
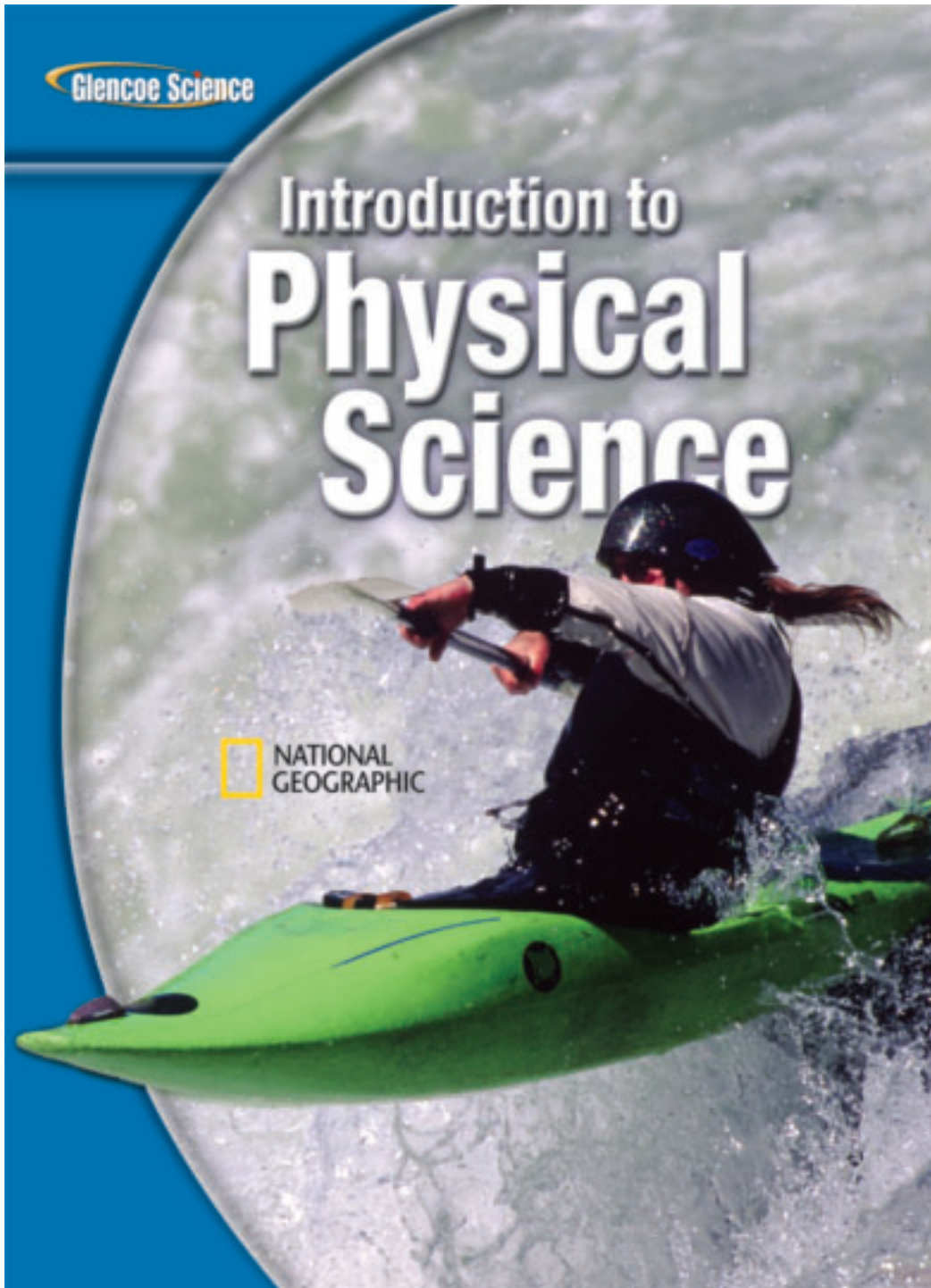


Glencoe Science

Introduction to Physical Science

 NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

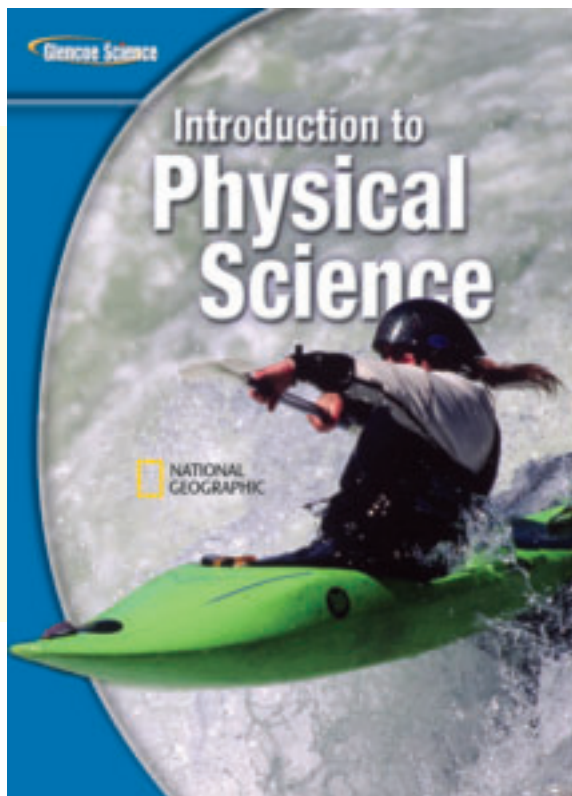


Glencoe

New York, New York Columbus, Ohio Chicago, Illinois Woodland Hills, California

Introduction to Physical Science

While gravity brings this kayaker to a landing, an opposing force, buoyancy, determines how deep in the landing pool the boat will submerge. To avoid underwater rocks, larger kayaks are chosen on creeks with steep drops in order to increase buoyancy.



