

# GRADE 7 SCIENCE HEAT IN THE ENVIRONMENT

## PDF & DIGITAL FORMATS

**SOLAR PANELS INQUIRY**  
Inquiry Question  
Should my family install solar panels on my home?

**Watch**  
Watch the videos about Solar Panels:  
1. [Solar Energy - Science for Kids](#)  
2. [Should You Go Solar? A Super Helpful Beginner's Guide to Home Solar Power](#)

**Read**  
Read the provided solar panels article.

**Explain & Share**  
Use the graphic organizer to jot down any notes as you research this topic.  
Fill out the "My Thoughts on Solar Energy" worksheet.

**SOLAR PANELS**  
Have you ever seen shiny panels on a roof? Those are called solar panels. They are like supercharged batteries that use sunlight to make electricity. Solar panels are made up of many smaller parts called solar cells. These cells soak up sunlight and turn it into electricity.

Solar panels are great because they are a clean energy source, which means they are better for the environment. They don't cause pollution, keeping the air clean and the Earth healthy.

Using solar panels also means you could save money on electricity because there are no delivery fees. In some places, government rebates might be offered, which means solar panels are becoming more affordable to install.

There are many types of solar panel systems you can choose from, such as ones that heat water, ones that work on or off of the electrical grid, and hybrid ones that work both ways. They can also improve property value!

Plus, solar panels can make electricity as long as the sun is shining. Even on cloudy or rainy days, solar panels work! All you need to do is make sure they are clean and free from dirt or leaves so they can soak up the sunlight.

**SOLAR PANEL NOTES**  
Write down key information that you learned about solar panels from your research.

**SOLAR PANELS**

**MODIFIED**

2 Peas and a Dog

# RESOURCE INCLUDES

- ✓ 17 Detailed Lesson Plans
- ✓ Modified Lesson Content
- ✓ MP3 Audio Files of Articles
- ✓ Self-Marking Google Forms™
- ✓ Answer Keys
- ✓ Video Links
- ✓ Lesson Variety: Cut & Match, Fill in the Blanks, Guided Inquiry, Assignments, Graphic Organizers
- ✓ PDF & Google Slides™ Formats

  
**2 Peas and a Dog**

Middle School Teaching Resources

# WHAT'S INSIDE?



- **Introduction & Lesson #1** (Class Discussion, QR Codes) – Safety Rules & Unit Vocabulary
- **Lesson #2** (Brainstorm Activity) – Introduction to Heat
- **Lesson #3** (Whole Class Reading, Video, Matching Activity) – Heat Production
- **Lesson #4** (Whole Class Reading, Video, Multiple Choice Questions, Quiz) – Heat and Temperature
- **Lesson #5** (Whole Class Reading, Video, Fill in the Blank, Quiz) – The Particle Theory
- **Lesson #6** (Whole Class Reading, Video, Activity) – Heat and Volume
- **Lesson #7** (Whole Class Reading, Video, Activity, Quiz) – Conduction, Convection, and Radiation

# WHAT'S INSIDE?



- Lesson #8 (Video, True or False) – Bill Nye
- Lesson #9 (Video Lab) – Boiling Water in a Paper Cup
- Lesson #10 (Lab, Video) – How to Melt Ice Cubes the Fastest
- Lesson #11 (Whole Class Reading, Videos, Activity) – Global Warming
- Lesson #12 (Whole Class Reading, Video, Inquiry) – Benefits of Technologies With Heat
- Lesson #13 (Whole Class Reading, Videos, Inquiry) – Energy Types
- Lesson #14A (Whole Class Readings, Videos & Activity) – Solar Panels: Investigation
- Lesson #14B (Lab, Video) – Creating a Solar Oven Lab
- Lesson #15 (Unit Test) – Heat Unit Test

# WHAT'S INSIDE?



## LESSON #2



### Introduction to Heat

#### Lesson Overview:

Students will brainstorm ideas on what they know about heat.

#### Materials Needed:

- ☐ Photocopy or use the provided digital version of:

Heat Brainstorm activity

## LESSON PLANS







#### Teacher

1. Brainstorm ideas on what they know about heat. The teacher should provide a list of words to use as a starting point.
2. Ask students to share their answers. Use a rule where you don't allow repeat words; otherwise, the discussion will be ineffective.

