

Station #1

Scratch the two rock samples on the penny and the glass. Record your observations and determine the physical property demonstrated at this station. Fill in the table for station #1.

Result: One rock scratched the glass and one rock didn't. One rock scratched the penny and one didn't.

Station #2

What physical property does copper wire represent? Record your observations and determine the physical property demonstrated at this station. Fill in the table for station #2.

Result: There was a copper wire on the table.

Station #3

What physical property do aluminum foil and a tin can represent? Record your observations and determine the physical property demonstrated at this station. Fill in the table for station #3.

Result: One rock scratched the glass and one rock didn't. One rock scratched the penny and one didn't.

Station #4

What physical property you see with a magnifying glass? Use a magnifying glass to closely look at each sample. Record your observations and determine the physical property demonstrated at this station. Fill in the table for station #4.

Result: Crystals were placed on the table. Some as small as table salt and some as large as amethysts.

Station #5

Add a teaspoon of sugar and 50 mL of water into a beaker and stir. Add a teaspoon of oil and 50 mL of water into a second beaker and stir. What physical property are you seeing? Record your observations and determine the physical property demonstrated at this station. Fill in the table for station #5. PLEASE RISE AND CLEAN THE BEAKERS IN THE SINK BEFORE MOVING ON TO THE NEXT STATION.

Result: The sugar mixed with the water and was no longer visible. The oil and water did not mix and stayed separate.

Station #6

Calculate this physical property of with the following measurements: mass and volume. Determine the mass by using the electronic scale. Determine the volume by submerging the sample in water. The difference between the original volume and the submerged volume will be the sample's volume. Record your calculations in the observations section and determine the physical property demonstrated at this station. Fill in the table for station #6.

Result: A stone was measured to have a mass of 2.2 g. Before the rock was submerged, the water measured 53 mL. After the rock was submerged the water level read 65 mL.

Station #7

Try to make the light bulb turn on with the three samples of matter. Place each sample into the circuit and see if the light will shine. Record your observations and determine the physical property demonstrated at this station. Fill in the table for station #7.

Result: wood, copper and steel were put in a circuit. The light bulb continued to stay lit when the copper and steel were in the circuit but not when the wood was put in.

Station #8

These two samples represent the opposite sides of this physical property. Record your observations and determine the physical property demonstrated at this station. Fill in the table for station #8

Result: One sample was very tinfoil and one was dirt.

Station #9

These two samples represent the opposite ends of this physical property Record your observations and determine the physical property demonstrated at this station. Fill in the table for station #9

Result: One was tinfoil and one was a tin can.

Station #10

What are the three states of matter? For each type, draw a diagram of the arrangement of atoms. Provide an example for each state of matter.

Station #11

What descriptive words would you use to describe the colour of the three samples? Is colour the most useful physical properties for grouping matter?

Result: A red marker, a red folder and a red stapler.

Station #12

Define the physical properties melting and boiling points based on changes in state. Uses the following information to determine their state at Room Temperature

Substance	Melting Point	Boiling Point
Oxygen	-218	-183
Ethanol	-117	79
Mercury	-39	357