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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 071/043 09 08 07

Contents In Brief

unit 1	The Nature of Science	2
	Chapter 1 The Nature of Science	4
	Chapter 2 Measurement	40
<hr/>		
unit 2	Matter	68
	Chapter 3 Atoms, Elements, and the Periodic Table	70
	Chapter 4 States of Matter	100
	Chapter 5 Matter—Properties and Changes	132
<hr/>		
unit 3	Chemistry	158
	Chapter 6 Atomic Structure and Chemical Bonds	160
	Chapter 7 Chemical Reactions	188
	Chapter 8 Substances, Mixtures, and Solubility	216
	Chapter 9 Carbon Chemistry	248
<hr/>		
unit 4	Motion and Forces	278
	Chapter 10 Motion and Momentum	280
	Chapter 11 Force and Newton's Laws	308
	Chapter 12 Forces and Fluids	338
<hr/>		
unit 5	Energy	370
	Chapter 13 Energy and Energy Resources	372
	Chapter 14 Work and Simple Machines	404
	Chapter 15 Thermal Energy	432
<hr/>		
unit 6	Waves, Sound, and Light	458
	Chapter 16 Waves	460
	Chapter 17 Sound	488
	Chapter 18 Electromagnetic Waves	518
	Chapter 19 Light, Mirrors, and Lenses	548
<hr/>		
unit 7	Electricity and Magnetism	580
	Chapter 20 Electricity	582
	Chapter 21 Magnetism	612
	Chapter 22 Electronics and Computers	640

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The Student Advisory Board gave the editorial staff and design team feedback on the design of the Student Edition. We thank these students for their hard work and creative suggestions in making the 2008 edition of *Glencoe Introduction to Physical Science* student friendly.

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The Glencoe middle school science Student Advisory Board taking a timeout at COSI, a science museum in Columbus, Ohio.

HOW TO...

Use Your Science Book

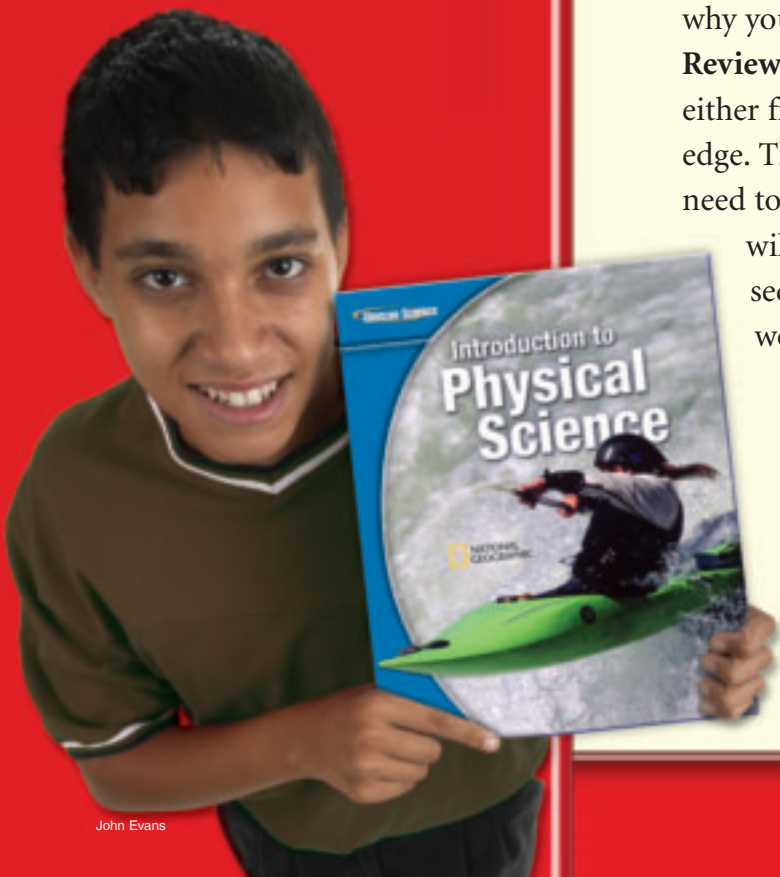
Why do I need my science book?

Have you ever been in class and not understood all of what was presented? Or, you understood everything in class, but at home, got stuck on how to answer a question? Maybe you just wondered when you were ever going to use this stuff?

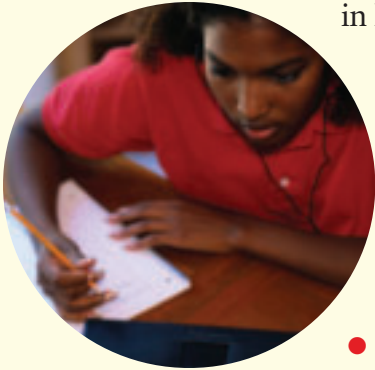
These next few pages are designed to help you understand everything your science book can be used for . . . besides a paperweight!

Before You Read

- **Chapter Opener** Science is occurring all around you, and the opening photo of each chapter will preview the science you will be learning about. The **Chapter Preview** will give you an idea of what you will be learning about, and you can try the **Launch Lab** to help get your brain headed in the right direction. The **Foldables** exercise is a fun way to keep you organized.
- **Section Opener** Chapters are divided into two to four sections. The **As You Read** in the margin of the first page of each section will let you know what is most important in the section. It is divided into four parts. **What You'll Learn** will tell you the major topics you will be covering. **Why It's Important** will remind you why you are studying this in the first place! The **Review Vocabulary** word is a word you already know, either from your science studies or your prior knowledge. The **New Vocabulary** words are words that you need to learn to understand this section. These words will be in **boldfaced** print and highlighted in the section. Make a note to yourself to recognize these words as you are reading the section.



As You Read

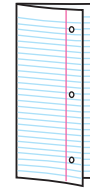


- **Headings** Each section has a title in large red letters, and is further divided into blue titles and small red titles at the beginnings of some paragraphs. To help you study, make an outline of the headings and subheadings.
- **Margins** In the margins of your text, you will find many helpful resources. The **Science Online** exercises and **Integrate** activities help you explore the topics you are studying. **MiniLabs** reinforce the science concepts you have learned.
- **Building Skills** You also will find an **Applying Math** or **Applying Science** activity in each chapter. This gives you extra practice using your new knowledge, and helps prepare you for standardized tests.
- **Student Resources** At the end of the book you will find **Student Resources** to help you throughout your studies. These include **Science, Technology, and Math Skill Handbooks**, an **English/Spanish Glossary**, and an **Index**. Also, use your **Foldables** as a resource. It will help you organize information, and review before a test.
- **In Class** Remember, you can always ask your teacher to explain anything you don't understand.

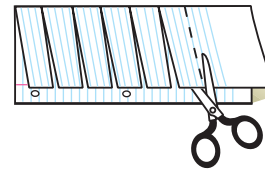
FOLDABLES™ Study Organizer

Science Vocabulary Make the following Foldable to help you understand the vocabulary terms in this chapter.

