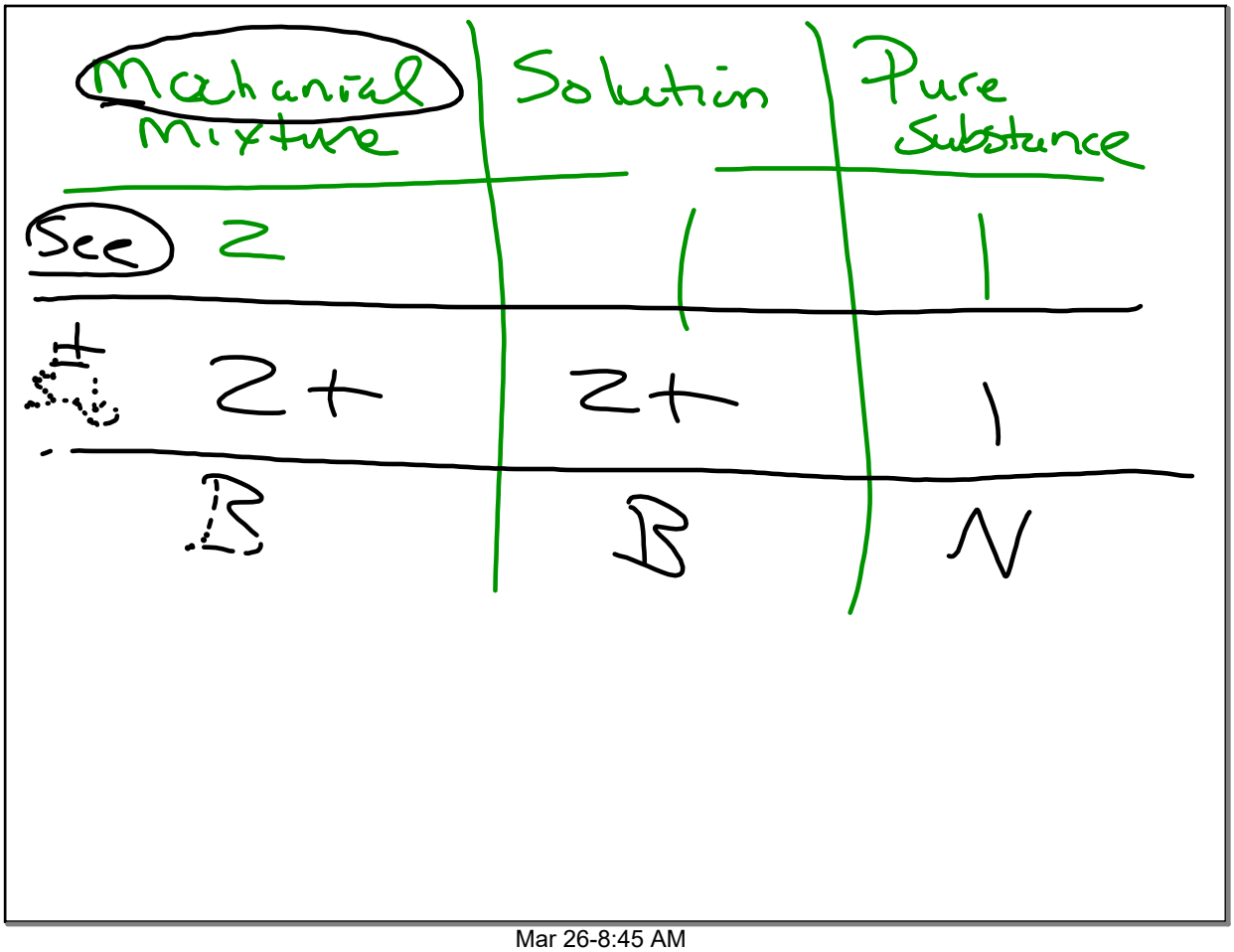
Monday

Mix => 2 or more Substances
P.S -> 1 thing

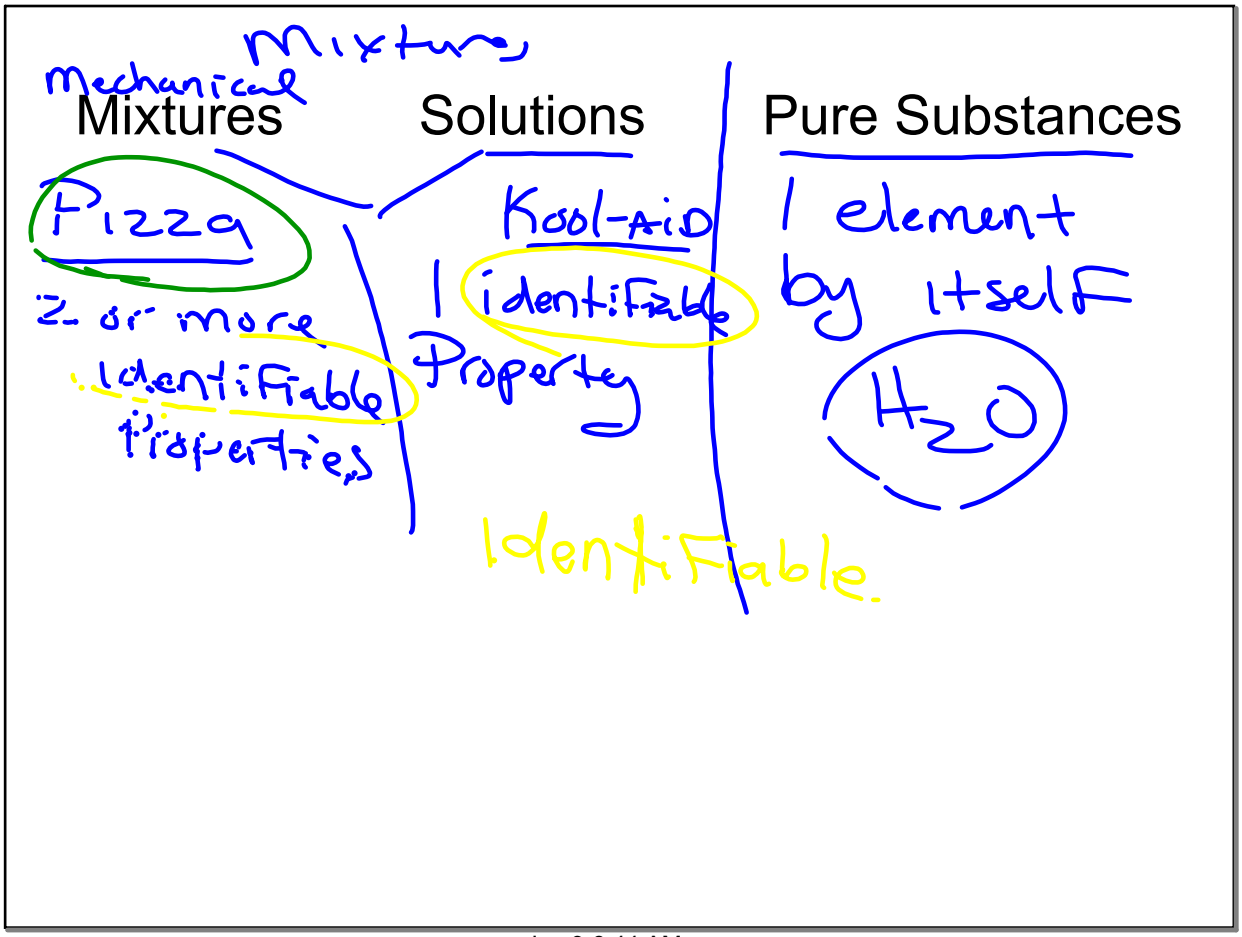
Mar 22-8:48 AM

Mixtures	Pure Substances
2 or more things that mix together	=> Not mixed => the only thing H_2O

