

Exit Slips

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



dancing raisins

Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning
your conclusions should always say whether your hypothesis was correct or not
state the problem should always be a question

List It!

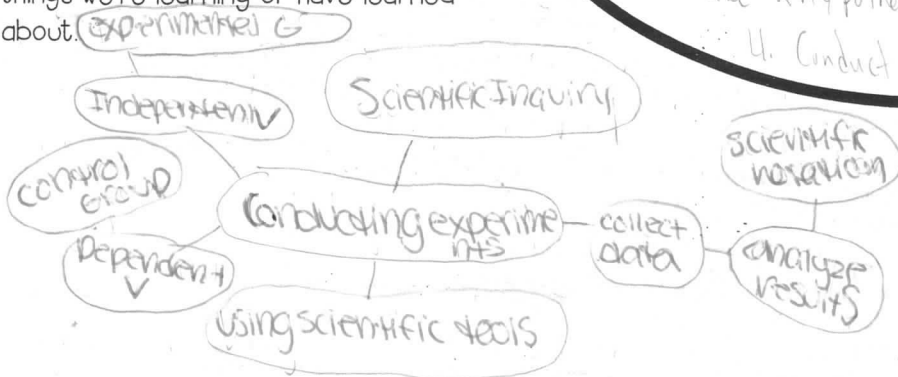
List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

scientific inquiry

1. State the problem
2. Make observations
3. Make a hypothesis
4. Conduct an experiment
5. collect data
6. Analyze results
7. Draw conclusions

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

1. A hypothesis must be able to be _____ and be a _____.
 a) disproven; statement b) correct; statement
 c) tested; question d) smart; question

2. True or False: you should only perform an experiment once.

John Gintis

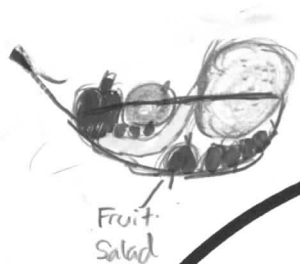
Jack Harvey

Exit Slips

Aidan Hennebery, Nick MacNeil

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

I am learning that heterogenous mixtures don't evenly mix.

I am learning that homogenous mixtures are evenly mixed.

List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

Heterogeneous and Homogeneous mixtures

ch 7.1, 7.2, 8.1

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

1. Write an example of each mixture
2. What is the difference between the two?

Alex Kotimaris, Aidan O'Connell, Brendan O'Sullivan, Andrew Torro

Exit Slips

Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

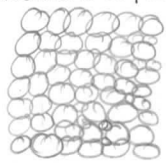
Element - a substance that consists of only one type of atom eg. Iron (Fe)

Compound - a substance containing atoms of two or more different elements chemically bonded together eg. Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.

Element: An element is made up of only 1 type of atom eg. Au (gold)



A compound is made up of more than 1 type of atom eg. Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

Substances
• elements
• compounds

Ch. 7.1 7.28.1

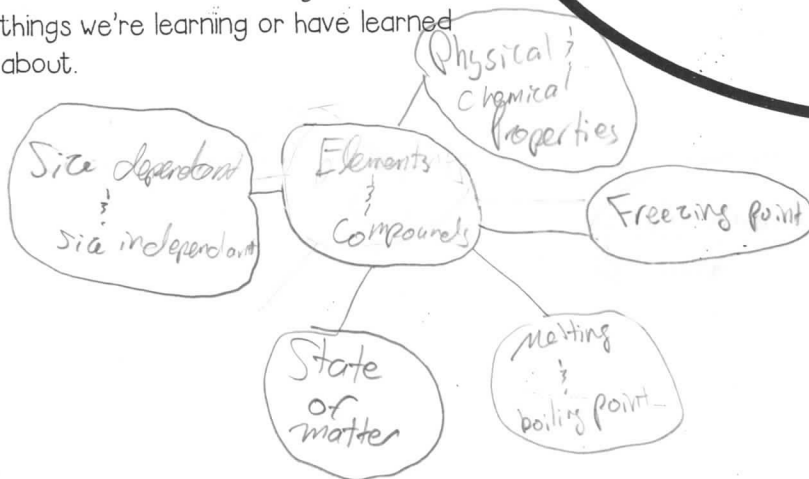
Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

How are compounds bonded together?
What part of an atom identifies the element?

Web It!

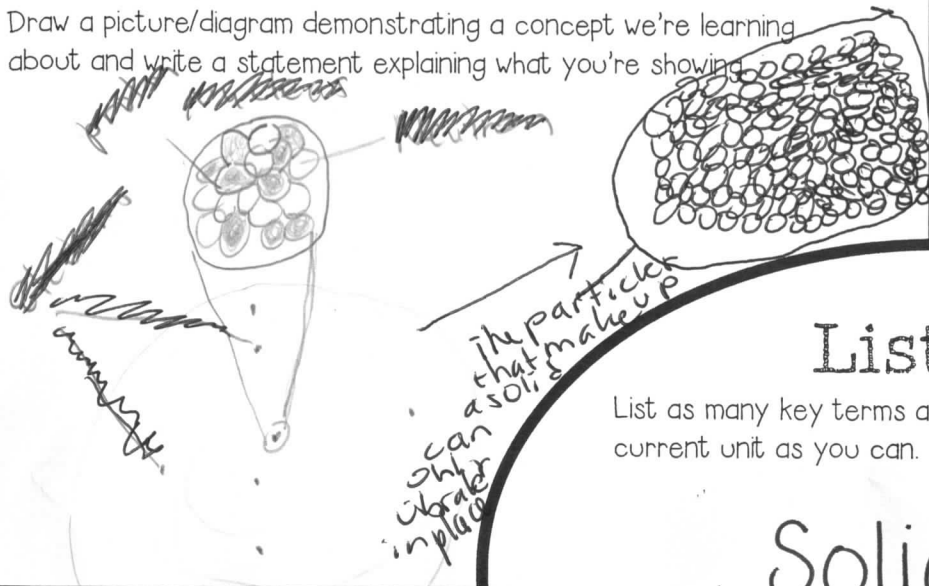
Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Exit Slips

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

Solids have the least potential energy in their particles. If an object reaches its freezing point, it becomes a solid.