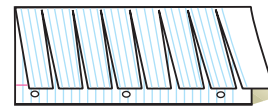
- STEP 1** **Fold** a vertical sheet of notebook paper from side to side.



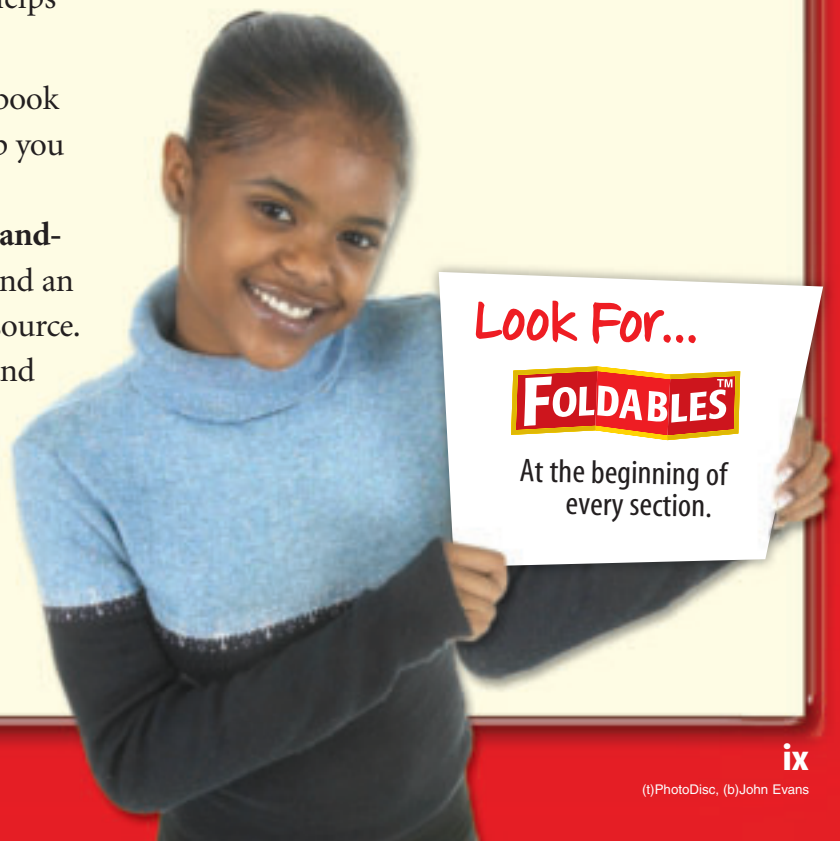
- STEP 2** **Cut** along every third line of only the top layer to form tabs.



- STEP 3** **Label** each tab with a vocabulary word from the chapter.



Build Vocabulary As you read the chapter, list the vocabulary words on the tabs. As you learn the definitions, write them under the tab for each vocabulary word.



Look For...

FOLDABLES™

At the beginning of every section.

In Lab

Working in the laboratory is one of the best ways to understand the concepts you are studying. Your book will be your guide through your laboratory experiences, and help you begin to think like a scientist. In it, you not only will find the steps necessary to follow the investigations, but you also will find helpful tips to make the most of your time.

- Each lab provides you with a **Real-World Question** to remind you that science is something you use every day, not just in class. This may lead to many more questions about how things happen in your world.
- Remember, experiments do not always produce the result you expect. Scientists have made many discoveries based on investigations with unexpected results. You can try the experiment again to make sure your results were accurate, or perhaps form a new hypothesis to test.
- Keeping a **Science Journal** is how scientists keep accurate records of observations and data. In your journal, you also can write any questions that may arise during your investigation. This is a great method of reminding yourself to find the answers later.

Look For...

- **Launch Labs** start every chapter.
- **MiniLabs** in the margin of each chapter.
- **Two Full-Period Labs** in every chapter.
- **EXTRA Try at Home Labs** at the end of your book.
- the **Web site** with **laboratory demonstrations**.

Before a Test

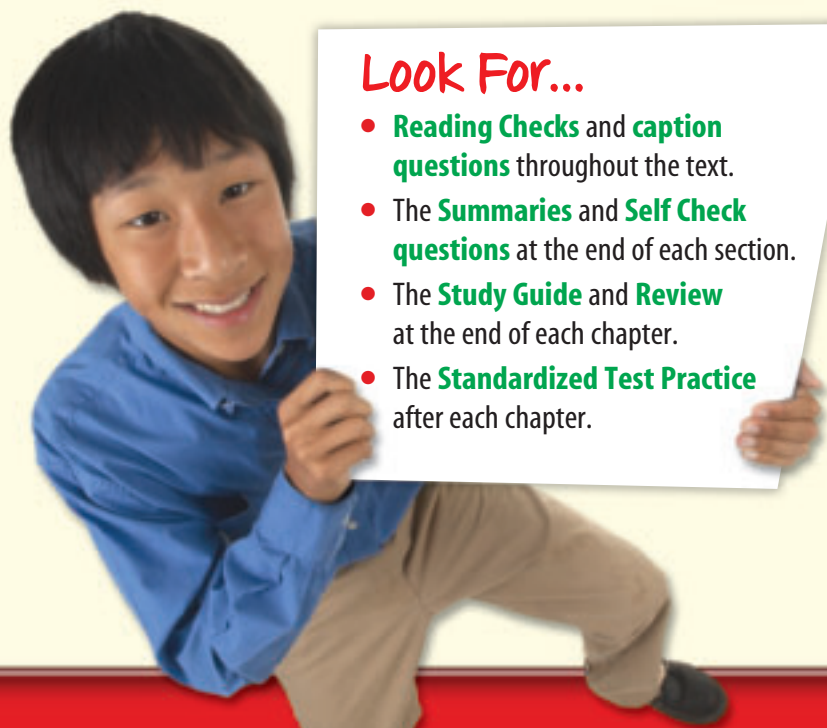
Admit it! You don't like to take tests! However, there *are* ways to review that make them less painful. Your book will help you be more successful taking tests if you use the resources provided to you.

- Review all of the **New Vocabulary** words and be sure you understand their definitions.
- Review the notes you've taken on your **Foldables**, in class, and in lab. Write down any question that you still need answered.
- Review the **Summaries** and **Self Check** questions at the end of each section.
- Study the concepts presented in the chapter by reading the **Study Guide** and answering the questions in the **Chapter Review**.

a or b?
?
T or F?

