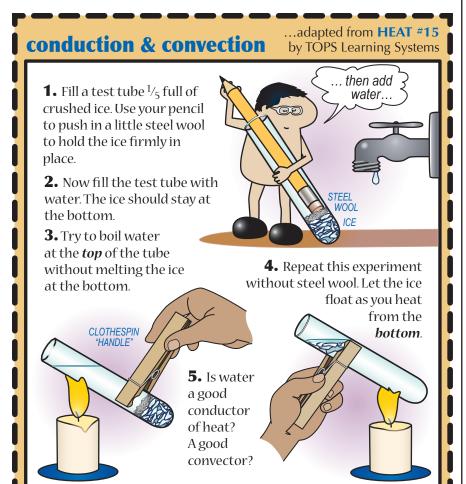
Another FREE SAMPLE LAB from TOPS LEARNING SYSTEMS!

This **TOPS** Idea is taken from an original series of black-and-white line masters, adapted to stand alone as an independent mini-lesson. Please purchase our original book to get the whole in-depth program.



© 2009 by TOPS Learning Systems. Photocopies permitted if this notice appears. All rights reserved.

but a poor conductor.

LAB NOTES

Copy the lab for each student or lab team.

INTRODUCTION:

Heat travels by conduction, convection and radiation: **Conduction:** Heat causes atoms and molecules to vibrate more energetically. These in turn agitate nearby

particles, transferring thermal motion through the material. Conduction happens more rapidly with metals than with non-metals, because free outer electrons in metals collide and transfer their thermal motion more quickly.

Convection: Atoms and molecules in a fluid (liquid or gas) move more energetically as they absorb heat, thereby expanding and rising above cooler, denser layers of the fluid, that then sink as they are displaced.

Radiation: Radiant heat energy travels through space as a wave, partly electric and partly magnetic. It fits between light and microwaves on the electromagnetic spectrum. (This lab does not deal with radiant heat.)

Step 3. Heating water at the top leaves solid ice below. Step 4. Heating water at the bottom melts ice at the top.

ANSWERS

To appreciate that water is a good convector of heat, 5. Water is a poor heat conductor. Heat absorbed at the top of the tube was only slowly conducted downward. Even as the water boiled above, ice remained unmelted below.

> But water is a good heat convector. Heat absorbed at the bottom causes water to expand and rise, melting the ice above. Cool water sinks to the bottom where it can be heated, resulting in even heating throughout.

EVALUATION

Q: Should you apply heat at the bottom or the top to boil a pan of water? Explain.

A: Heat the bottom of the pan to efficiently circulate the heat upward by convection. (If applied top down, heat travels slowly by conduction.)

MATERIALS

- Small test tube (to boil water quickly).
- A candle with drip tray, or Bunsen burner.
- Steel wool. Safety goggles.
- Crushed ice (wrap cubes in a towel and pound with mallet, rock, or heavy mug).
- A clothespin or test tube holder.

More science with simple things at www.topscience.org

Find more at www.TOPScience.org!

01 PENDULUMS (gr 8-12)

02 MEASURING LENGTH (gr 6-10)

03 GRAPHING (gr 6-10)

04 BALANCING (gr 6-11)

05 WEIGHING (gr 5-10)

06 METRIC MEASURE (gr 8-12)

07 MATH LAB (gr 7-12)

08 PROBABILITY (gr 6-10)

09 FLOATING & SINKING (gr 7-12)

10 ANALYSIS (gr 5-10)

11 OXIDATION (gr 6-10)

12 SOLUTIONS (gr 6-10)

13 COHESION/ADHESION (gr 6-10)

14 KINETIC MODEL (gr 7-12)

15 HEAT (gr 8-12)

16 PRESSURE (gr 7-12)

17 LIGHT (gr 6-11)

18 SOUND (gr 7-12)

19 ELECTRICITY (gr 8-12)

20 MAGNETISM (gr 8-12)

21 MOTION (gr 7-12)

22 MACHINES (gr 7-12)

23 ROCKS & MINERALS (gr 6-12)

31 PERFECT BALANCE (gr K-12)

32 ELECTRICITY (gr 3-8)

33 MAGNETISM (gr 3-8)

34 PENDULUMS (gr 4-9)

35 METRIC MEASURING (gr 5-9)

36 MORE METRICS (gr 6-10)

37 ANIMAL SURVIVAL (gr 3-8)

38 Green Thumbs: RADISHES (gr 3-8)

39 Green Thumbs: CORN & BEANS (gr 4-12)

40 EARTH, MOON & SUN (gr 7-12)

41 PLANETS & STARS (gr 7-12)

42 FOCUS POCUS (gr 5-10)

43 FAR OUT MATH (gr 9-12)

44 SCALE THE UNIVERSE (gr 5-12)

45 PI IN THE SKY (gr 5-12)

61 A SUMMER START (gr 1-8)

62 Intermediate ABC SOUP (gr 4-8)

63 PEACEFUL PROCEDURES (gr 1-8)

64 Primary ABC SOUP (gr 1-3)

71 Primary LENTIL SCIENCE (gr K-3)

72 Intermediate LENTIL SCIENCE (gr 3-6)

73 GET A GRIP Workstation (gr K-6)

91 GLOBAL TOPS (gr 3-10)

100 TRIPLE MAGNIFIER (gr 3-12)

200 CARTESIAN DIVER (adapts K-12)

