Writing Unit 9 Describing Experiments

Exercise 2

Next, the filter paper is given the shape of a cone. Then, the cone is put in a funnel. After that, impure water is poured through the filter cone. Finally, the volume of filtered water is measured and recorded.

Exercise 3

Purpose: The experiment was to show that water alone cannot make iron rust. Air must be present too.

Apparatus: The equipment needed is two jars, two iron nails, some vegetable oil, tap water, and some boiled water.

Procedure: First, a jar is filled with tap water, which of course contained tiny air bubbles. Then an iron nail is put in the jar.

Next, another jar is partially filled with boiled water. The water had to be allowed to cool before it was poured into the jar (so as not to create air bubbles). After that, a nail was put into the jar, and then the vegetable oil was poured on top of the boiled water to prevent any air getting in. then, the jars are left to stand for a few days.

Observation: Three days later the nail in the tap water was seen rusty, but the nail in the boiled water was not.

Conclusion: For iron or steel to rust, both water and air must be present. Therefore, to prevent iron or steel rusting, it is necessary for us to keep water and air out.

Exercise 4B

Equipment

The equipment needed for the experiment consisted of two jars for hot and cold water,some water, two food colors - blue and red, two index cards, a pair of scissors, and a large bowl or shallow baking pan.

Precedure 1

First, a jar was filled with very hot tap water. Then red food color was added to it. After that, the other jar was filled with very cold water. Then blue food color war added. More water was slowly added to theblue water jar until a bulge of water was seen at the rim. After that a card (or piece of paper) was cut so that it was about three inches long per side. Then a card was laid on top of the blue jar, and the card was tapped gently (so it formed a seal). After

that, the blue jar was picked up and was turned upside down. (The water did not spill). Then placed on top of the red jar. Someone held both jars; then slowly and carefully pulled the card out.

Observation 1

The water from the red jar rose up and mixed the blue jar's water. Then the water turned purple.

Procedure 2

The procedure was repeated, but this time with the red jar on top.

Observation 2

The water from the blue jar did not rise. The hot and cold water did not mix. Both jars had different colors.

Conclusion

Hot water is less dense than cold water. It rises up and mixes into the more dense cold water on top.