Jan 9-8:45 AM



Mar 26-8:45 AM



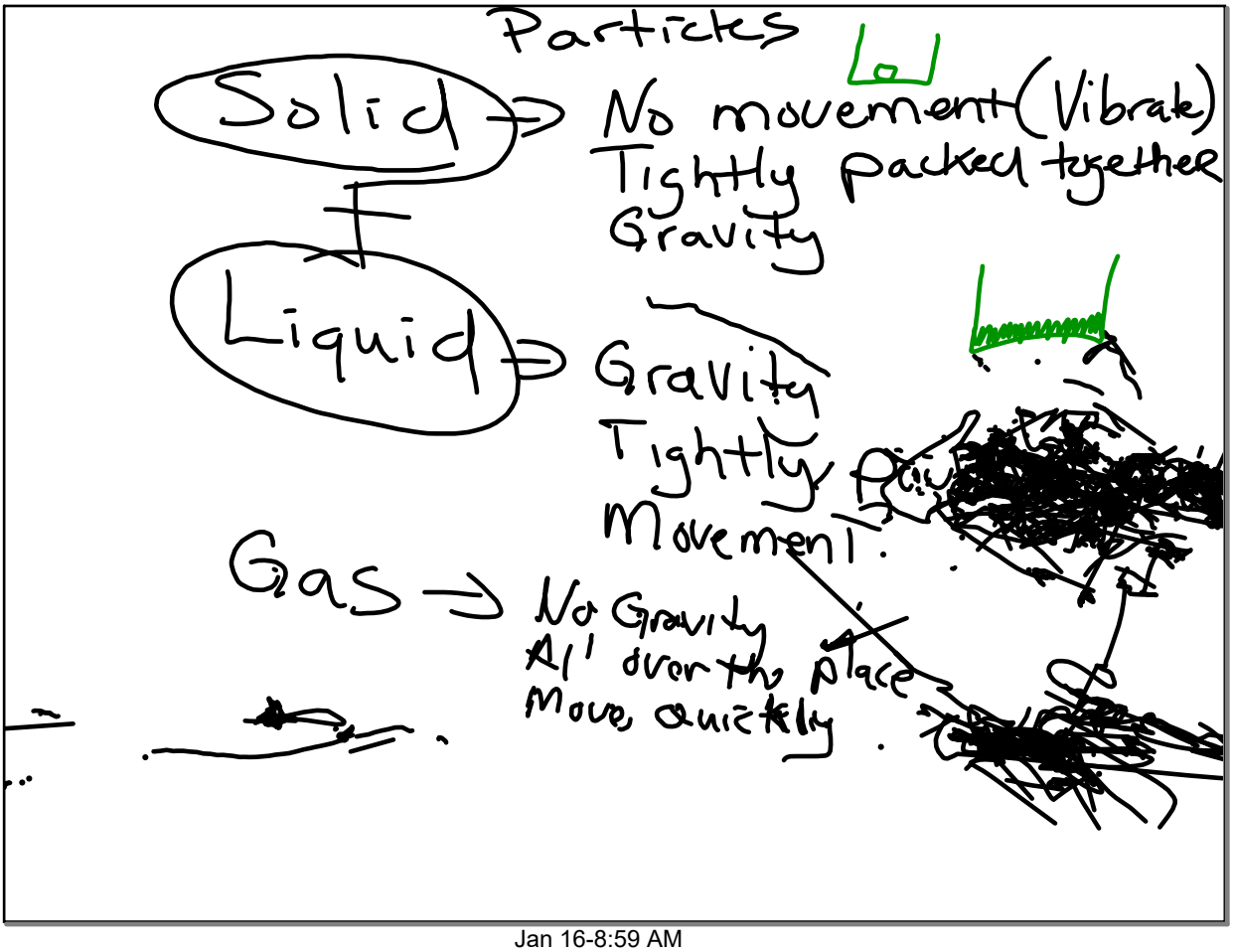
Jan 9-8:44 AM

Particles

Solid ⇒ No movement (Vibrate)
Tightly packed together
Gravity

Liquid ⇒ Gravity
Tightly
Movement.

Gas → No Gravity
All over the Place
Move quickly.