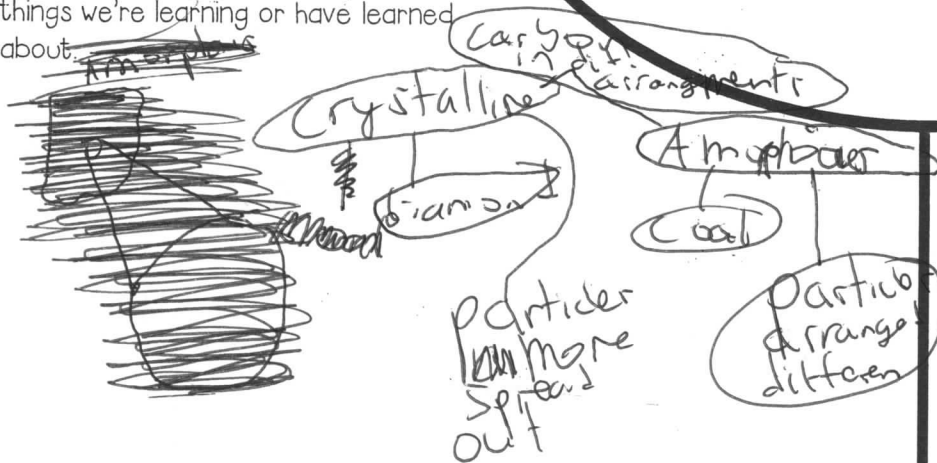
List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

Solid
◦ amorphous
◦ crystalline

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

~~1) What happens when the plasma particles get too close to each other? What would happen if it was somehow formed?~~
Which solid out of the 2 has more organized particles?

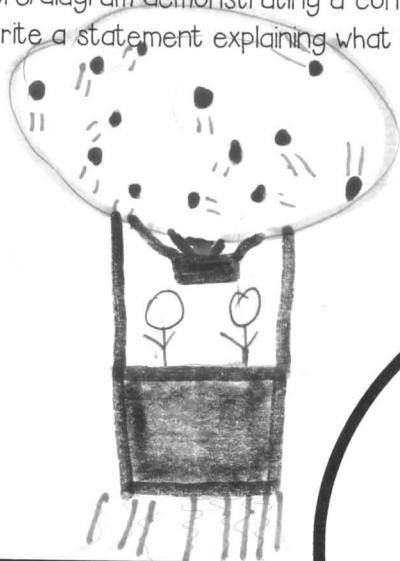
Peter Tawley, Kris Rafsd

Exit Slips

Ryan Szenoski, John Devino

Draw It! (hot air balloon)

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

- Hot gases rise, cooler gases sink
- Gases have an indefinite volume and an indefinite shape

List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

GAS

Charles' Law, Boyle's Law, fluid,

convection, convection current

CH 7.1, 7.2, 8.1

Question It!

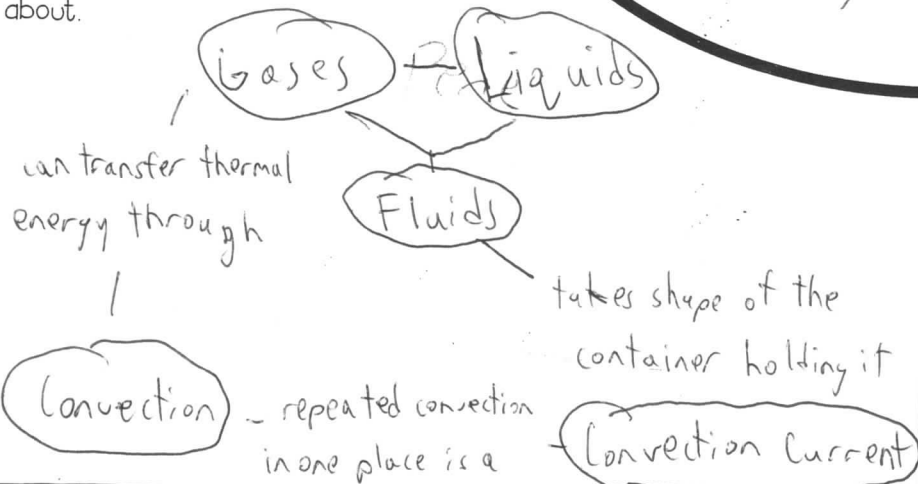
Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

Do Pressurized gases travel faster or slower than unpressurized gases?

Do Gases have the most or least potential energy among the states of matter

Web It!

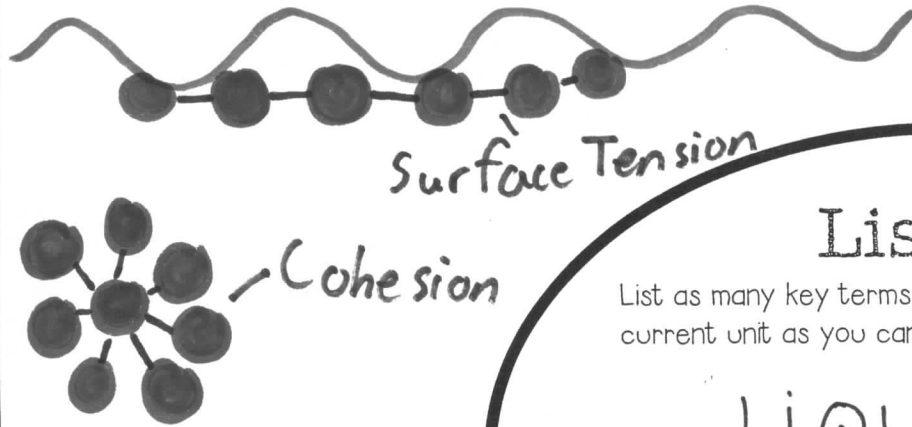
Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Exit Slips

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

- The Mass and Shape affect Viscosity
- The stronger the attractive force, the greater the Surface Tension

List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

- Liquid
- viscosity
 - surface tension
 - cohesion

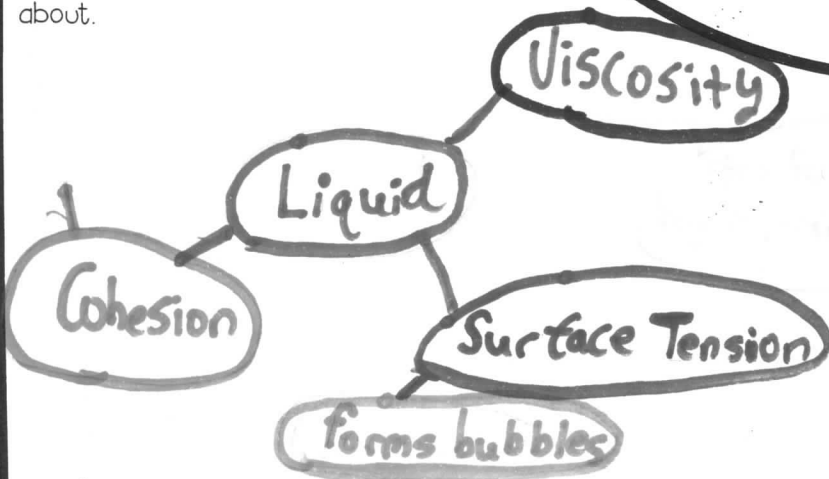
Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

- 1) Hot fudge has a high viscosity, when you heat it up, it _____
- 2) Bubbles form due to _____

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Decreases
2) Surface Tension

Andre Asarian Matt Moscato
Alex Calderon Nick Carter

Exit Slips

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.

Charles law



volume increases with increasing temperature

Boyles Law



List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

charles' and
Boyle's
LAW

(ch. 7.3...)

Write It!

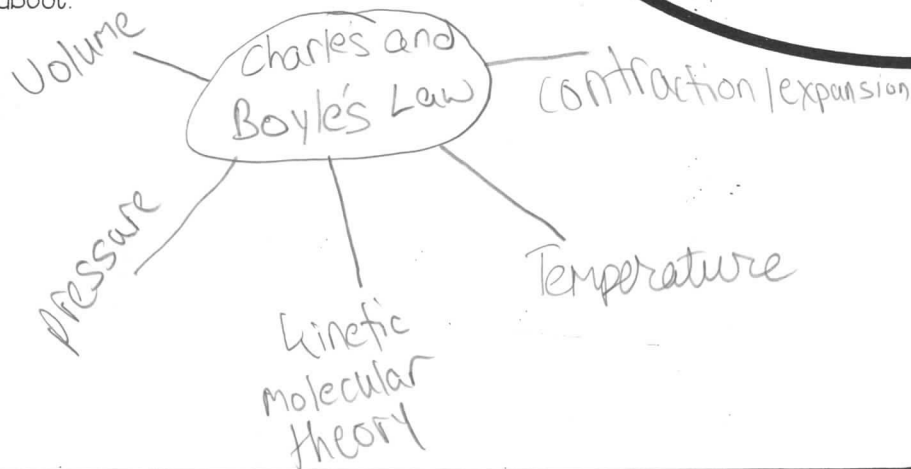
Write 2 statements about what you're learning

Charles law states that the volume of a gas increases with increasing temperature, if the pressure is constant.

Boyles law states that pressure of a gas increases if the volume decreases and the pressure of the gas decreases if the volume increases, when temperature is constant.

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Question It!

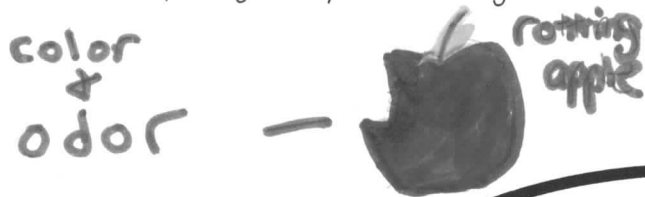
Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

- 1) True or False: Pressure is constant during Charles Law
- 2) What does this example represent: A Ball shrinking in the winter
A) Boyles B) Charles
C) Archimedes D) Darwin

Exit Slips

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



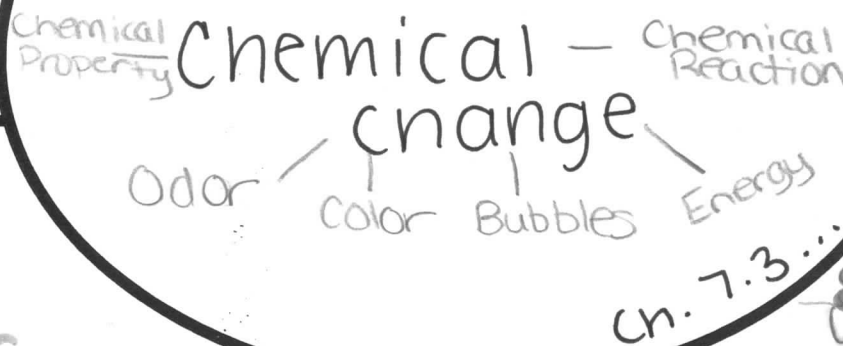
Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

The difference between a chemical property and a chemical change is that a chemical property is a characteristic of matter that can be observed as it changes to a different type of matter, while a chemical change is a change in matter in which the substances that make up the matter change into other substances with new physical & chemical properties.

List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.



Question It!

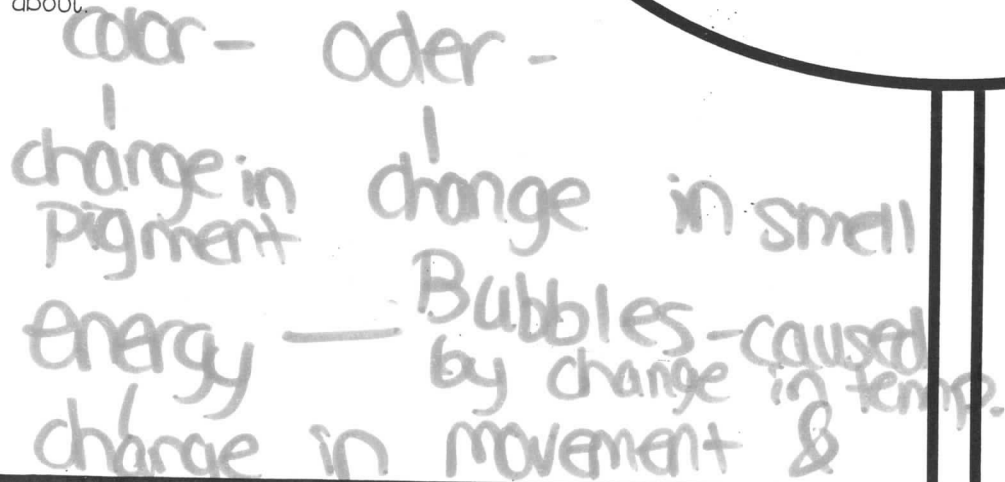
Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

What 3 things affect the rate of chemical reactions?

How many chemical changes occur in a rotting pear?

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



space between particles

Exit Slips

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

Gas - matter that has no definite shape or volume
 liquid - matter with a definite volume and no definite shape
 Solid - matter that has a definite shape and a definite volume

List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

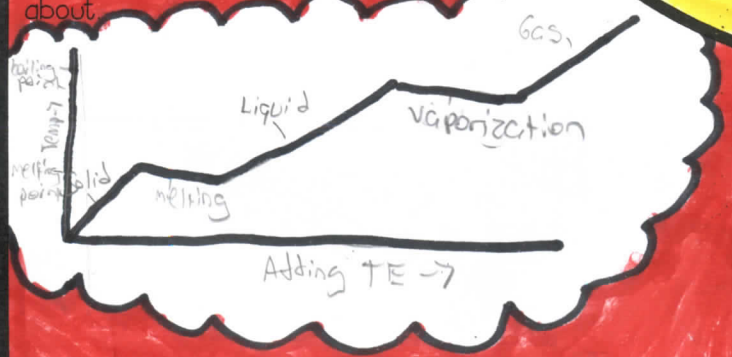
Physical change

Solid
 Liquid
 Gas

Ch 7.3, 7.4, 8.2, 8.3

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about



Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

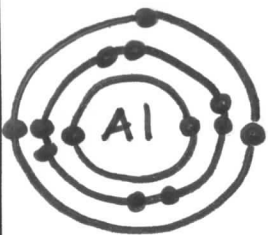
How would you describe the change from ice to water?
 Why does ice melt in your hand?

Exit Slips

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.

Bohr



Lewis



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

In order to create a Lewis dot diagram you use the valence electrons.

To create a Bohr diagram you use energy levels but remember:

1st energy level can only have 2 electrons and the 2nd and 3rd can have 8

List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

Bohr and
Lewis
dot
diagrams

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.

energy levels

Bohr

Niels Bohr

chemical bonds

Gilbert Lewis

Lewis

valence electrons

Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

Written: Draw a Bohr and Lewis dot diagram for Sulfur.

Which is the correct Lewis dot diagram for Boron, one of the group 13 elements

- A. B. C. D.

Exit Slips

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.

Alpha 2 protons 2 neutrons
 ⊕ ⊕ 0 0

Beta
 ⊕ → beta particle
 0

Gamma


Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

1. Alpha particles have 2 protons & 2 neutrons.
2. Beta particles have a proton that changes to a beta particle.

3. Gamma Rays are made of energy. ONLY ENERGY

List It!

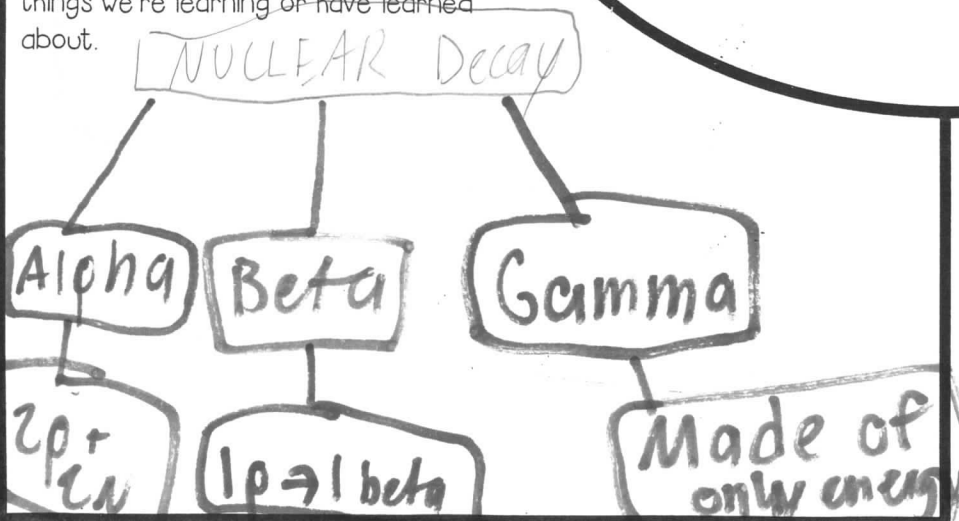
List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

Nuclear decay

- Alpha is stopped by paper
 - Beta is stopped by aluminum
 - Gamma is stopped by sheets of lead
- ch. 9

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

1. Why aren't alpha & beta particles on the electromagnetic spectrum but gamma rays are?
2. What particle has 2 protons & 2 neutrons

Exit Slips

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

An atom is the smallest piece of an element that still represents that element.