## QR CODE VOCABULARY



Your Task: Scan each QR code and match it with the word and meaning by cut and paste.

QR CODE	WORD and MEANING
1. 	
2. 	
3. 	
4. 	
5. 	
6. 	

## QR CODE CUT AND PASTE



Your Task: Cut out each word and its meaning. Then, paste the word and meaning to the QR Code Vocabulary page.

### Heat

Hot energy that is moved from one object to another.

### Radiation

The transfer of heat by waves, like in a

## INTERACTIVE LESSONS

Gases that are trapped on and warm the earth. These gases are mostly carbon dioxide and methane.

### Convection

Heat transfer between liquids and gases.

### Temperature

Measures how much heat is in an object.

# WHAT'S INSIDE?



## ANSWER KEY

Heat Type	Examples of Heat Being Produced				
Sunlight	<p><b>GREEN ROOFS SAMPLE ANSWERS</b></p> <p><b>What is a green roof?</b> A green roof, also known as a living roof or eco-roof, is a building feature with plants, such as grasses, wildflowers, shrubs, or even trees.</p>				
Friction	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>POSITIVES</th> <th>NEGATIVES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helps the environment. The</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It can be expensive to install</li> <li>It can be difficult to maintain. For example, cutting or trimming the grass or plants</li> <li>The structure of the building might not be strong enough to sustain the weight of a green roof</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	POSITIVES	NEGATIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helps the environment. The</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It can be expensive to install</li> <li>It can be difficult to maintain. For example, cutting or trimming the grass or plants</li> <li>The structure of the building might not be strong enough to sustain the weight of a green roof</li> </ul>
POSITIVES	NEGATIVES				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helps the environment. The</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It can be expensive to install</li> <li>It can be difficult to maintain. For example, cutting or trimming the grass or plants</li> <li>The structure of the building might not be strong enough to sustain the weight of a green roof</li> </ul>				
Electricity	<p>alive and thriving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Look of the green roof</li> <li>You might hear less noise when you have a green roof because of the extra protection</li> </ul>				
Physical Activity					

**ANSWER KEYS**

## THE PARTICLE THEORY



### THE PARTICLE THEORY

Matter is anything that has a mass and takes up space. The Particle Theory of Matter states that all matter is made up of small particles. These tiny particles are always moving.

**Your Task:** After reading The Particle Theory article, fill in the blanks with the correct words from the Word Bank below.

Here are the main ideas behind the Particle Theory of Matter:

Word Bank				
atoms	solid	matter	gas	liquid

1. Particles have spaces between them.

Particles of a solid are so tightly packed that they hardly move. Liquid particles have more space and can move around. Gas particles are really far apart and move very quickly.

1. All \_\_\_\_\_ is made up of particles.

2. Particles are always moving.

Particles of matter are always moving. In a solid, particles vibrate in place. In a liquid, particles can move past each other. In a gas, particles move very quickly and randomly.

2. These tiny particles of matter are called \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Particles are attracted to each other.

Particles are attracted to each other. In a solid, particles are very close together and have strong attractions. In a liquid, particles are close together but have weaker attractions. In a gas, particles are far apart and have very weak attractions.

4. Particles that form a rigid shape are in the form of a \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Particles move faster when they are heated.

If you apply heat, particles of matter move faster. As they heat up, they bump into each other, creating more space. Eventually, they change state.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ particles have some space between them and less attraction.

**MODIFIED LESSON CONTENT**

# SAMPLE LESSON OVERVIEW

## LESSON #14A

### Solar Panels Investigation

#### Lesson Overview:

Students will complete an inquiry on solar panels.

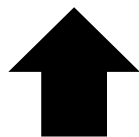
#### Materials Needed:

- Reliable technology (internet, computer, and projector)
- Photocopy or use the provided digital version:
  - Solar Panels Inquiry worksheet
  - Solar Panels reading
  - Solar Panel Notes graphic organizer
  - Solar Panels Information Sheet (optional)
  - My Thoughts on Solar Panels worksheet

#### Teacher Instructions:

1. Hand out the Solar Panels Inquiry worksheet, reading, graphic organizer, and My Thoughts on Solar Panels worksheet. Optional: depending on each student, you may also want to give them the provided Information Sheet to help with their research.
2. Tell students to follow the instructions on the inquiry sheet and use the provided graphic organizer to keep track of their ideas and research. The Information Sheet could be used here to help students organize their ideas on the graphic organizer.
3. My Thoughts on Solar Panels should be completed last and can be used to have a class discussion.
4. Use the provided rubric to help assess this project.

