

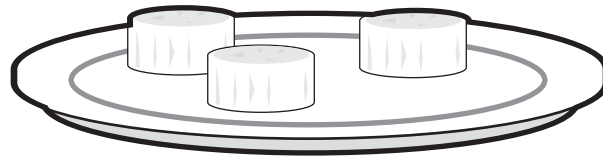
Activity: Fruity Oxidation

Problem: How can fruit show the presence of oxygen in the air?

Hypothesis/Prediction:

Materials: • slice of banana, peach, and/or apple

Diagram:



Procedure:

1. Place slices of banana, peach, and/or apple on a saucer.
2. Leave exposed to room temperature for one hour.
3. Discuss rusting with your partner. Rusting is *oxidation*.
Oxygen in the air reacts with the chemicals on the surface of an object. The oxygen replaces other substances. A clue to the presence of oxygen is a brownish colour—think of rust on a car. This demonstration will show how fruit oxidizes.
4. After one hour examine the fruit.

Observations:

Inference/Conclusions:

Activity: A Slow Burn

Problem: How can burning show the presence of oxygen in the air?

Hypothesis/Prediction:

Materials:

- clear plastic tray
- water
- large glass jar
- floating tea candle
- matches

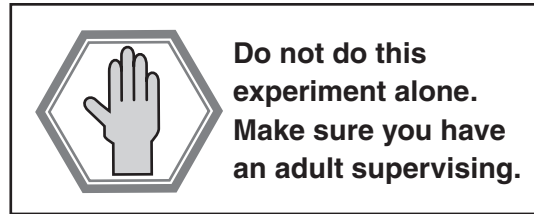
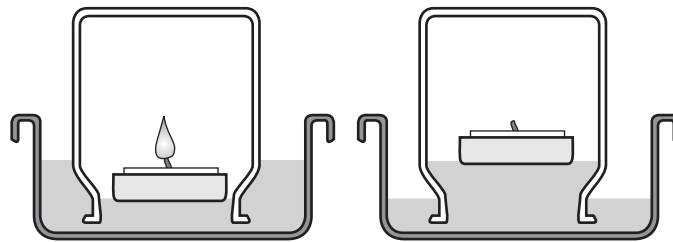


Diagram:



Procedure:

1. Fill the plastic tray with water, about 10 - 15 cm in depth.
2. Float the candle in the tray and light it.
3. Quickly invert the glass jar over the candle and place it into the water.
4. Observe what happens to the candle and the water level.

Observations:

Inference/Conclusions:

Activity: All Mixed Up

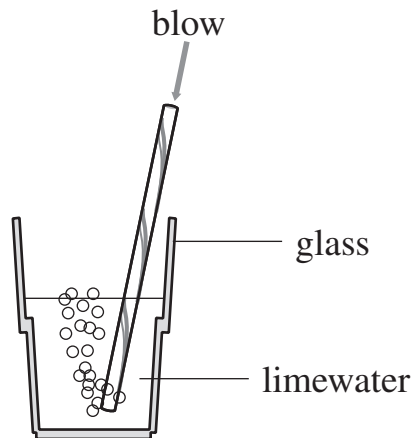
Problem: How can you tell there is carbon dioxide in air?

Hypothesis/Prediction:

Materials:

- saturated limewater (calcium hydroxide in water)
- a glass
- a straw

Diagram:



Procedure:

1. Put some saturated limewater into a glass.
2. Blow into the straw bubbling the air from your lungs through the limewater. Record your observations.

Observations:

Inference/Conclusions:
