

Make-A-Cloud Research Activity

Teacher:	Lesson Topic:			
Curriculum Standard:	Fifth grade: • ESS.5.1.4			
	Seventh grade:			
STEM Categories	Use Models Construct Explanations			
Essential Question:	How does energy from the sun drive the water cycle and cloud formation?			
'So What' Factor	Changes in temperature and increased pollution will affect how and where clouds form. Clouds are important indicators of weather so understanding how they are formed helps us better predict weather conditions.			

Investigation Goals			
What do Students need to know	What do students need to do		
 Heating liquid water causes a phase change to gas Loss of heat for gaseous water causes it to condense Changes in temperature cause changes in density. Warm air is 	 Identify the process of evaporation and condensation Compare the behavior of water as it is heated and cooled Construct a model of the water cycle including evaporation, 		

less dense and rises.

- Clouds need particles in the air to condense on to.
- These particles can be natural (dust) or human produced (aerosols and other pollution)

condensation and precipitation.

• Analyze the role pollutants play in the water cycle

Materials	 Beaker Water Hot plate Matches Ice
	Metal tray/bag to place on top of beaker

Investigation Procedure/Scientific Method			
	Description/Key Points	Points	
Observation	 Bring students to an outdoor area. Complete a nature journaling exercise for the sky. Emphasize that students should observe the clouds, make note of the current weather and temperature and anything else they notice. 		
Idea & Questions	Inform students that today they will be making a cloud inside a beaker.		
	Question:		
	How does energy from the sun aid in cloud formation?		
	For older students, allow them to view the materials list and generate their own questions about the process of cloud formation		

Hypothesis Experiment/Test	 Students write an answer to the question that is testable using the materials available in this investigation. "I hypothesize that" Have students read through each step of the procedure on their guide before starting. Instruct students to draw a model of the set up just based on the procedure. This will reinforce the directions. Fill the beaker with roughly 2 inches of water and place on the hot plate. Warm slowly, you will begin to see the water vapor condensing on the sides of the beaker. Fill the metal tin with ice and set on top. Light a match, (or several for a larger beaker) blow it out, and quickly drop it into the beaker. Immediately cover the top of the beaker with the metal tin. Watch the 	
	 Remove the metal tin from on top of the beaker. Watch the cloud disappear. Before starting the investigation have students think through what they will be observing based on their variables, will it be qualitative or quantitative or a mix of both? Complete the investigation 	
Results & Analysis	Share Observations Collect on the board. • Look for: ○ Heat source caused water to evaporate and rise	

- Before we dropped the match, we began to see condensation on the sides of the beaker
- Match produces smoke when dropped into the beaker
- When we lift the ice lid off, the cloud disappears

Discussion questions:

- What happens to water when it is heated?
- Where did the condensation on the side of the beaker come from?
- Why do you think there was ice at the top?
- What change did the match introduce to the system?
- What do you think smoke is made out of?

These questions are designed for students to begin breaking down the phenomena, at this point we are just gathering information, not looking for correct answers.

Create/Modify the model

 Have students add in arrows and explanations of what is occurring to the drawing of the experiment set up

Science Communication & Assessment Options

Make a model: Make a presentable model of the experiment to explain the role that energy from the sun has in cloud formation.

Extensions:

Design the next experiment based on the question, "how will increasing pollution affect cloud formation"

Optional Readings:

<u>Dirty clouds change rainfall</u> Super-tiny pollutants may help fire up fierce storms

Make-A-Cloud Lab Sheet

Question:
lotes from Observations:
lypothesis:
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Model of the experiment:

Observations (separate into qualitative and quantitative)	
Analysis Questions: (answer in the space below or on a separate piece of paper)	
What happens to water when it is heated? What a did the condensation on the side of the heatest some from?	
Where did the condensation on the side of the beaker come from?Why do you think there was ice at the top?	
What change did the match introduce to the system?	
What do you think smoke is made out of?	