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**LESSON  
PLAN**



## SOLAR PANELS

Have you ever seen shiny panels on a roof? Those are called solar panels. They are like supercharged batteries that use sunlight to make electricity. Solar panels are made up of many smaller parts called solar cells. These cells soak up sunlight and turn it into electricity.

Solar panels are great because they are a clean energy source, which means they are better for the environment. They don't cause pollution, keeping the air clean and the Earth healthy.

Using solar panels also means you could save money on electricity because rebates are becoming more available.

There are many ways to get solar panels on your roof. Some are from the sun, and some are from the sun. Some are also from the sun.

Plus, solar panels are a great way to save money on electricity. They are also a great way to save the environment. They are also a great way to save the environment.

### SOLAR PANELS INQUIRY

#### Inquiry Question

Should my family install solar panels on my home?

#### Watch



Watch the videos about Solar Panels:

1. [Solar Energy - Science for Kids](#)
2. [Should You Go Solar? A Super Helpful Beginner's Guide to Home Solar Power](#)

#### Read



Read the provided solar panels article.

#### Explain & Share



- Use the notes you took during your research.
- Fill out the worksheet.

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## SOLAR PANELS INFORMATION SHEET

Better for the environment

Could save money

Becoming more affordable to install

Many

Gover

## SOLAR PANEL NOTES

Write down key information that you learned about solar panels from your research.

**SOLAR  
PANELS**

**GUIDED INQUIRY  
ACTIVITY**

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# INTRODUCTION & LESSON 1

## SCIENCE SAFETY RULES



### SAFETY RULES QUIZ

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the following true/false questions on safety:

#### 1. LISTEN

- ✓ To ALL the teacher's ins
- ✓ Know the location of the

#### 2. ATTIRE

- ✓ Wear safety goggles an
- ✓ Tie up any loose items l
- ✓ Wear closed-toe shoes

#### 3. RE

- ✓ An
- ✓ Th

#### 4. TO

- ✓ Ho
- ✓ In

- there is a spill.
- ✓ Do not taste test any ite

#### 5. CLEAN-UP

- ✓ Thoroughly wash all usec
- ✓ Wash hands with soap a

1. When you clean up, wash your hands with water. T F

2. Before you begin, you must listen to ALL the teacher's T F

T F

T F

T F

T F

7. Handle all tools with care, especially sharp objects. T F

8. Wear open-toe shoes and use gloves/goggles as needed. T F

9. Read labels on chemicals used carefully (e.g. WHMIS symbols). T F







10. Do not tell the teacher if there is a spill or if an item is broken/faulty. T F

## QR CODE CUT AND PASTE

Your Task: Cut out each word and its meaning. Then, paste the word and meaning to the QR Code Vocabulary page.

### QR CODE VOCABULARY

Your Task: Scan each QR code and match it with the word and meaning by cut and paste.

QR CODE	WORD and MEANING
1. 	
2. 	
3. 	
4. 	
5. 	
6. 	