An atom is made up of protons neutrons and electrons

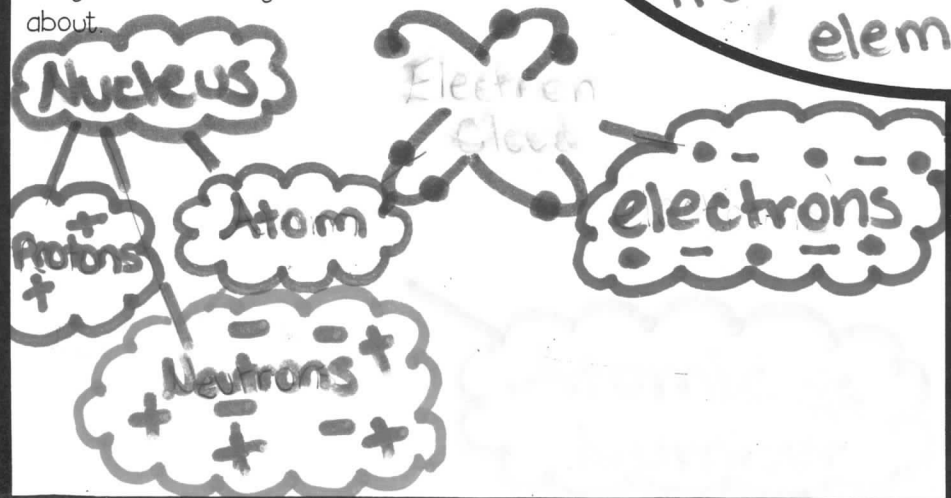
List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

- electrons
- Neutron
- periodic Table
- Atom
- bonds
- Isotopes
- Proton
- ion
- Nucleus
- elements
- ch. 9

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Question It!

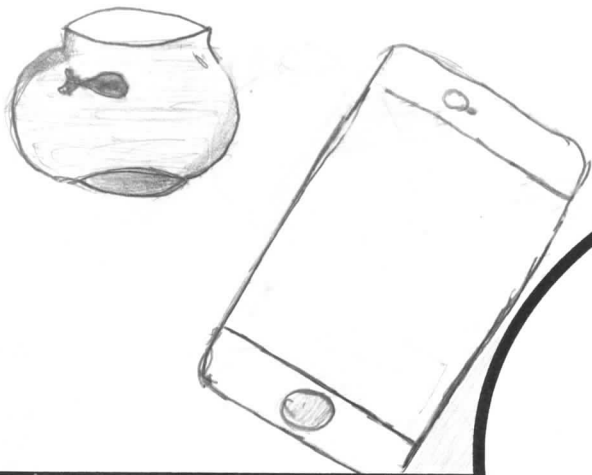
Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

- Who called elements that spontaneously emit radiation (radioactive)?
- If a non-radioactive element has 8 neutrons how many protons does it have?

Exit Slips

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

Metalloids are very versatile and are semiconductors.

Silicon is the most abundant metalloid.

List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

Metalloids

is an element that has physical and chemical properties of both metals and non metals



I'm metal the METALLOID ch. 10

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

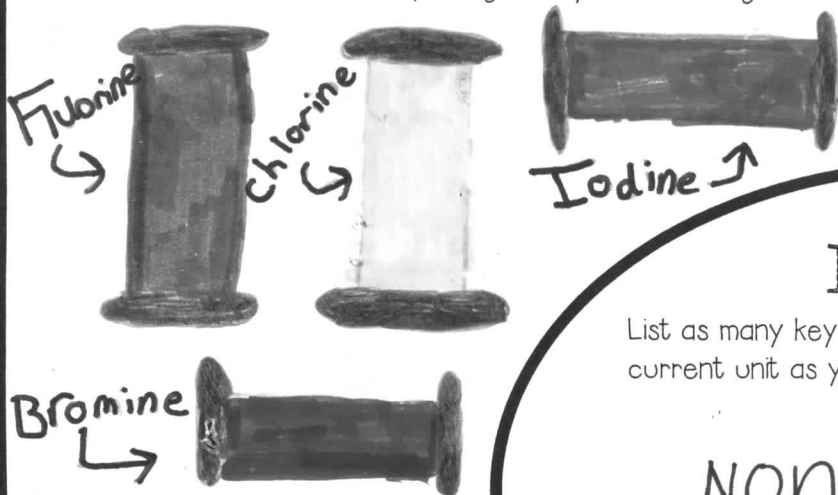
- 1) What groups contain metalloids?
- 2) What is a semi-conductor?

2) a metalloid

Exit Slips

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

- 1) Columns 1, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 all contain nonmetals.
- 2) A period is a row on the periodic table and a group is a column.