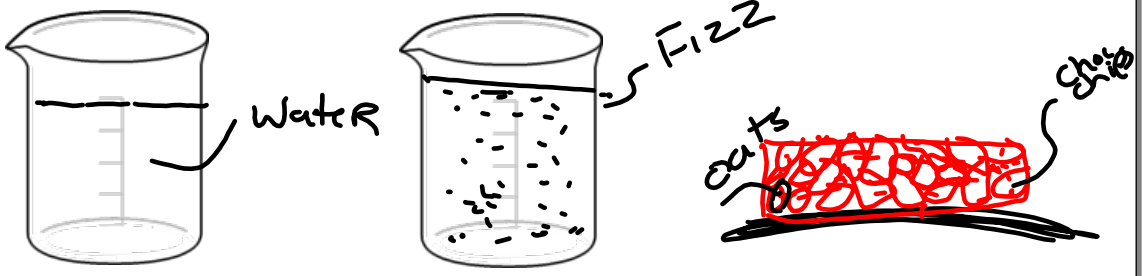


Jan 16-8:59 AM

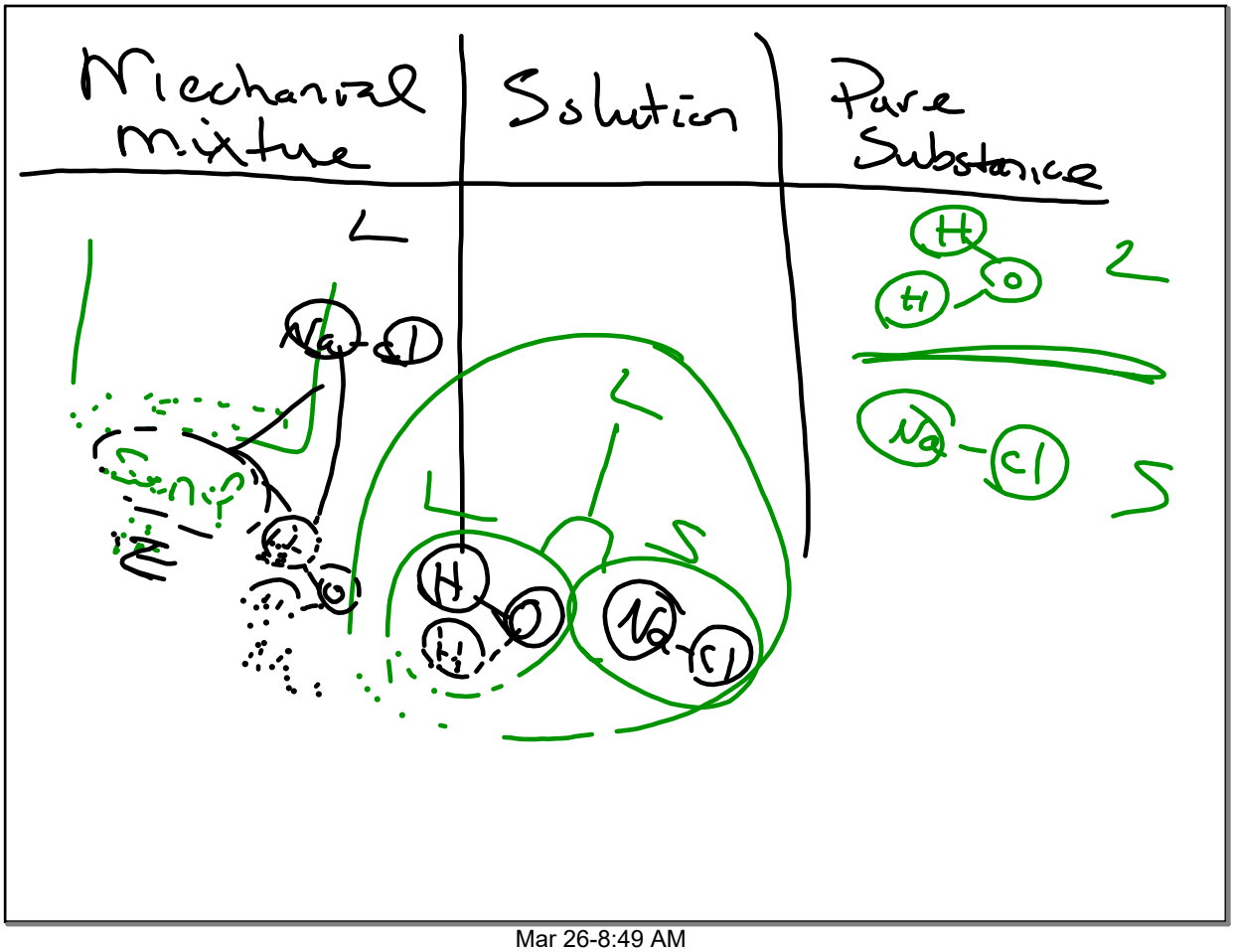
Pure Substance

Solution

Mixture



Jan 15-8:46 AM

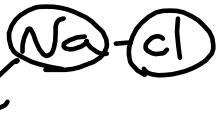


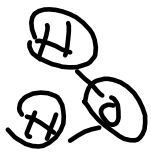
Mar 26-8:49 AM

Brita →

Dissolved Solids

Removes them from Liquid to leave pure Water.





Mar 26-9:03 AM

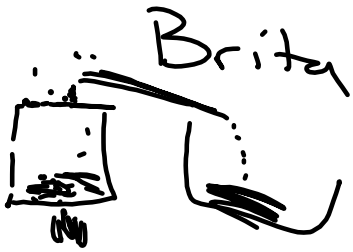
Identify and separate components of mixtures