## UNIT VOCABULARY

# INTRODUCTION: SCIENCE SAFETY RULES

# LESSON 2 & 3



## LESSON #2



### Introduction to Heat

#### Lesson Overview:

Students will brainstorm ideas of

#### Materials Needed:

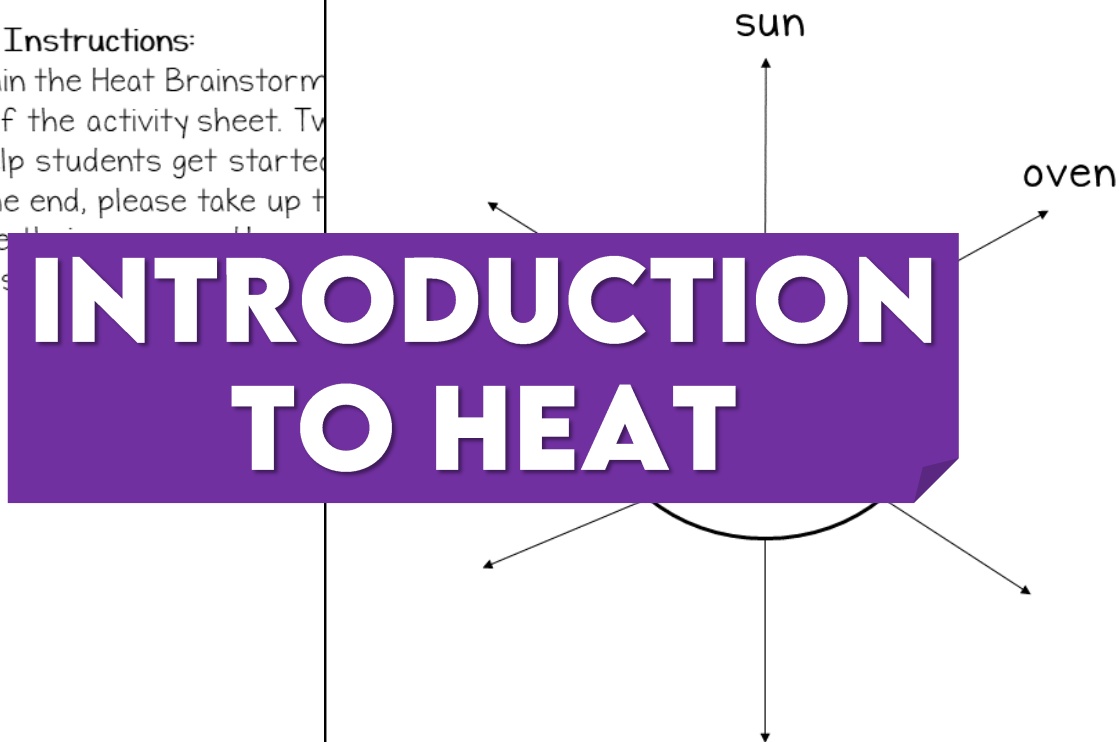
- Photocopy or use the provided activity sheet.
- Heat Brainstorm activity sheet

#### Teacher Instructions:

1. Explain the Heat Brainstorm activity to the students at the top of the activity sheet. Try to help students get started.
2. At the end, please take up time to share their ideas and words.

### HEAT BRAINSTORM ACTIVITY

What do you think of when the word "Heat" is said?  
Brainstorm your ideas below.



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## HEAT PRODUCTION



### HEAT PRODUCTION EXAMPLES

Your task: Draw lines to match the examples to each heat type.

Heat Type	Examples of Heat Being Produced
Sunlight	
Friction	Playing Sports
Electricity	Clothes Drying Outside
Physical Activity	Rubbing Your Hands Together

## HEAT PRODUCTION

get heat from the sun and produced in many ways, and physical activities.

and light for living things. It is possible on the planet. Plants and animals need plants for food and food. Without sunlight, there

creates heat about your hands notice that

All particles come together and create electricity and heat at a simple of heat from electricity. turning it on for a few m.

fitness, or walking can also, your muscles begin to work. As muscles work, the more heat is produced and moves it to all of your body will have the same

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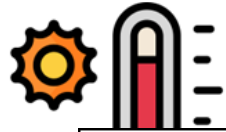
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# LESSON 4 & 5



## HEAT VS. TEMPERATURE



### HEAT & TEMPERATURE QUIZ

/4

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Task: Read each statement. Then, circle whether the statement is true or false.

Heat  
Heat is thermal energy that is transferred from one object to another. Heat is measured in joules.

Temperature  
Temperature measures the amount of heat energy in an object. It is measured in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit.

Did you know?  
Heat always flows from a warmer object to a cooler one, never the other way around.

- Important Temperatures:
- Room Temperature: 18°C
  - Water's Freezing Point: 0°C
  - Water's Boiling Point: 100°C
  - Average Body Temperature: 37°C

Sunlight is not an example of heat. True/False

100°C is the boiling point of water. True/False

0°C is the freezing point of water. True/False

## THE PARTICLE THEORY



### THE PARTICLE THEORY

Your Task: After reading The Particle Theory article, fill in the blanks with the correct words from the Word Bank below.

Word Bank				
atoms	solid	matter	gas	liquid

1. All \_\_\_\_\_ is made up of particles.

2. These tiny particles of matter are called \_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ particles move in all directions because they have \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Particles that form a solid are \_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ particles have some space between them and less attraction.

and takes up space. The particles in all matter are made up of tiny particles called atoms.

According to the particle theory:

1. Particles are packed together that they can't move past each other, and there is little space between them.

2. Particles are moving. Even particles of a solid move around each other since they have some space between them.

3. Particles in a solid stick together and don't move past each other.

4. Particles in a gas move faster and faster and there is a lot of space between them, and they have less attraction.

# HEAT AND TEMPERATURE

# THE PARTICLE THEORY

# LESSON 6 & 7



## EFFECTS OF HEAT ON VOLUME



## CUT AND PASTE NOTES

Heat affects the volume of different materials. Thermal expansion is when the volume of an object increases when heated. Each object has its own correct state of matter on the Heat and Volume page.

**Your Task:** Cut out the notes below and paste them under the correct state of matter on the Heat and Volume page.

### Volume of Solids

When a solid is heated, its particles vibrate more and the spaces between them increase. The solid expands. Thermal expansion is when the volume of an object increases when heated. Each object has its own correct state of matter on the Heat and Volume page.

- as their particles expand, their

- at melting point, it turns into a liquid.

- large spaces between particles, move further apart as heat is added, volume is greater.

### Volume of Liquids

When a liquid is heated, its particles move further apart. As liquid particles expand, their volume increases. When a liquid reaches its boiling point (the temperature at which it turns into a gas), it turns into a gas, which expands.

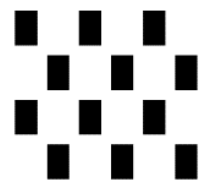
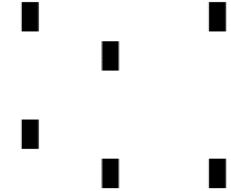
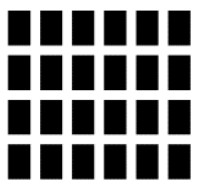
pressure and temperature.

- becomes wider, so volume increases.

### Volume of Gases

Gas particles move very fast and are far apart. When a gas is heated, its volume increases. However, if they are placed in a container, they will not expand, but they will increase in pressure.

These are optional. You can use the images below or draw your own in the boxes on the Heat and Volume page.

		
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## CONDUCTION, CONVECTION, AND RADIATION

Heat is the transfer of energy from a hotter object to a colder object. The particles of objects with higher temperatures move faster than objects with lower temperatures. So, heat always flows from hotter items towards the colder items. Heat can be transferred in many ways, including conduction, convection, and radiation.

## CONDUCTION, CONVECTION, AND RADIATION

**Your Task:** Label each diagram with the correct type of heat transfer.

When objects that touch each other, heat is transferred. The particles in the hotter object move faster and move faster. This movement causes the particles in the cooler ones, which then move faster. With enough heat, all the particles in the cooler object will move as fast as the particles in the hotter object.

<p>Microwave Oven</p>  <p>_____</p>	<p>Rubbing hands together</p>  <p>_____</p>	<p>Ocean currents</p>  <p>_____</p>
<p>Pot cooking on stovetop</p>  <p>_____</p>	<h1>CONDUCTION, CONVECTION, AND RADIATION</h1>	
<p>Hot cup of coffee</p>  <p>_____</p>		
 <p>_____</p>	 <p>_____</p>	

When a pan is placed on a stove, the heat from the stove is transferred to the pan, making the particles of the pan move faster. The hot pan will make the particles of the food move faster, making the food cook.

When the water is heated, the particles in the water move faster. The water will then be heated through the whole pot. As this continues, the whole pot of water will boil.

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# LESSON 8 & 9



## LESSON #8



### Bill Nye Video

#### Lesson Overview:

Students will review heat concepts.

#### Materials Needed:

- Reliable technology: computer
- Video: Bill Nye – Heat
  - [Bill Nye the Science Guy](#)
  - [Bill Nye, The Science Guy](#)
- Photocopy or use the provided answer sheet
  - Bill Nye Heat True or False

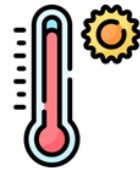
NOTE: The video starts at 1:00.

#### Teacher Preparation:

1. Select a video to watch.
2. Hand out the worksheet.
3. Watch the video as a class and take worksheet answers as they go.
4. After the video, discuss the worksheet.
5. At the end, take up the answers and provide the provided answer sheet to mark concepts correctly.