Look For...

- **Reading Checks** and **caption questions** throughout the text.
- The **Summaries** and **Self Check questions** at the end of each section.
- The **Study Guide** and **Review** at the end of each chapter.
- The **Standardized Test Practice** after each chapter.



Scavenger HUNT

Let's Get Started

To help you find the information you need quickly, use the Scavenger Hunt below to learn where things are located in Chapter 1.

- 1 What is the title of this chapter?
- 2 What will you learn in Section 1?
- 3 Sometimes you may ask, "Why am I learning this?" State a reason why the concepts from Section 2 are important.
- 4 What is the main topic presented in Section 2?
- 5 How many reading checks are in Section 1?
- 6 What is the Web address where you can find extra information?
- 7 What is the main heading above the sixth paragraph in Section 2?
- 8 There is an integration with another subject mentioned in one of the margins of the chapter. What subject is it?
- 9 List the new vocabulary words presented in Section 2.
- 10 List the safety symbols presented in the first Lab.
- 11 Where would you find a Self Check to be sure you understand the section?
- 12 Suppose you're doing the Self Check and you have a question about concept mapping. Where could you find help?
- 13 On what pages are the Chapter Study Guide and Chapter Review?
- 14 Look in the Table of Contents to find out on which page Section 2 of the chapter begins.
- 15 You complete the Chapter Review to study for your chapter test. Where could you find another quiz for more practice?

unit 1

The Nature of Science—2

chapter

1

The Nature of Science—4

Section 1	What is science?	6
Section 2	Science in Action	12
Section 3	Models in Science	21
Section 4	Evaluating Scientific Explanation	27
	Lab What is the right answer?	31
	Lab Identifying Parts of an Investigation	32

chapter

2

Measurement—40

Section 1	Description and Measurement	42
Section 2	SI Units	50
	Lab Scale Drawing	55
Section 3	Drawings, Tables, and Graphs	56
	Lab: Design Your Own	
	Pace Yourself	60

In each chapter, look for these opportunities for review and assessment:

- Reading Checks
- Caption Questions
- Section Review
- Chapter Study Guide
- Chapter Review
- Standardized Test Practice
- Online practice at ips.msscience.com

Get Ready to Read Strategies

- Preview 6A
- Identify the Main Idea 42A
- New Vocabulary 72A

unit 2

Matter—68

chapter

3

Atoms, Elements, and the Periodic Table—70

Section 1	Structure of Matter	72
Section 2	The Simplest Matter	80
	Lab Elements and the Periodic Table	86
Section 3	Compounds and Mixtures	87
	Lab Mystery Mixture	92



Contents



chapter

4

States of Matter—100

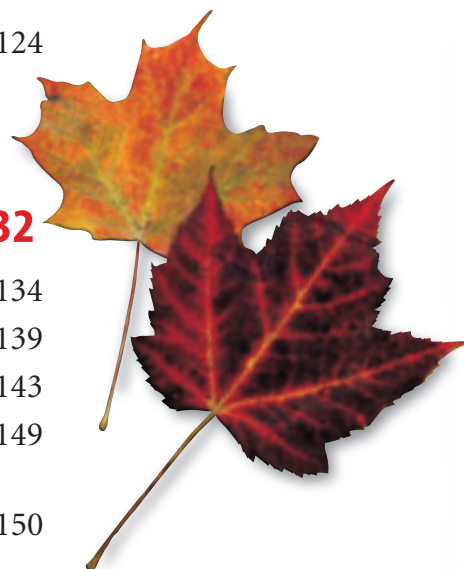
Section 1	Matter	102
Section 2	Changes of State	107
	Lab The Water Cycle	115
Section 3	Behavior of Fluids	116
	Lab: Design Your Own	
	Design Your Own Ship	124

chapter

5

Matter—Properties and Changes—132

Section 1	Physical Properties	134
Section 2	Chemical Properties	139
Section 3	Physical and Chemical Changes	143
	Lab Sunset in a Bag	149
	Lab: Design Your Own	
	Homemade pH Scale	150



unit 3 Chemistry—158

chapter

6

Atomic Structure and Chemical Bonds—160

Section 1	Why do atoms combine?	162
Section 2	How Elements Bond	170
	Lab Ionic Compounds	179
	Lab: Model and Invent	
	Atomic Structure	180

chapter

7

Chemical Reactions—188

Section 1	Chemical Formulas and Equations	190
Section 2	Rates of Chemical Reactions	200
	Lab Physical or Chemical Change?	207
	Lab: Design Your Own	
	Exothermic or Endothermic?	208

chapter

8

Substances, Mixtures, and Solubility—216

Section 1	What is a solution?	218
Section 2	Solubility	224
	Lab Observing Gas Solubility	231
Section 3	Acidic and Basic Solutions	232
	Lab Testing pH Using Natural Indicators	240

chapter

9

Carbon Chemistry—248

Section 1	Simple Organic Compounds	250
Section 2	Other Organic Compounds	257
	Lab Conversion of Alcohols	261
Section 3	Biological Compounds	262
	Lab Looking for Vitamin C	270

In each chapter, look for these opportunities for review and assessment:

- Reading Checks
- Caption Questions
- Section Review
- Chapter Study Guide
- Chapter Review
- Standardized Test Practice
- Online practice at ips.msscience.com



Get Ready to Read Strategies

- Monitor 102A
- Visualize 134A
- Questioning 162A
- Make Predictions 190A
- Identify Cause and Effect 218A
- Make Connections 250A

unit 4 Motion and Forces—278

chapter

10

Motion and Momentum—280

Section 1	What is motion?	282
Section 2	Acceleration	288
Section 3	Momentum	293
	Lab Collisions	299
	Lab: Design Your Own	
	Car Safety Testing	300

chapter

11

Force and Newton's Laws—308

Section 1	Newton's First Law	310
Section 2	Newton's Second Law	316
Section 3	Newton's Third Law	323
	Lab Balloon Races	329
	Lab: Design Your Own	
	Modeling Motion in Two Directions	330



chapter

12

Forces and Fluids—338

Section 1	Pressure	340
Section 2	Why do objects float?	348
	Lab Measuring Buoyant Force	355
Section 3	Doing Work with Fluids	356
	Lab Barometric Pressure and Weather	362

In each chapter, look for these opportunities for review and assessment:

- Reading Checks
- Caption Questions
- Section Review
- Chapter Study Guide
- Chapter Review
- Standardized Test Practice
- Online practice at ips.msscience.com

unit 5 Energy—370

chapter

13

Energy and Energy Resources—372

Section 1	What is energy?	374
Section 2	Energy Transformations	379
	Lab Hearing with Your Jaw	386
Section 3	Sources of Energy	387
	Lab: Use the Internet	
	Energy to Power Your Life	396

chapter

14

Work and Simple Machines—404

Section 1	Work and Power	406
	Lab Building the Pyramids	411
Section 2	Using Machines	412
Section 3	Simple Machines	417
	Lab Pulley Power	424



Get Ready to Read Strategies

- **Summarize** 282A
- **Compare and Contrast** 310A
- **Make Inferences** 340A
- **Take Notes** 374A
- **Questions and Answers** 406A

Contents

chapter

15

Thermal Energy—432

Section 1 Temperature and Thermal Energy434

Section 2 Heat438

Lab Heating Up and Cooling Down444

Section 3 Engines and Refrigerators445

Lab: Design Your Own

Comparing Thermal Insulators450



unit

6

Waves, Sound, and Light—458

chapter

16

Waves—460

Section 1 What are waves?462

Section 2 Wave Properties467

Lab Waves on a Spring472

Section 3 Wave Behavior473

Lab: Design Your Own

Wave Speed480

In each chapter, look for these opportunities for review and assessment:

- Reading Checks
- Caption Questions
- Section Review
- Chapter Study Guide
- Chapter Review
- Standardized Test Practice
- Online practice at ips.msscience.com



chapter

17

Sound—488

Section 1	What is sound?	490
	Lab Observe and Measure Reflection of Sound	500
Section 2	Music	501
	Lab: Design Your Own Music	510

chapter

18

Electromagnetic Waves—518

Section 1	The Nature of Electromagnetic Waves	520
Section 2	The Electromagnetic Spectrum	525
	Lab Prisms of Light	534
Section 3	Using Electromagnetic Waves	535
	Lab: Design Your Own Spectrum Inspection	540

chapter

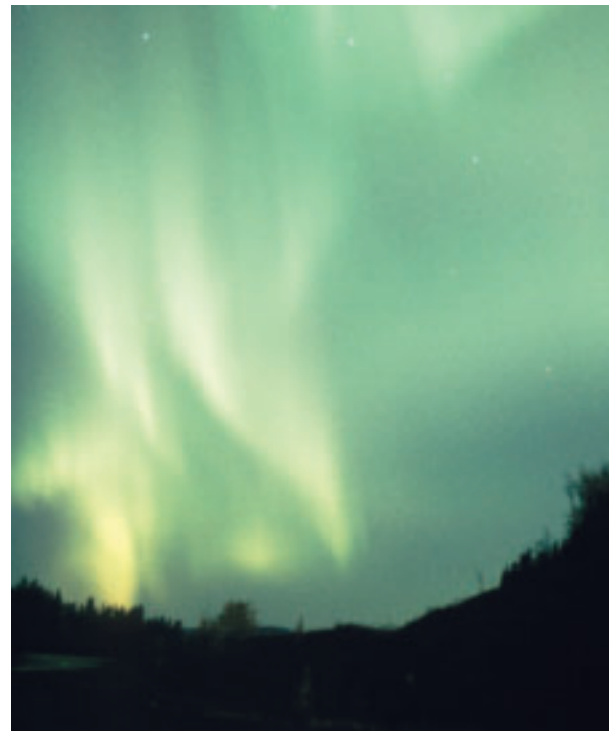
19

Light, Mirrors, and Lenses—548

Section 1	Properties of Light	550
Section 2	Reflection and Mirrors	555
	Lab Reflection from a Plane Mirror	561
Section 3	Refraction and Lenses	562
Section 4	Using Mirrors and Lenses	567
	Lab Image Formation by a Convex Lens	572

Get Ready to Read Strategies

- Identify the Main Idea 343A
- New Vocabulary 462A
- Monitor 490A
- Visualize 520A
- Questioning 550A



Contents

unit

7

Electricity & Magnetism—580

chapter

20

Electricity—582

Section 1	Electric Charge	.584
Section 2	Electric Current	.591
Section 3	Electric Circuits	.596
	Lab Current in a Parallel Circuit	.603
	Lab A Model for Voltage and Current	.604

chapter

21

Magnetism—612

Section 1	What is magnetism?	.614
	Lab Make a Compass	.620
Section 2	Electricity and Magnetism	.621
	Lab How does an electric motor work?	.632

chapter

22

Electronics and Computers—640

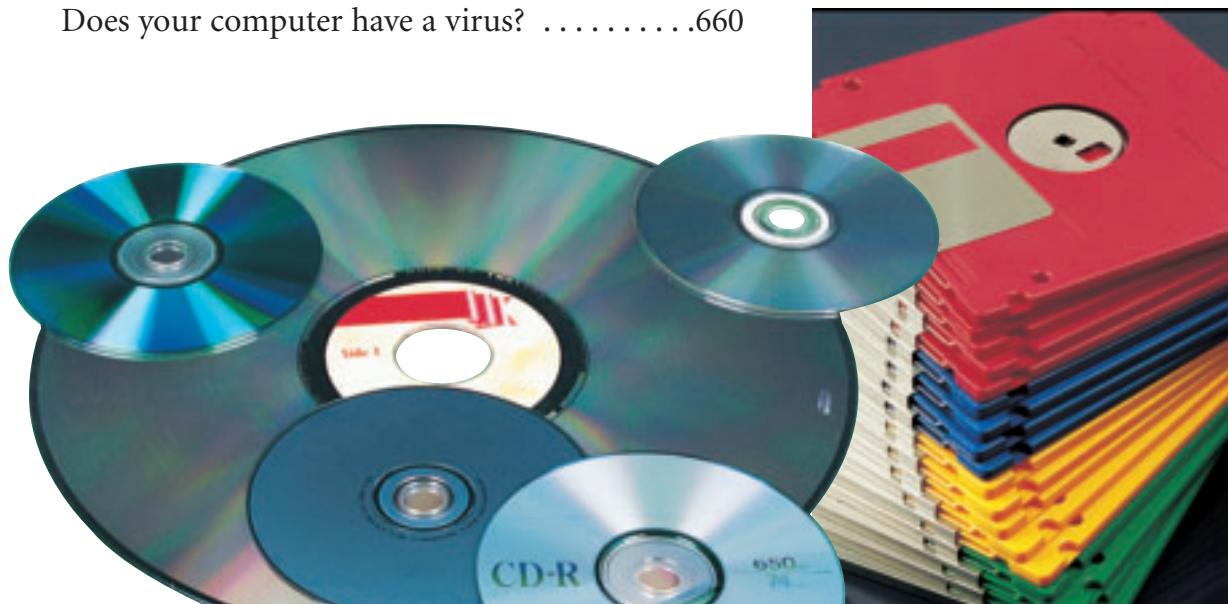
Section 1	Electronics	.642
	Lab Investigating Diodes	.648
Section 2	Computers	.649
	Lab: Use the Internet	
	Does your computer have a virus?	.660