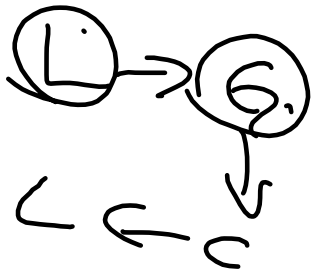
Brita — Boiling → Liquid

Can't Solids

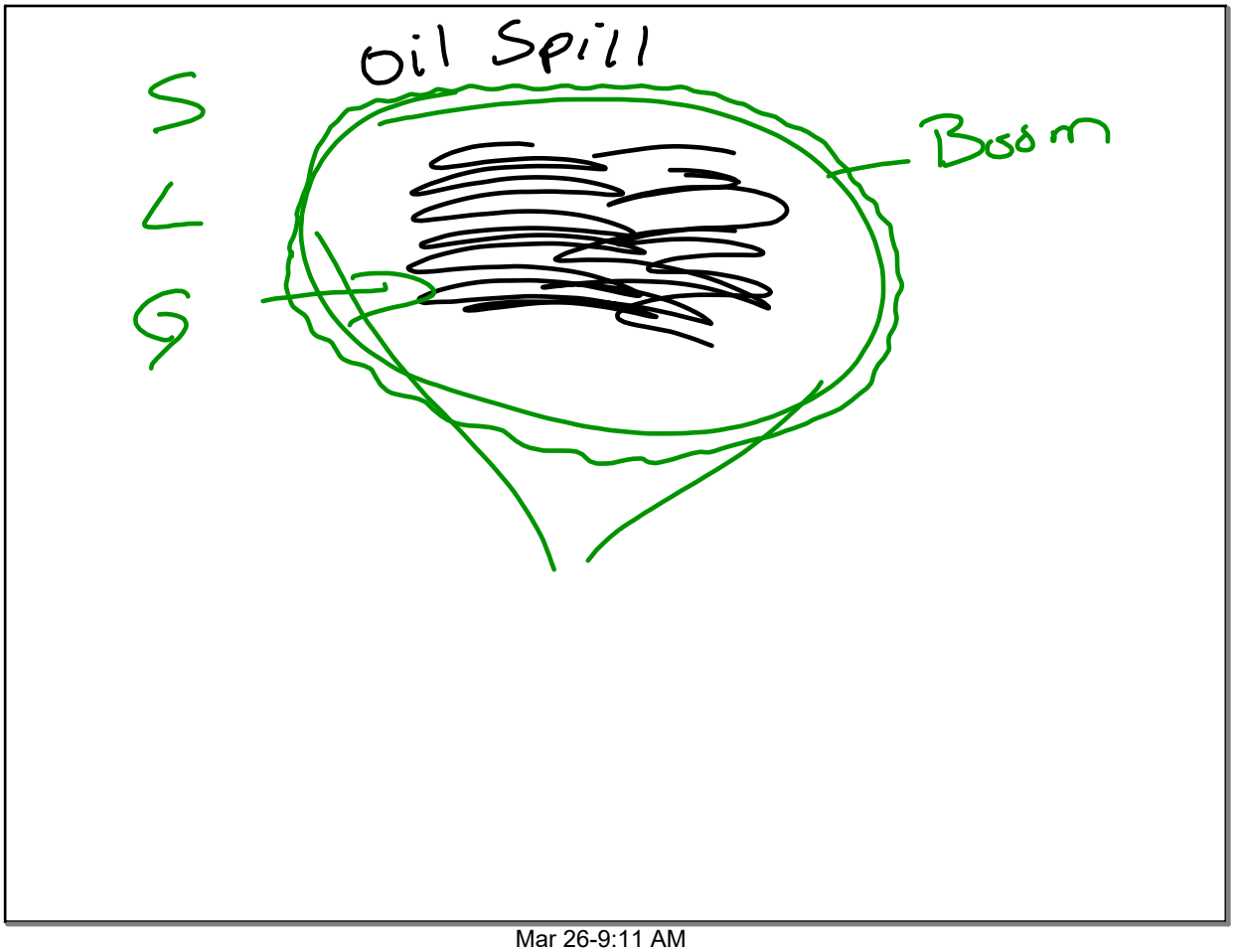
Mar 22-8:48 AM

Boil & Distillation → Separates Salt from water to make usable Drinking Water.





Mar 26-9:06 AM



Mar 26-9:11 AM

Solution

Dissolving

Salt(s) + Water(L) →

Process (that takes time) from the start until the Mixture is a Solution

Jan 16-8:36 AM

1. Observe (every 5 min) what the Iced Tea solution looks like while it is heated up. Please note (Amount, Cloudy/Clear, Foam...and describe how it looks.

