Losson Dian Format					
A they be included for the					
Author: Louise Liable-Sands, Andi Martin	Topic or Unit of Study: Chemical Changes - Volcano Reaction				
Grade/Level: 4 th – 6 th	Lesson Start and End Time: 40 min				
	Outcomes				
Academic Standards:					
PDE Standards:					
3.2.4.A4					
• Combining two or more substa	ances may make new materials with different properties.				
3.2.6.A4					
• Differentiate between physica	and chemical changes.				
Next Generation Science Standard	s:				
5-PS1-3. Make observations and m	easurements to identify materials based on their properties.				
5-PS1-4. Conduct an investigation	to determine whether the mixing of two or more substances results in new				
substances					
MS-PS1-2. Analyze and interpret d	ata on the properties of substances before and after the substances				
interact to determine if a chemica	l reaction has occurred.				
Objectives: SWBAT understand ch	emical reactions by providing evidence to support the claim of either a				
physical or chemical change in eac	h of the four activities.				
Instructional Materials: Be sure to	name materials and resources so that they match your descriptions in the				
procedure of the Lesson Plan. List	all websites or texts according to APA reference procedures.				
Pre-Trip Information					
leachers review physical propertie	es with students -				
Ihree states of matter					
 Physical properties: Color, odor, can you see light through it, etc. 					
 Definitions of chemical cha 	nge, physical change				
 Chemical change – changes chemical composition (chemical formula changes) 					
 Physical change – most cor 	nmon type is physical change of state (s, l, g; water is a good example)				
Helpful Websites					
Chemical Changes: Crash Course Kids <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3/piruej_SE</u> (3:50 min)					
 This would be a good video 	to do pre-lesson.				
Teacher - What will the teacher pe	Shoe				
Relow is a list of materials needed for each experiment:					
- Introduction/Closure ice cubes and beaker					
- Incourceon/Closure. Ice cubes and bedker - Teacher demo: 1 ml Iron (II) Nitrate solution and 1 ml Potassium Thiosyanate solution, beaker, pinets					
- Calcium Chloride: Container of calcium chloride, 25 mL water, beakers, thermometers. tablespoons					

Calcium Chioride: Container of Calcium Chioride, 25 mL water, beakers, thermometers, tablespoons
 Phenolphthalein: phenolphthalein solution in a dropping bottle, sodium hydroxide solution, vinegar,

beakers

- Calcium Chloride + Sodium Hydroxide: calcium chloride solution, sodium hydroxide solution, test tubes, pipets/droppers
- Volcano materials: Baking soda, 16 oz. water bottles, 50 mL vinegar
- General materials: tablespoons, beakers, test tubes, pipets, temperature probes, safety glasses, waste disposal

Student - What will each student or group of students need?

- Pen/Pencil
- Lab notebooks
- Observation form

Procedures with Time Span

<u>Introduction</u> (time span - 5 minutes): Informing Students of objectives and rationale for the lesson, Gaining Attention, Activating Background Knowledge, Inquiry into the topic/concept.

Safety

- Safety glasses at all times
- Do not pour anything down the drain waste disposal
- If there is a spill let an adult know (you're not in trouble)

Share Objectives

ASK: When we mix two things together, how do we know a chemical or physical change occurs? What would you expect to observe? What might change?

Answer: If you can observe the below changes, a chemical change may have occurred.

- Solid forms
- Gas forms
- Temperature changes
- Odor changes
- Color changes

<u>Developmental Activities</u> (time span – 45 minutes): Guided Practice, Checkpoints for Understanding, Independent Practice.

Teacher demo – 5 minutes Student demos (10 min each – activity + observations/discussion)

3 parts to every observation

- 1. What are your observations before mixing?
- 2. What are your observations after mixing?
- Conclusions: Physical or Chemical change? Support with your observations

 This is P/C because....

Go through one teacher demo and four student activities. After each demo, pause for a discussion of

observations.

- Go through three steps of observations.
- Is it a physical or chemical change? Tell me why.