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### BILL NYE TRUE OR FALSE



Your Task: Read each statement. Then, circle whether the statement is true or false.

	True/False
	True/False
The more molecules, the more heat energy present.	True/False
Convection is when hot air rises and cooler air takes its place.	True/False
Cold objects do not have any heat.	True/False

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## LESSON #9



### Video Lab: Boiling Water in a Paper Cup

### VIDEO LAB:

### BOILING WATER IN A PAPER CUP



Your Task: Read and answer the questions.

What do you think will happen to a paper cup if it is put over a heat source without water inside the cup?

What do you think will happen to a paper cup if it is put over a heat source with water inside the cup?

**BOILING WATER IN A PAPER CUP**

How is heat transferred to an object by conduction and radiation.

Materials: Projector, speakers

[Boiling Water in a Paper Cup?](#)

[Boiling Water in a Paper Cup](#)

[Boiling Water in a Paper Cup](#) (You may need to read the video.)

Discussion: (Optional to discussion)

What happens to a paper cup if placed over a heat source?

How is heat transferred? (Conduction, convection, radiation) How is heat transferred? (Conduction, convection, radiation) How is heat transferred? (Conduction, convection, radiation)

Why did the paper cup not burn (e.g. the paper cup cannot burn as it did not have any water inside)? Were your predictions correct? Discuss.

**do this in your classroom.**

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# LESSON 10 & 11






## LESSON #10



Lab: How To Melt An Ice Cube The Fastest











### Teacher Instructions:

1. Students will need direct sun
2. Hand out the Science Lab gr double-sided.
3. Describe each part students experiment will work. You m demonstration that student materials to each pair/individ their own. Each container wi measure of each: salt, sugar used
4. Use that it plo
5. Make exper they
6. You minu boilin
7. After back discuss the results and sho time.

SCIENCE LAB 	
<b>Hypothesis</b> What will make the ice cube melt the fastest?	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt <input type="checkbox"/> Sugar <input type="checkbox"/> Boiling Water
	Salt 
	Boiling Water 

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**VIDEO LAB:  
HOW TO MELT  
ICE CUBES THE  
FASTEST**

GLOBAL WARMING 		
<b>GOOD OR BAD?</b> Your Task: Label each diagram with the words GOOD or BAD to show bad or good actions that help our planet fight global warming.		
<p>Tree cutting</p> 	<p>Turning off lights</p> 	<p>Ocean currents change</p> 
<p>Fossil fuels/Factories</p> 	<p>Walking ins</p> 	
<p>Using wind energy</p> 	<p>Farming</p> 	<p>Planting trees</p> 

**GLOBAL WARMING**

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heat from the sun.  
surface, and at night, it  
nt heater for our planet.  
n's rays are reflected or  
h. When **reflected**, they bounce  
now, oceans, roofs, and other  
, they stay and warm up the  
le on Earth, but the heat does  
cks, rivers, and sea heat up,  
ng the  
sed, it will  
at comes from the sun.  
of sunlight from Earth to  
aked up by the Earth, like  
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# LESSON 12 & 13



## GREEN ROOFS



A green roof, also known as a living roof or eco-roof, is a building feature with plants, such as grasses, wildflowers, shrubs, or even trees. This vegetation (plants) can be on any building, including a house.

Having this vegetation helps the roof soak up extra carbon dioxide and supports wildlife that can thrive at temperatures within the house.

Rain or snow keeps the roof a little cooler. Green roofs are difficult to install, but they can help you stay organized and on task.

Depending on the structure of the building, the weight of a green roof can be a problem. It can also help you form your slideshow.

## GREEN ROOFS INQUIRY



**Your Task:** For this assignment, you will create a slideshow describing the negatives and positives of green roofs.

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## NUCLEAR ENERGY INQUIRY

### Inquiry Questions

1. What is nuclear energy?
2. What are some positives and negatives of nuclear energy?

## MY THOUGHTS ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

After all your research, what do you think about nuclear energy?

Is it a good thing or a bad thing? Explain in 1 or 2 sentences.

Check one answer only. Use the lines below to explain why you chose that answer.

GOOD THING

BAD THING

I chose this because

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# GLOBAL WARMING

### Positives of Green Roofs

- ✓ They help the environment.
- ✓ They support wildlife.
- ✓ They improve the temperature of the building.
- ✓ They look nice.
- ✓ They provide extra protection against noise.