2. On the laptops, research and write in your notebooks:

A. Describe the process of cleaning up an industrial oil spill, like the BP disaster that we watched.

B. Describe the process of distillation (think about condensation and evaporation at work).

C. How does distillation work in real life.

Jan 22-8:48 AM

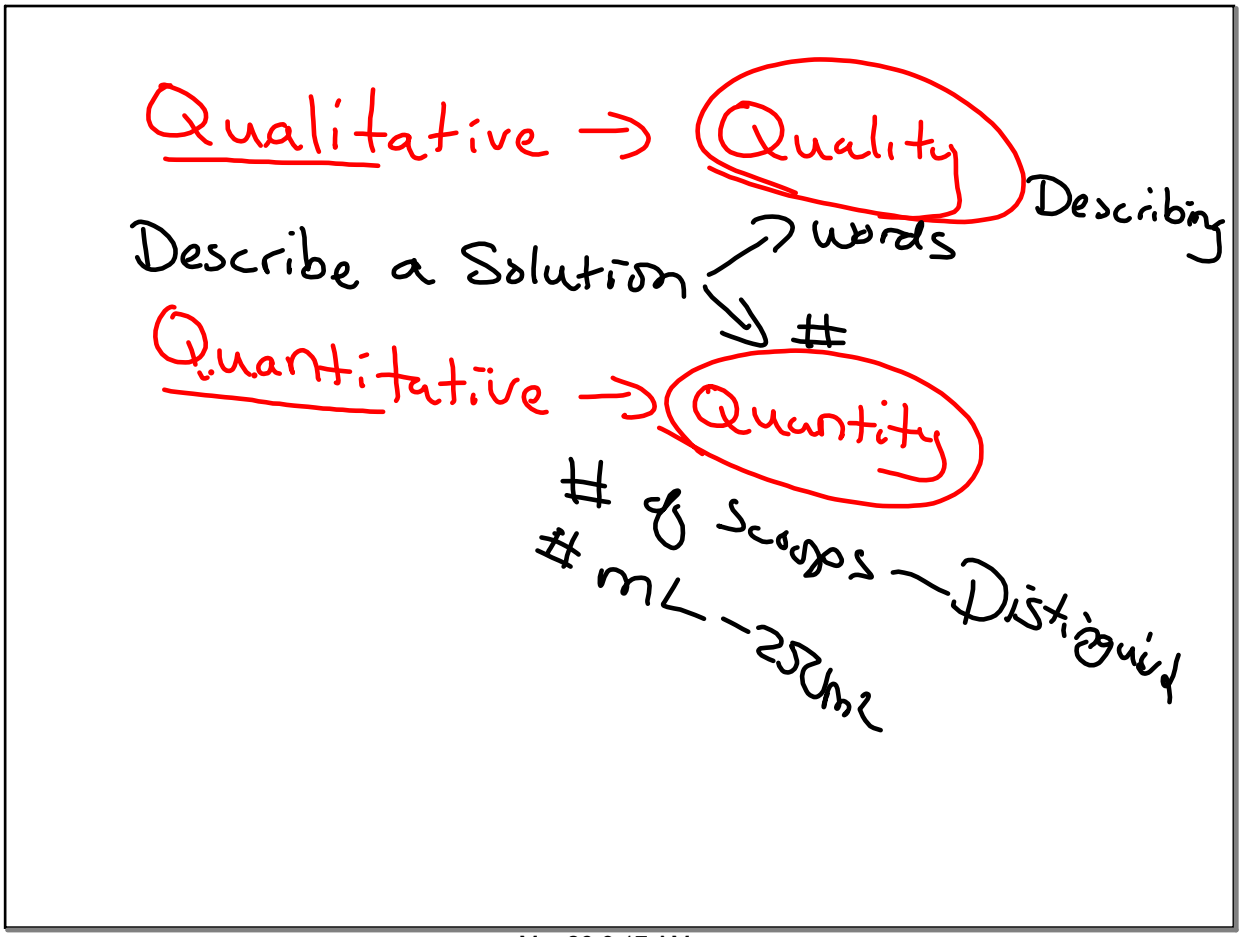
Describe characteristics of solutions, using the particle model of matter