In each chapter, look for these opportunities for review and assessment:

- Reading Checks
- Caption Questions
- Section Review
- Chapter Study Guide
- Chapter Review
- Standardized Test Practice
- Online practice at ips.msscience.com

Get Ready to Read Strategies

- Make Predictions584A
- Identify Cause and Effect614A
- Make Connections642A



Student Resources—668

- Science Skill Handbook—670**
 - Scientific Methods670
 - Safety Symbols679
 - Safety in the Science Laboratory680

- Extra Try at Home Labs—682**

- Technology Skill Handbook—693**
 - Computer Skills693
 - Presentation Skills696

- Math Skill Handbook—697**
 - Math Review697
 - Science Applications707

- Reference Handbook—712**
 - Periodic Table of the Elements712

- English/Spanish Glossary—714**

- Index—731**

- Credits—749**



Cross-Curricular Readings

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC Unit Openers

- Unit 1** How are Arms and Centimeters Connected? 2
- Unit 2** How are Refrigerators and Frying Pans Connected? 68
- Unit 3** How are Charcoal and Celebrations Connected? 158
- Unit 4** How are City Streets and Zebra Mussels Connected? 278
- Unit 5** How are Train Schedules and Oil Pumps Connected? 370
- Unit 6** How are Radar and Popcorn Connected? 458
- Unit 7** How are Cone-Bearing Trees and Static Electricity Connected? 582



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC VISUALIZING

- 1** The Modeling of King Tut 24
- 2** Precision and Accuracy 46
- 3** The Periodic Table 82
- 4** States of Matter 110
- 6** Crystal Structure 176
- 7** Chemical Reactions 191
- 8** Acid Precipitation 234
- 9** Organic Chemistry Nomenclature 255
- 10** Conservation of Momentum 297
- 11** Newton's Laws in Sports 325
- 12** Pressure at Varying Temperatures 346
- 13** Energy Transformations 382
- 14** Levers 421
- 15** The Four-Stroke Cycle 447
- 16** Interference 478
- 17** The Doppler Effect 497
- 18** The Universe 532
- 19** Reflections in Concave Mirrors 559
- 20** Nerve Impulses 586
- 21** Voltmeters and Ammeters 623
- 22** A Hard Disk 657

TIME AND SCIENCE Society

9	From Plants to Medicine	272
11	Air Bag Safety	332
14	Bionic People	426
15	The Heat is On	452
17	It's a Wrap!	512
20	Fire in the Forest	606
22	E-Lectrifying E-Books	662

TIME AND SCIENCE HISTORY

1	Women in Science	34
3	Ancient Views of Matter	94
5	Crumbling Monuments	152
7	Synthetic Diamonds	210
18	Hopping the Frequencies	542

Oops! Accidents in SCIENCE

4	The Incredible Stretching Goo	126
10	What Goes Around Comes Around	302
19	Eyeglasses: Inventor Unknown	574

Science and Language Arts

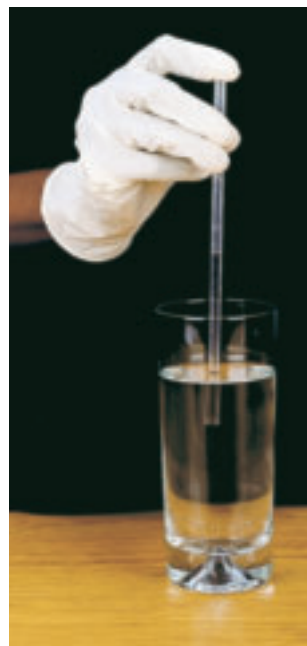
6	“Baring the Atom’s Mother Heart”	182
12	“Hurricane”	364
21	“Aagjuuk and Sivulliit”	634

SCIENCE Stats

2	Biggest, Tallest, Loudest	62
8	Salty Solutions	242
13	Energy to Burn	398
16	Waves, Waves, and More Waves	482


Launch LAB

1	Observe How Gravity Accelerates Objects	5
2	Measuring Accurately	41
3	Observe Matter	71
4	Experiment with a Freezing Liquid	101
5	Classifying Different Types of Matter	133
6	Model the Energy of Electrons	161
7	Identify a Chemical Reaction	189
8	Particle Size and Dissolving Rates	217
9	Model Carbon's Bonding	249
10	Motion After a Collision	281
11	Forces and Motion	309
12	Forces Exerted by Air	339
13	Marbles and Energy	373
14	Compare Forces	405
15	Measuring Temperature	433
16	Waves and Energy	461
17	Making Human Sounds	489
18	Detecting Invisible Waves	519
19	Bending Light	549
20	Observing Electric Forces	583
21	Magnetic Forces	613
22	Electronic and Human Calculators	641




Mini LAB












1	Thinking Like a Scientist	23
2	Measuring Temperature	44
3	Investigating the Unseen	74
4	Observing Vaporization	112
5	Comparing Chemical Changes	145
6	Drawing Electron Dot Diagrams	168
7	Observing the Law of Conservation of Mass	194
8	Observing a Nail in a Carbonated Drink	233
9	Summing Up Protein	263
10	Modeling Acceleration	291
11	Measuring Force Pairs	327
12	Interpreting Footprints	342

13	Building a Solar Collector	391
14	Observing Pulleys	422
 15	Observing Convection	441
16	Comparing Sounds	465
17	Modeling a Stringed Instrument	504
18	Observing the Focusing of Infrared Rays	527
19	Forming an Image with a Lens	568
20	Identifying Simple Circuits	598
21	Observing Magnetic Fields	618








