

Year 3 Hardcore Heat TEACHER REFERENCE GUIDE

With Street Science, you became a junior scientist, conducting chemical reactions to transform heat energy and testing the conductivity of materials.

1. Use the word bank to complete the information about heat production.

Heat is a form of <u>ENERGY</u>. It can be produced from different forms of energy through events such as <u>FRICTION</u> or use of <u>ELECTRICITY</u>. <u>CHEMICAL</u> reactions can both absorb and <u>PRODUCE</u> heat energy. We can feel and measure the effects of heat flow using a <u>THERMOMETER</u>.

WORD BANK: there	nometer energy	friction	produce	electricity	Chemical
------------------	----------------	----------	---------	-------------	----------

1. We used digital thermometers to **measure** and record how much heat was absorbed or produced in two **chemical reactions**. Your teacher can give you your results sheet or the class average results to help you calculate the change in **temperature** for each reaction.

GREEN Reaction – temperature increase





2. We tested how heat can be **conducted** through different materials by melting ice cubes. Name which states of matter we observed.



Predict what would happen to liquid water if we applied more & more heat energy?

If enough energy is added to liquid water it would boil into steam (gas water)

3. Draw the objects which we tested and label the materials they are made of. State whether or not the ice melted in each material.

Object drawing	Fry pan	Round dish	Round bowl	Square tray	Round plate
Material	Metal	Silicon	Plastic	Styrofoam	Cardboard
Did the	Yes	No	No	No	No

Which object was the best conductor of heat? The metal fry pan



Extras for Experts! Science Steve wants to keep his lunch hot until break. Should he use a metal or foam bowl? Explain why?