Mar 22-8:49 AM

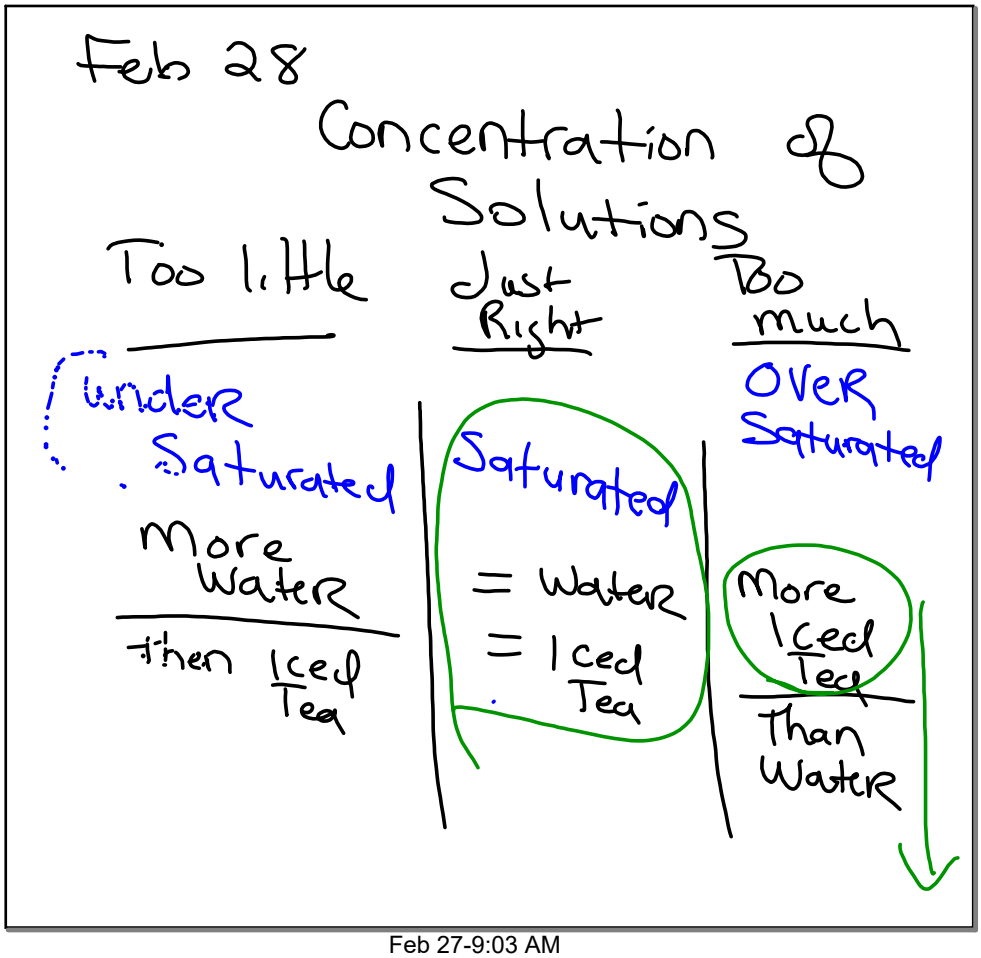
Describe qualitatively and quantitatively the concentration of solutions

Too Little | Too Much | Just Right

Mar 22-8:50 AM



Mar 26-9:17 AM



Feb 27-9:03 AM

IV = amount of iced Tea crystals.
½ scoop, 1 scoop, 2 scoops

DV = Concentration levels of the iced Tea Solutions
Q, Un, VR

Controlled Variables =
- Same amount of Water (250 mL)
- Same type of IT crystals (Nestea)
- Same size beaker (400 mL)
- Same Spoon
- Same Water Source (Fountain)
- Same Temp Water (Room)
-

- check every 5 min

Feb 28-9:10 AM

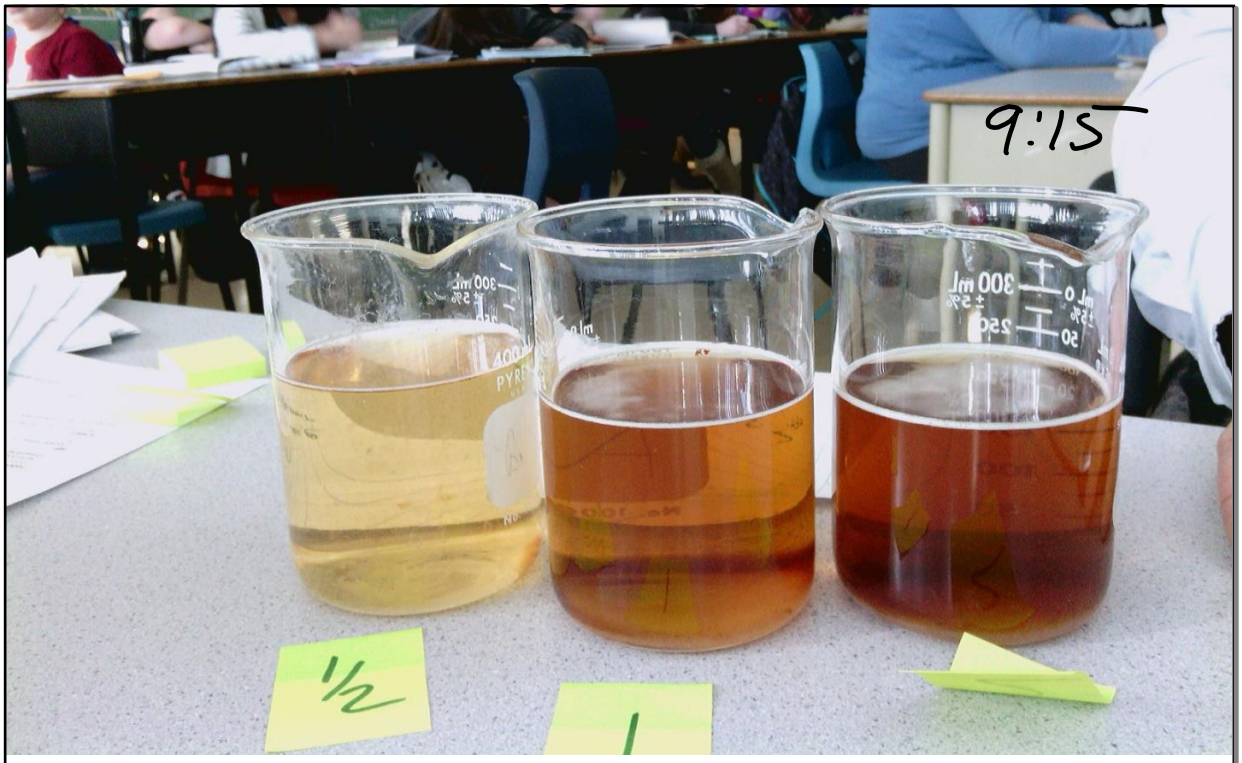
1. Predict what each beaker will look like at end of Period