List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

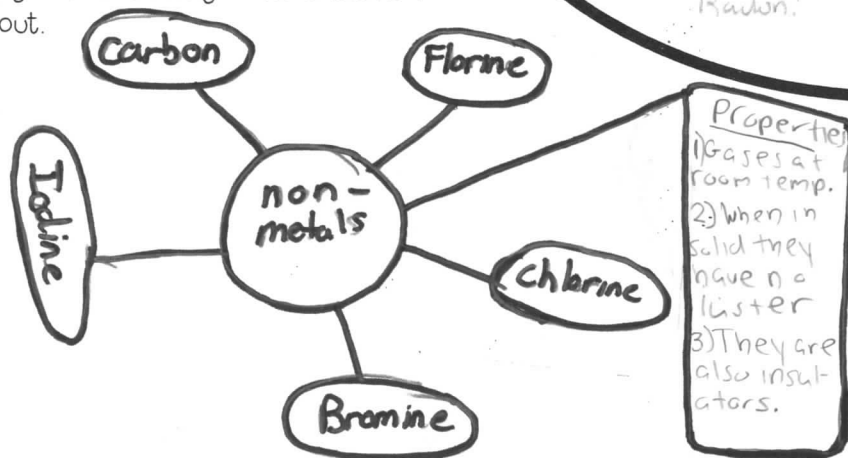
Nonmetals

Hydrogen, Helium, Carbon, Nitrogen,
Oxygen, Fluorine, Neon, Phosphorus,
Sulfur, Chlorine, Argon, Selenium,
Bromine, Krypton, Iodine, Xenon,
Radon!

Ch. 10

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

Which is more likely to float?
a. Hydrogen b. Helium c. Nitrogen
d. Oxygen

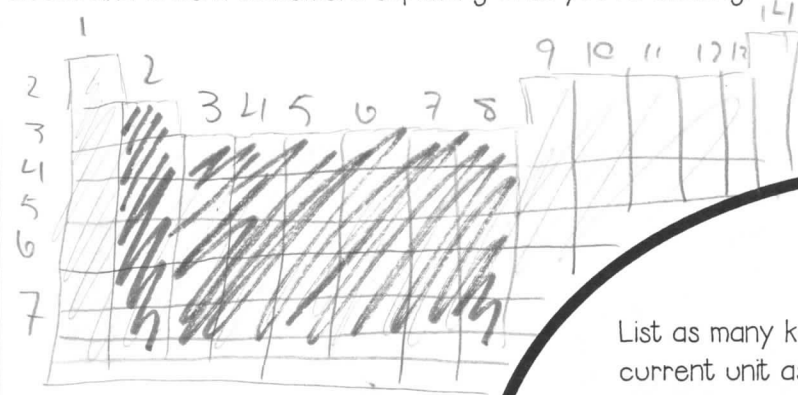
The ability of a halogen to react with a metal to form a salt is an example of a _____ property.

a) chemical b) noble gas c) periodic d) phys

Exit Slips

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

Transition metals such as iron are good building materials.

Potassium is the most ductile in period 4.

List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

- Metals
- alkaline earth metals
- alkali metals
- transition metals
- lanthanide metals
- actinide metals

Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

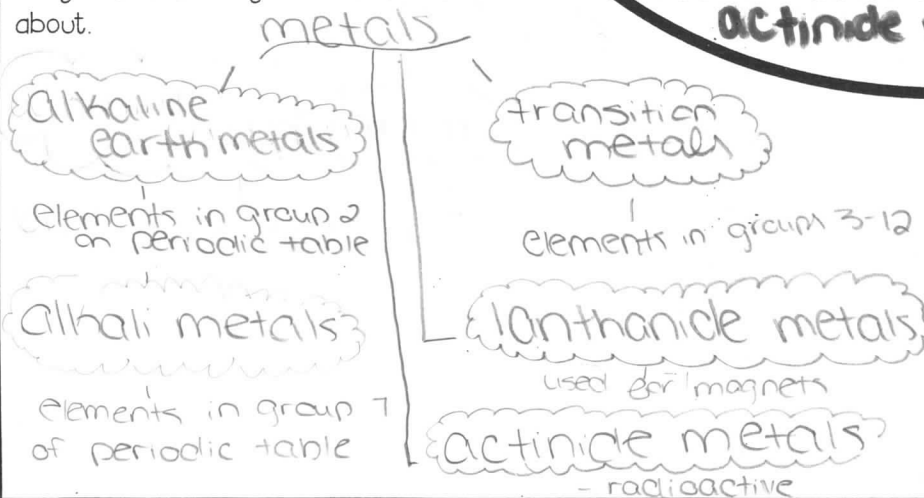
1. What are transition metals used for?

Some transition metals such as copper, silver, nickel, and gold are used to make coins.

2. True or False: Transition metals have higher melting points and greater strength than alkali metals.

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



↳ true.

Mia Martinez Brielle Johns

Exit Slips

Katelyn Kirby Daniela Lister
Thalia Prodromakis Shannon Taminey

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.

Covalent
water



Ionic
Salt



metallic
Aluminum



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

Ionic Bond - the attraction between positive & negative charged ions in an ionic compound. Usually solid & brittle at room temp. dissolve in water, crystals.

Metallic Bond - a bond when many metal atoms are shared in pooled valence electrons. They don't dissolve in, solid room.

Covalent Bond - a chem. bond when two atoms share one or more pairs of valence electrons. liquid, solid, gas, don't dissolve in water.

List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

- Bonds
- ionic
 - covalent
 - metallic

ch. 11

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.

