

# GOOD TO GLOW

STUDENT WORKBOOK

LAUNCH



# BURNING CURIOSITY

Find out what happens when you burn different powders and their combinations. What secrets will you see in the flame?

## I TRUE COLORS

### WHAT YOU NEED:

#### FROM THE KIT:

- 2 plastic beakers, 250 mL
- Aluminum foil, 1 sheet
- Copper (II) sulfate
- Goggles
- Filter paper
- Matches

- Measuring scoop, 0.15 mL
- Measuring scoop, 5 mL
- Paper clips
- Strontium chloride
- Tea light candle
- Wooden splints

#### OTHER ITEMS:

- Water
- Scissors (optional)

**WARNING:** Contains hazardous chemicals. Do not eat or drink. Wash your hands after use.

**CHOKING HAZARD - Small parts.** Not for children under 3 years.

**Be careful with fire and flame.** Don't use in windy areas or near objects that can catch fire.



1



2



3

### WHAT TO DO:

#### PART 1 – FIRST FLAME TEST

1. Tear or cut the aluminum foil into four equal, square-shaped pieces.
2. Take one of the foil squares, fold up the edges to make a tray, and place the tea light candle in the center. Make sure the wick in the center is pointing straight up.
3. Take two of the other foil squares and fold them each in half twice, diagonally. Then, fold the edges up to make each one a tray. Save the fourth square for a later activity.



## THINK ABOUT IT!

? 1. Make a storyboard or flow chart showing the sequence of events in Activity 1, including what you think was in the solids and liquids you made and tested. Use available information (like the chemical names and flame test results), but don't look it up online just yet. It's okay if you don't know all the answers; at this point, you should just try to organize your results. You can use this structure:

PART 1:

PART 2:

PART 3:

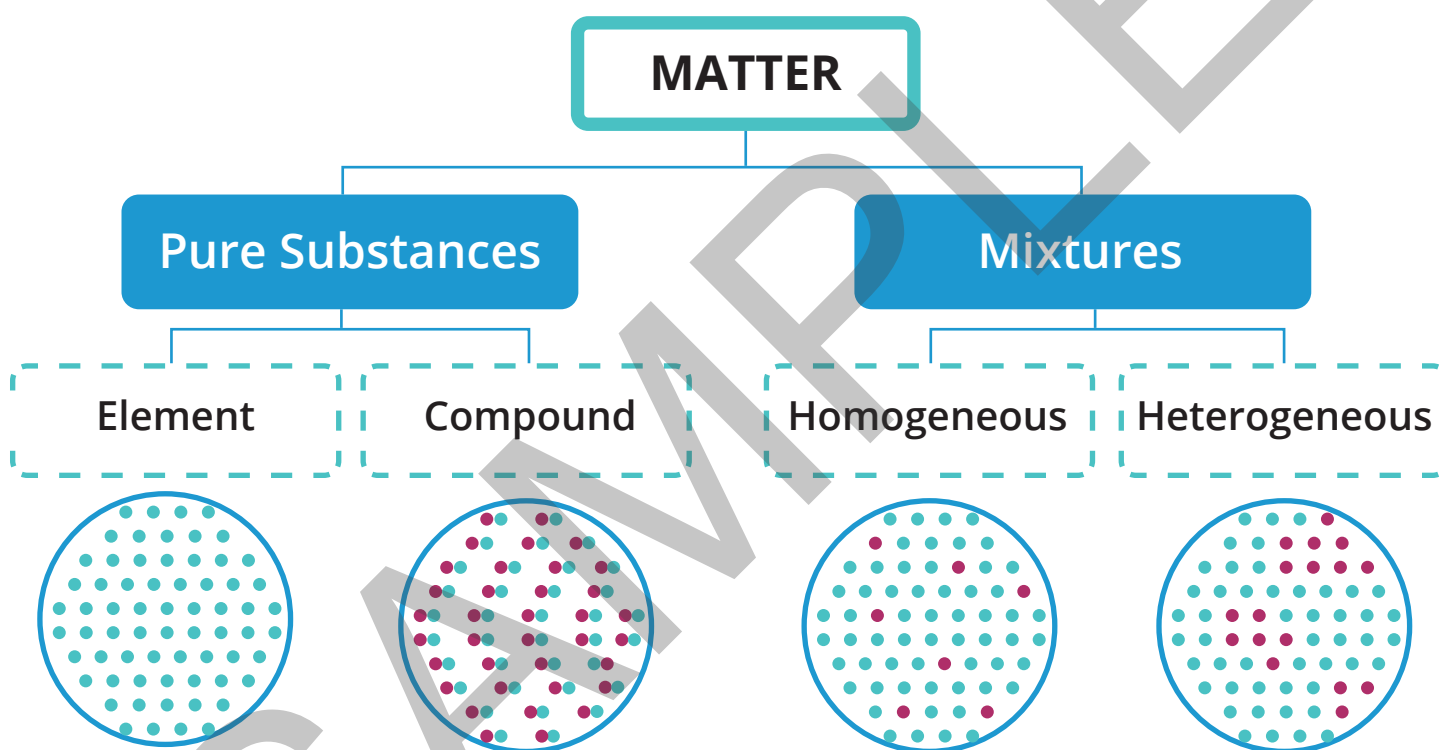
SAMPLE

# MATTER REVIEW

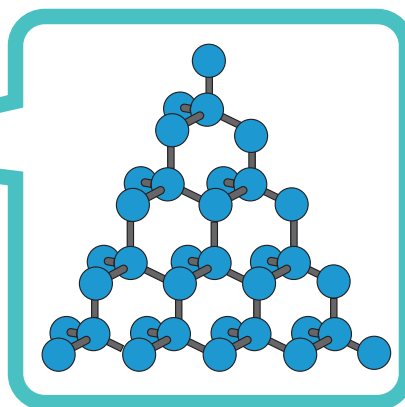
Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space. Everything you see or touch is matter!

There are three main types of matter: elements, compounds, and mixtures. Elements and compounds (but not mixtures) are called pure substances because each one has only one type of particle.

Mixtures have two or more types of particles mixed together. They may be evenly mixed (called homogenous mixtures) or unevenly mixed (heterogenous mixtures).



An **atom** is the smallest piece of an element that is still that element. For example, an atom of carbon is the smallest piece of a diamond that is still carbon. If you were to divide it further, you would no longer have carbon.





# SCIENCE UNLOCKED

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Kit	SU-GOOGLO
Instructions	IN-GOOGLOS
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