Feb 28-9:13 AM

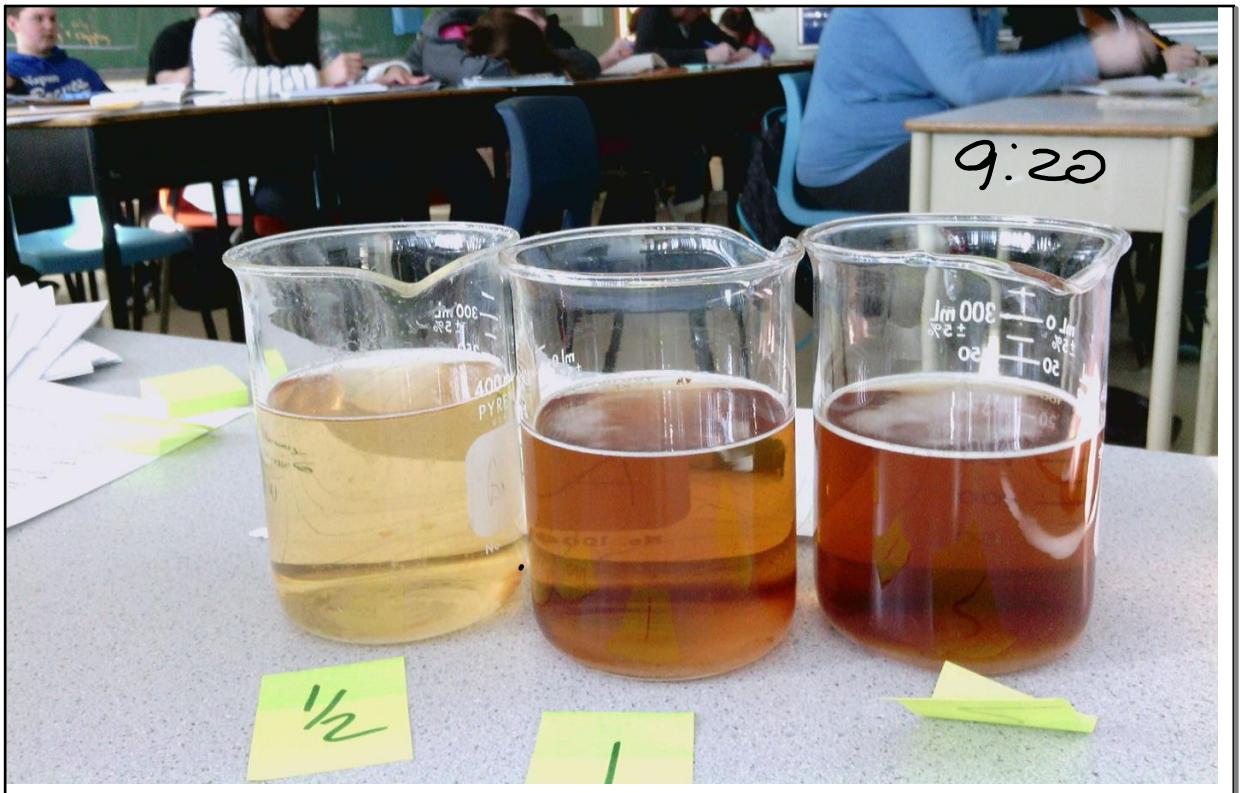
Mar 19-9:06 AM

Mar 19-9:07 AM

Mar 19-9:11 AM



Mar 19-9:16 AM



Mar 19-9:21 AM

Mar 20-8:38 AM

Too Little - ½ scoop
- Yellow in colour
Lighter Brown
- No Sediment on bottom

Just Right -

Too Much - 1 Scoop - Some crystal at bottom
2 Scoops
Darkest Brown
- a lot of crystals on bottom

Mar 20-9:00 AM

In your notebook

Categorize each of the 3 containers as: Undersaturated; saturated; oversaturated.

Too little; just right; too much

Provide evidence from your observations.

Mar 20-8:48 AM