Covalent
share valence electrons

Metallic
between metals

Ionic and Bonds
Metallic occur in solids

Ionic
between positively and negatively charged ions

Covalent
occur in solids, liquids, or gases

Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

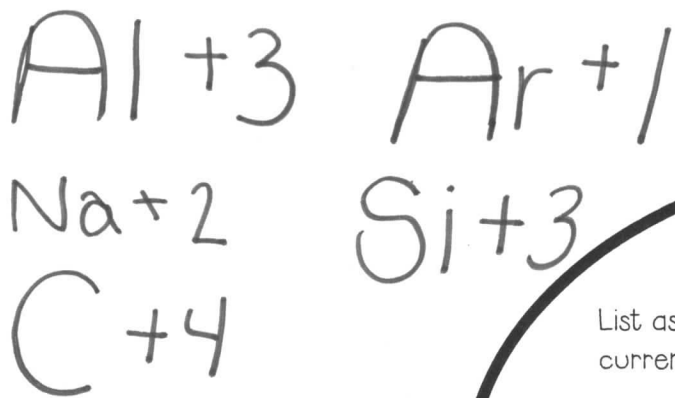
What is shared in a metallic bond?

Covalent bonds typically form between the atoms of elements that share

Exit Slips

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

- ① When a neutral atom loses one or more electrons, it has more protons than electrons it results in a positive charge and is called a positive ion
- ② When a neutral atom gains one or more electrons, it has more electrons than protons, it results in a negative charge which is called a negative ion + ion = anion - ion = a cation

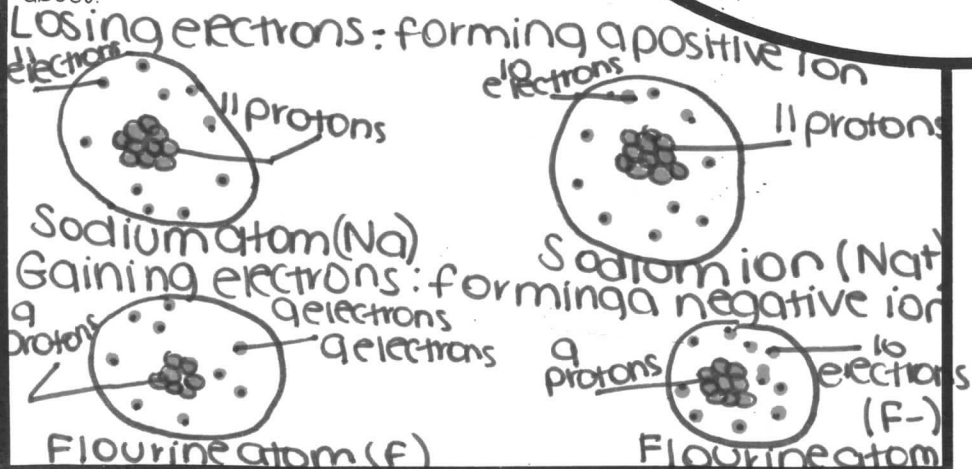
List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

IONS

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

- ① An ion is formed when a _____ gains or loses an electron.
- ② A neutral atom contains equal numbers of _____ and _____.

Answers:
 (1) neutral atom
 (2) protons and electrons

Exit Slips

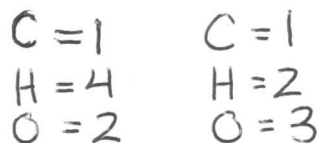
Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.

Reactants Product



reactants → Products



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

Balancing Equations demonstrates the Law of Conservation of Mass.

The number of atoms of each element must be equal on the reactants and products side.

List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

Balancing equations

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

solve.



What changes the amount of reactant and products present?

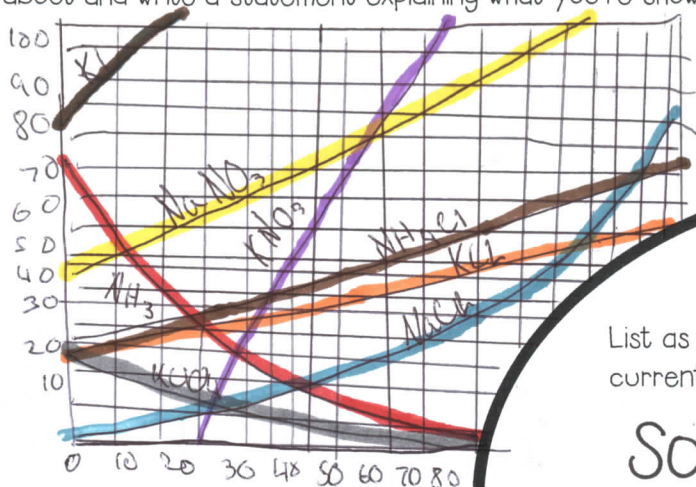
Aidan York, Julian P.

Exit Slips

Ryan Wall, Joe Toner

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

The curve graph shows whether a liquid is unsaturated, saturated, or supersaturated

The graph shows the relation between temperature and amount of solute dissolved

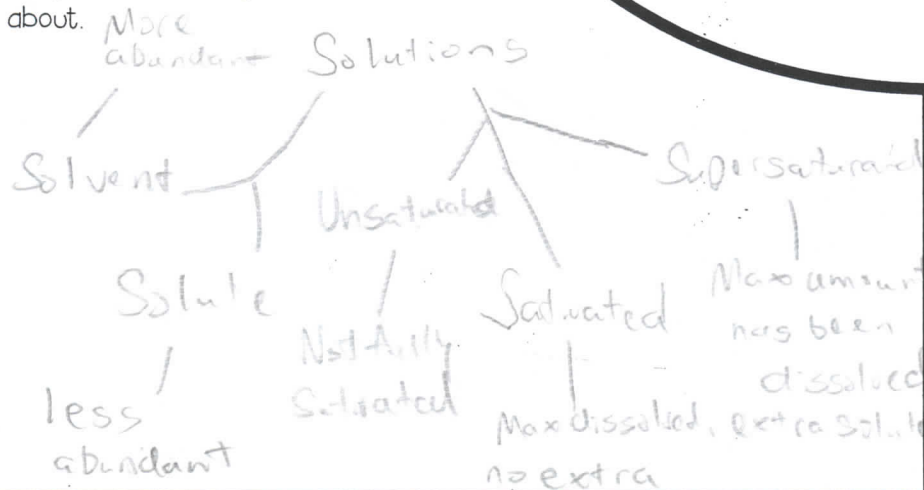
List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

Solubility
Curve
graph

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

1) At 70°C is 100g of the compound NaNO_3 dissolved in 100g of water, is it saturated, unsaturated or supersaturated?