1	Classifying Parts of a System	8
1	Forming a Hypothesis	14
2	Measuring Volume	52
3	Comparing Compounds	88
4	Predicting a Waterfall	119
5	Classifying Properties	136
6	Constructing a Model of Methane	173
7	Identifying Inhibitors	204
8	Observing Chemical Processes	228
9	Modeling Isomers	254
10	Measuring Average Speed	285
11	Observing Friction	314
12	Observing Bernoulli's Principle	359
13	Analyzing Energy Transformations	381
14	Work and Power	409
15	Comparing Rates of Melting	440
16	Observing How Light Refracts	474
17	Comparing and Contrasting Sounds	492
18	Observing Electric Fields	523
19	Observing Colors in the Dark	551
20	Investigating the Electric Force	592
21	Assembling an Electromagnet	622
22	Using Binary Numbers	650
 22	Observing Memory	653

One-Page Labs


	1 What is the right answer?.....	31
	2 Scale Drawing	55
	3 Elements and the Periodic Table.....	86
	4 The Water Cycle	115
	5 Sunset in a Bag	149
	6 Ionic Compounds.....	179
	7 Physical or Chemical Change?.....	207
	8 Observing Gas Solubility.....	231
	9 Conversion of Alcohols	261
	10 Collisions.....	299
	11 Balloon Races	329
	12 Measuring Buoyant Force	355
	13 Hearing with Your Jaw	386
	14 Building the Pyramids	411
	15 Heating Up and Cooling Down	444
	16 Waves on a Spring	472
	17 Observe and Measure Reflection of Sound	500
	18 Prisms of Light	534
	19 Reflection of a Plane Mirror	561
	20 Current in a Parallel Circuit	603
	21 Make a Compass.....	620
	22 Investigating Diodes.....	648



Two-Page Labs

- 1** Identifying Parts of an Investigation 32–33
-  **3** Mystery Mixture 92–93
-  **8** Testing pH Using Natural Indicators 240–241
-  **9** Looking for Vitamin C 270–271
-  **19** Image Formation by a Convex Lens 572–573
-  **20** A Model for Voltage and Current 604–605
- 21** How does an electric motor work? 632–633

Design Your Own Labs

- 2** Pace Yourself 60–61
-  **4** Design Your Own Ship 124–125
- 5** Homemade pH Scale 150–151
- 7** Exothermic or Endothermic? 208–209
- 10** Car Safety Testing 300–301
- 11** Modeling Motion in Two Directions 330–331
- 14** Pulley Power 424–425
- 15** Comparing Thermal Insulators 450–451
- 16** Wave Speed 480–481
- 17** Music 510–511
- 18** Spectrum Inspection 540–541

Model and Invent Labs

- 6** Atomic Structure 180–181

Use the Internet Labs

- 12** Barometric Pressure and Weather 362–363
- 13** Energy to Power Your Life 396–397
- 22** Does your computer have a virus? 660–661

Activities

Applying Math

1	Seasonal Temperatures	17
2	Rounded Values	48
4	Calculating Density	121
5	Determining Density	135
7	Conserving Mass	196
10	Speed of a Swimmer	284
10	Acceleration of a Bus	290
10	Momentum of a Bicycle	294
11	Acceleration of a Car	319
14	Calculating Work	408
14	Calculating Power	409
14	Calculating Mechanical Advantage	413
14	Calculating Efficiency	415
15	Converting to Celsius	436
18	Wavelength of an FM Station	537
20	Voltage from a Wall Outlet	597
20	Electric Power Used by a Lightbulb	600

Applying Science

3	What's the best way to desalt ocean water?	89
4	How can ice save oranges?	111
6	How does the periodic table help you identify properties of elements?	167
8	How can you compare concentrations?	229
9	Which foods are the best for quick energy?	266
12	Layering Liquids	352
13	Is energy consumption outpacing production?	390
16	Can you create destructive interference?	477
17	How does Doppler radar work?	496
21	Finding the Magnetic Declination	617
22	How much information can be stored?	651

INTEGRATE

Astronomy: 51, 343, 496, 533, 536

Career: 13, 43, 78, 148, 165, 229, 264, 352, 448, 654

Chemistry: 593, 646

Earth Science: 91, 252, 388, 468

Environment: 221, 225, 656

Health: 9, 47, 137, 203, 470, 601, 630

History: 73, 104, 205, 317, 408, 529, 594, 629

Life Science: 90, 123, 140, 193, 236, 284, 311, 324, 361, 381, 383, 415,
419, 442, 443, 495, 530, 602, 618

Physics: 108, 171, 466, 557, 634

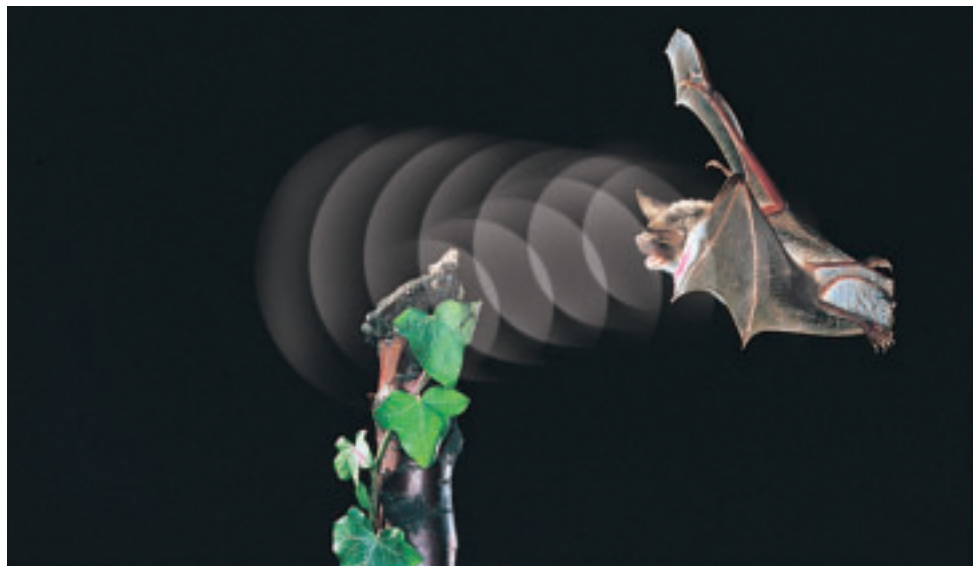
Social Studies: 294, 502



18, 22, 47, 58, 76, 81, 90, 105, 111, 113, 123, 138, 146, 164, 175, 195,
201, 219, 235, 238, 256, 267, 286, 296, 313, 324, 341, 358, 380, 390, 410,
413, 446, 471, 477, 495, 507, 521, 538, 558, 588, 601, 619, 627, 645, 652,
656, 658