Teacher Demo – Iron (II) Nitrate solution and Potassium Thiocyanate solution

1. **Mixing two Liquid Solutions** – Mixing 0.1 M iron (III) nitrate solution and 0.1 M potassium thiocyanate solution

Purpose: Students to observe color change.

- i. Materials: Iron (II) Nitrate solution and Potassium Thiocyanate solution, beaker, disposable pipets
- ii. Instructions:
 - 1. Obtain a container of 0.1 M iron (III) nitrate solution and 0.1M potassium thiocyanate solution, one small test tube, a test tube rack, and two disposable pipets.
 - 2. Record at least three (3) physical properties that describe each material below.
 - 3. Using a disposable pipet, add 20 drops (~1 mL) of 0. 1 M iron (III) nitrate solution to a small test tube.
 - 4. To the same test tube, add 20 drops (~1 mL) of 0.1M potassium thiocyanate solution.
 - 5. While holding the test tube, flick the bottom of it to mix the two liquids.
 - 6. Record observations in your lab notebook first and then transfer the information neatly onto the observation form.
 - 7. When finished, give the test tube to your instructor for disposal.

Observations for mixing iron (III) nitrate solution and potassium thiocyanate solution

Determine whether a physical or chemical change occurred when mixing iron (III) nitrate solution and potassium thiocyanate solution and document on the observation form. Be sure to support your claim with your observations!!!

Student Activities

Break students into pairs to complete each student demo. Have one student grab a tray of materials (trays are set up on the side beforehand).

- 1. Mixing a Solid with Water
 - **A.** Mixing sugar and water Purpose: Students to observe the physical change of dissolution.
 - i. Materials: sugar, 25 mL deionized water, and 50 mL beaker
 - ii. Instructions:
 - 1. Obtain a container of sugar and a wash bottle of deionized (DI) water.

- 2. Record at least three (3) physical properties that describe each material below.
- 3. Add approximately 25 mL of DI water to a 50 mL beaker.
- 4. Add 1 2 scoops of sugar to beaker and **stir**.
- 5. Record observations.

B. Mixing calcium chloride and water

Purpose: Students to observe temperature change.

- i. Materials: calcium chloride, 25 mL deionized water, and 50 mL beaker, thermometer
- ii. Instructions:
 - 1. Obtain a container of calcium chloride and a wash bottle of deionized (DI) water.
 - 2. Record at least three (3) physical properties that describe each material below.
 - 3. Add approximately 25 mL of DI water to a 50 mL beaker.
 - 4. Add 3 4 scoops of calcium chloride to beaker and **stir**.
 - 5. Insert a thermometer into the solution and record initial and final temperatures.
 - 6. If no temperature change is observed within one minute, add another 2-3 scoops of calcium chloride to beaker and stir.
 - 7. Record observations.

2. Phenolphthalein

Purpose: Students to observe color change.

A. Mixing phenolphthalein and vinegar

- i. Materials: phenolphthalein solution in a dropping bottle, vinegar, beaker
- ii. Instructions:
 - 1. Add phenolphthalein to vinegar in a beaker.
 - 2. Observe what happens in each mixture (*mixture in vinegar stays colorless*).
 - 3. Record observations.

B. Mixing phenolphthalein and sodium hydroxide

- i. Materials: phenolphthalein solution in a dropping bottle, sodium hydroxide solution, beaker
- ii. Instructions:
 - 1. Add phenolphthalein solution to sodium hydroxide solution in a beaker.
 - 2. Observe what happens in each mixture (*mixture in sodium hydroxide will turn pink*).
 - 3. Record observations.
- 3. **Mixing two Liquid Solutions** Calcium chloride and Sodium hydroxide Solutions *Purpose: Students to observe formation of a solid.*
 - i. Materials: 0.1 M calcium chloride solution and 10% sodium hydroxide solution, test tube, and disposable pipets
 - ii. Instructions: Mixing 0.1 M calcium chloride solution and 10% sodium hydroxide solution
 1. Obtain a container of 0.1 M calcium chloride solution and 10% sodium hydroxide

solution and one small test tube. 2. Record at least three (3) physical properties that describe each material below. Using a disposable pipet, add 20 drops (~1 mL) of 0.1 M calcium chloride solution to a small test tube. 4. To the same test tube, add 20 drops (~1 mL) of 10% sodium hydroxide solution. 5. While holding the test tube, flick the bottom of it to mix the two liquids. 6. Record observations. 4. Volcano reaction Purpose: Students to observe formation of a gas and the solid disappears. i. Materials: baking soda, 50 mL vinegar, beaker, and teaspoon ii. Instructions: Mixing baking soda and vinegar 1. Get a container of baking soda and vinegar. 2. Record at least three (3) physical properties that describe each material on the observation form. 3. Place approximately 50 mL of vinegar in a dry 150 mL beaker. 4. Add one scoop of baking soda to the vinegar in the beaker. 5. Record observations. Make observations and claims after each activity -What do you see? What are your observations? Students need to name three observations. Is it physical or chemical? Tell me why. • You have to make a choice and support it with evidence. *Students should be able to distinguish* between P/C. Closure/Summary (time span – 5 minutes): Making connections, Summarizing/Generalizing learning Talk about claiming physical or chemical change that must be supported by observations (evidence). What are some of the observations you used to support physical change? What are some of the observations you used to support chemical change? Assessment: Name the task used in your introduction, development or closure that documents student achievement of the LO. Observation form for the teacher demonstration and four student activities •

<u>Rating Scale</u>: Rubric or other measure of student achievement of LO:

3 – Exemplary: The observations and claims are accurate for all four student activities.

2 – Proficient: The observations and claims are accurate for most of the activities, but more detail could enhance the students' explanations.

0-1 – Unacceptable: The observations and claims are inaccurate for most of the activities; or the task was not submitted.

Observation Form

Student Name:

Teacher Demonstration					
Solution A + Solution B (Iron (II) Nitrate + Potassium Thiocvanate)					
Solution A	Solution B				
1	1				
2	2				
3	3				
Observations AFTER mixing:					
Circle one: Physical or Chemical Change Evidence from observations to support your choice.					

Student Activity #1 A	Student Activity #1 B	
(Sugar + Water)	Solid B + Water (Calcium Chloride + Water)	
Observations BEFORE mixing:	Observations BEFORE mixing:	
Solid A Water	Solid B Water	
1 1	1 1	
2 2	2 2	
3 3	3 3	
Observations AFTER mixing:	Observations AFTER mixing:	
Circle one: Physical or Chemical Change Evidence from observations to support your choice.	Circle one: Physical or Chemical Change Evidence from observations to support your choice.	

Student Activity #2 A			Student Activity #2 B		
Solution A + Solution B (Phenolphthalein + Vinegar)		Solution A + Solution	Solution A + Solution C (Phenolphthalein + Sodium Hydroxide)		
Observations BEFORE mixing:		Observations BEFOI	Observations BEFORE mixing:		
Solution A	Solution B	Solution A	Solution C		
1	1	1	1		
2	2	2	2		
3	3	3	3		
Observations AFTER mixing:		Observations AFTEF	Observations AFTER mixing:		
Circle one: Physical or Chemical Change Evidence from observations to support your choice.		Circle one: Physical Evidence from obse	Circle one: Physical or Chemical Change Evidence from observations to support your choice.		

Student Activity #3		Student Activity #4	
Solution A + Solution B (Calcium Chloride + Sodium Hydroxide)		Solution A + Substance B (Vinegar + Baking Soda)	
Observations BEFORE mixing:		Observations BEFORE mixing:	
Solution A	Solution B	Solution A	Solution B
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
Observations AFTER mixing:		Observations AFTER mixing:	
Circle one: Physical or Chemical Change Evidence from observations to support your choice.		Circle one: Physical or Chemical Change Evidence from observations to support your choice.	