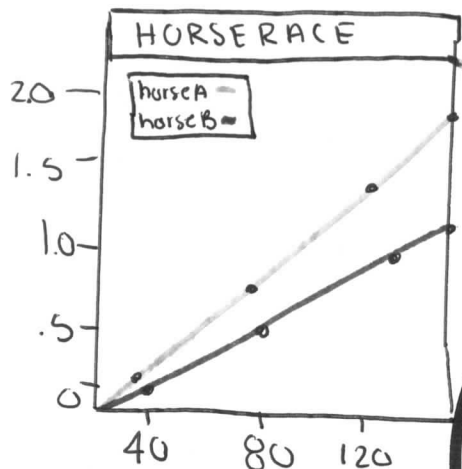
2) What compound shows least solubility change from 0-80°C?

1) supersaturated 2) KCl

Exit Slips

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

A downward curve indicates slowing down

A horizontal line indicates there is no motion

An upward curve indicates speeding up

The steeper the slope, the faster the speed is

List It!

List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

speed

• D-T graph

constant speed average speed velocity

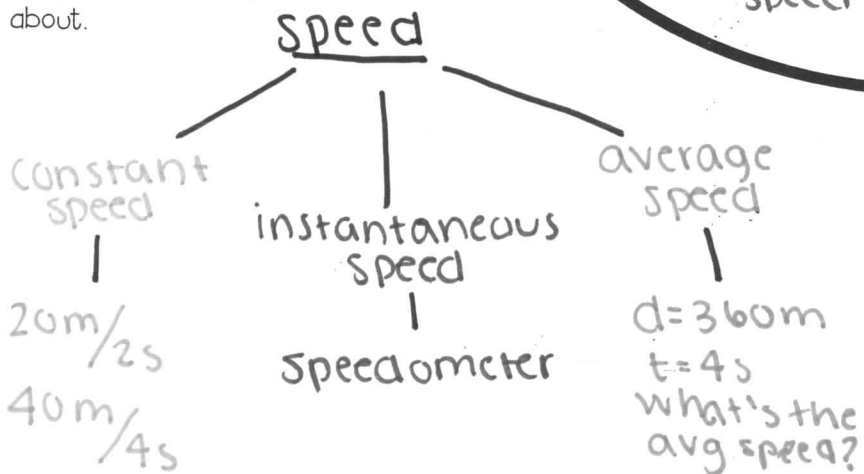
instantaneous speed

speed

ch. 1

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

How do you find the average speed?

What is constant speed?

The rate of change of position in which the same distance is travelled each second.
 $v = d/t$

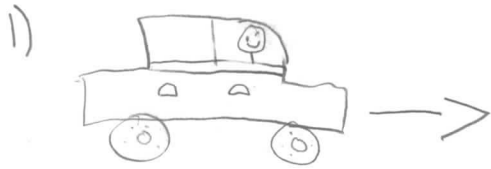
Bandy Rodrigues Andrew Erickson

Exit Slips

Dylan Ray Dylan Feehan Jack Curtain

Draw It!

Draw a picture/diagram demonstrating a concept we're learning about and write a statement explaining what you're showing.



The car accelerates from 1 to 2

2)



Write It!

Write 2 statements about what you're learning

Acceleration ~~is~~ is a measure of the change in velocity during a period of time. An objects ~~acceleration~~ accelerates when its velocity changes as a result of increasing speed, decreasing speed, or changing direction.

List It!

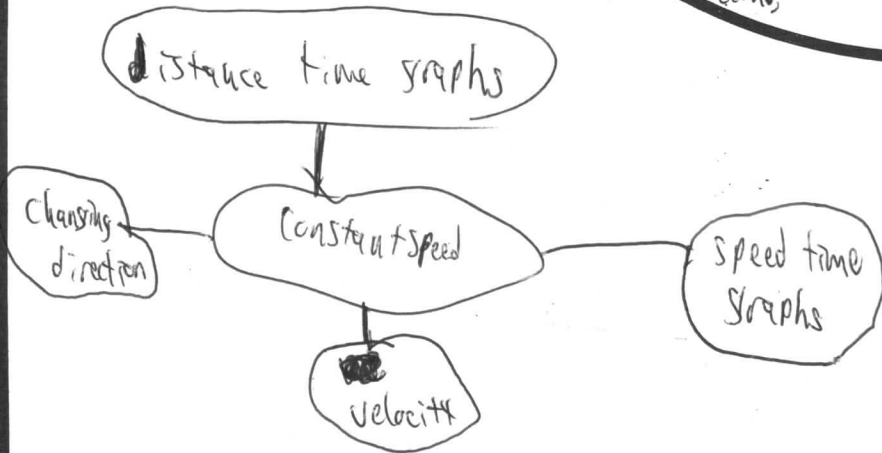
List as many key terms and phrases related to our current unit as you can.

acceleration

final speed, initial speed, total time, speed, velocity, speed time graphs, distance time graphs, constant speed, changing direction, meters per second, cm.

Web It!

Draw an idea web relating 5 different things we're learning or have learned about.



Question It!

Write 2 thoughtful questions related to what we're currently learning.

1. How is acceleration found?
2. What two factors create acceleration?

2. speed and direction $(\text{m/s}) = \frac{t}{t_2 - t_1}$