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### Slide 1: Positives and Negatives

- Add your name.
- Choose photos of green roofs. You can use Google search images to help you find pictures to use.

### Slide 3:

- Title: Negatives of Green Roofs
- List 1 or 2 negative things about green roofs.
- Include at least one image that shows one of the negative things you listed.

### Slide 2:

- Title: Positives of Green Roofs
- List 2 or 3 positive things that green roofs can do for the environment.
- Include at least one image that shows one of the positive things you listed.

### Slide 4:

- Title: My Thoughts on Green Roofs
- In one or two sentences, describe whether you think green roofs are a good idea or bad idea.
- Feel free to add more photos of green roofs if you would like.

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# BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGIES WITH HEAT

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Is it a good thing or bad thing?

What do you think about Nuclear Energy?  
[Nuclear Energy - Science for Kids](#)  
[Nuclear Energy Pro's and Con's](#)  
[Nuclear Energy Explained: Risk or](#)

What do you think about Nuclear Energy?  
the cut-and-paste answers are on Nuclear Energy Notes sheet.  
My Thoughts on Nuclear Energy"

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# LESSON 14A & 14B



## SOLAR PANELS

Have you ever seen shiny panels on a roof? Those are called solar panels. They are like supercharged batteries that use sunlight to make electricity. So smaller parts called solar cells turn it into electricity.

Solar panels are great because they are better than fossil fuels because they don't cause pollution, keeping the air clean.

Using solar panels also means that electricity is becoming more affordable to use because there are no delivery charges and rebates might be offered, which makes them even better.

There are many different types of solar panels, but they all work the same way. They can also be used to power things like calculators and watches.

Plus, solar panels can produce electricity as long as the sun is shining. Even on cloudy or rainy days, solar panels work! All you need to do is make sure they are clean and free from dirt or leaves so they can soak up the sunlight.

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### SOLAR PANELS INQUIRY

#### Inquiry Question

Should my family install solar panels on my home?

#### Watch

Watch the videos about Solar Panels:

1. [Solar Energy – Science for Kids](#)
2. [Should You Go Solar? A Super Helpful Solar Power](#)



article.



#### Explain & Share

- ☐ Use the graphic organizer to jot down any notes as you research this topic.
- ☐ Fill out the "My Thoughts on Solar Energy" worksheet.



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## SCIENCE LAB: CREATING A SOLAR OVEN



### SOLAR OVEN LAB

#### Hypothesis

What do you think will happen in your lab?

#### Materials:

List all of the materials that you used to create your solar oven.

#### Procedure

List all of the steps that you will take to complete this lab.

# CREATING A SOLAR OVEN LAB

Use your solar oven to cook s'mores.

Write out the first page of your Solar Oven Lab report.

When approved by your teacher, you may begin your experiment.

Be sure you follow the procedure. Record how long it took for your s'mores to cook and the results!

In the results section, please answer the following questions:

How long did it take to cook the s'more?

What did you observe?

Explain.

Record the data.

Be sure to include a conclusion.

Remember the due date.

Materials: Pizza box, Amazon box, cereal box, aluminum foil, plastic wrap, mirror, take-out tin, etc.

Tools: Scissors, paper, glue, etc.

Other: Thermometer, stop-watch, etc.

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# LESSON 15



## UNIT TEST

/10

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

**Multiple Choice:** Select the correct answer among the given options.

1. Which unit of measurement is used to measure heat?
  - a) Celsius
  - b) Fahrenheit
  - c) Joules
  - d) Watts
2. Temperature measures \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) The amount of heat of an object's particles.
  - b) The amount of heat that is transferred.
  - c) The amount of thermal energy that is diluted.
  - d) The amount of matter in a particle.

## HEAT UNIT TEST

- c) 37.5°C
  - d) 100°C
4. Which state of matter has the most space in between its particles?
    - a) Solid
    - b) Liquid
    - c) Gas
    - d) Plasma
  5. Movement from a hotter area to a colder area is known as:
    - a) Insulator
    - b) Convection
    - c) Radiation
    - d) Conduction

# LESSON FORMATS



**PDF**

✓ Individual & Whole Unit



**DIGITAL**

✓ Google Slides

**RESOURCE CAN BE USED IN-PERSON OR ONLINE**