Launch Week – Fizz, Flow & Freeze

Dancing Raisins

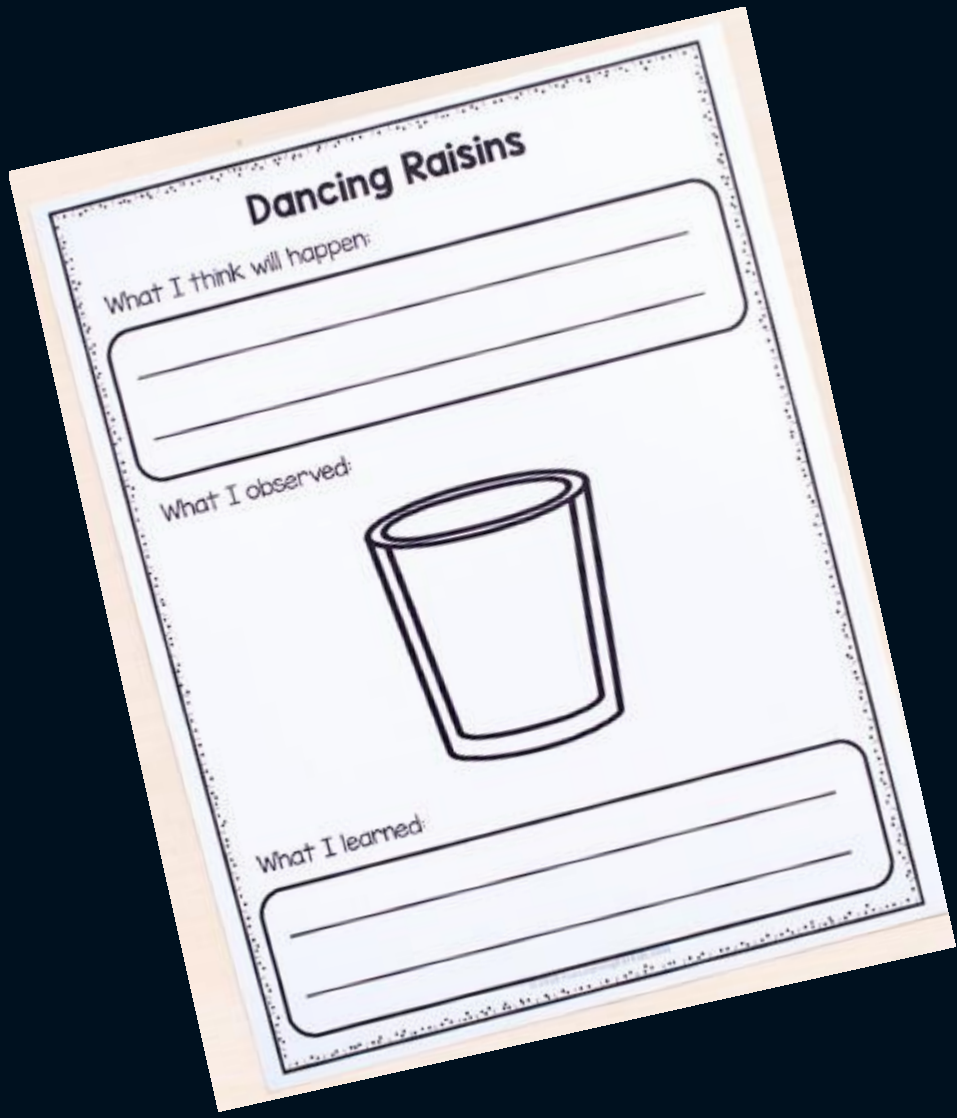
We are putting raisins in lemonade.

- What do we think will happen?
- Why do we think this will happen?
- What did you observe & what did you learn?

Dancing Raisins

Why does this happen?

- The raisins sink to the bottom because they are more dense than the soda.
- The fizziness in the drink releases carbon dioxide bubbles.
- These attach to the rough surface of the raisins.
- And act like tiny flotation devices that lift the raisins to the surface of the water, (like a rubber ring in the pool on holidays). This happens because of the increased buoyancy.



Dancing Raisins

What happens when they reach the surface?

- Once the carbon dioxide (CO2) bubbles reach the surface they POP and the gas is released into the air.
- This makes the raisin lose buoyancy and fall back down.
- This continues until all the carbon dioxide has escaped and the drink is flat.

This experiment shows how gas travels through liquid!!!

Balloon Rocket

What is this experiment?

Equipment

- Balloons (1 each)
- String (1 per group)
- Tape
- Straw (1 per group)

Method

1. Thread string through straw.
2. One person holds one side of the string another person holds the other side.
3. Inflate a balloon without tying it, then tape it to the straw.
4. Release the balloon.

Newtons 3rd Law of Motion

For every action (force) in nature there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Examples: Everyone Stand up

There are contact gravitational forces between you standing up and the floor.

- The earth pulls you down (gravity)
- Your body is pushing against the floor to keep you up.

These forces are equal in size and opposite in direction.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zqs47p3/revision/4

Balloon Rocket

What do we think will happen?

Why do we think this will happen?

What did we learn from this?

Can you come up with any other examples of Newtons 3rd Law in your groups?