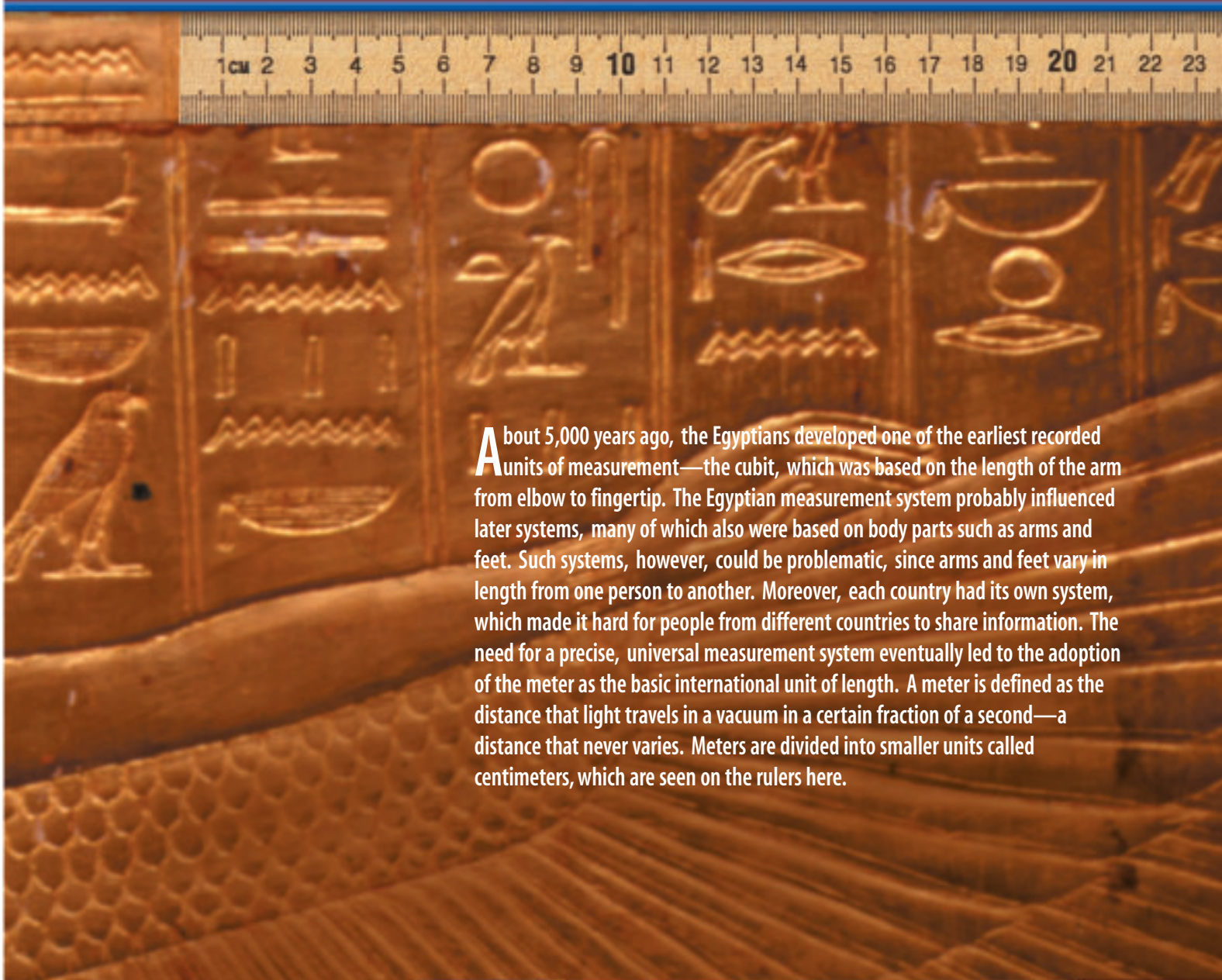
Standardized Test Practice

38–39, 66–67, 98–99, 130–131, 156–157, 186–187, 214–215, 246–247,
276–277, 306–307, 336–337, 368–369, 402–403, 430–431, 456–457,
486–487, 516–517, 546–547, 578–579, 610–611, 638–639, 666–667





How Are Arms & Centimeters Connected?



About 5,000 years ago, the Egyptians developed one of the earliest recorded units of measurement—the cubit, which was based on the length of the arm from elbow to fingertip. The Egyptian measurement system probably influenced later systems, many of which also were based on body parts such as arms and feet. Such systems, however, could be problematic, since arms and feet vary in length from one person to another. Moreover, each country had its own system, which made it hard for people from different countries to share information. The need for a precise, universal measurement system eventually led to the adoption of the meter as the basic international unit of length. A meter is defined as the distance that light travels in a vacuum in a certain fraction of a second—a distance that never varies. Meters are divided into smaller units called centimeters, which are seen on the rulers here.

unit projects

Visit ips.msscience.com/unit_project to find project ideas and resources. Projects include:

- **History** Brainstorm characteristics of science fields, and then design a collage with science ideas for a ceiling tile or book cover.
- **Technology** Convert a family recipe from English measurement to SI units of measurement. Enjoy a classroom bake-off!
- **Model** Create a character in an SI world. Develop a picture storybook or comic book to demonstrate your knowledge of SI measurement.



The Nature of Science: Evaluating Bias in Advertisements helps students to become informed about the techniques of advertising and evaluate bias in print media.

(t)PhotoDisc, (bkgd)Wolfgang Kaehler

The BIG Idea

Science is an organized method of learning about the natural world.

SECTION 1**What is science?**

Main Idea Science describes observations of the natural world and proposes explanations for those observations.

SECTION 2**Science in Action**

Main Idea Scientific investigations follow a general pattern of observing, hypothesizing, investigating, analyzing, and concluding.

SECTION 3**Models in Science**

Main Idea A model is a representation of an object or event that helps scientists understand the natural world.

SECTION 4**Evaluating Scientific Explanation**

Main Idea How reliable an explanation is depends on the accuracy of the observations and conclusions supporting the explanation.

The Nature of Science

How is science a part of your life?

Scientists studying desert ecosystems in California wondered how such a dry environment could produce such beautiful, prolific flowers. Scientists began asking questions and performing investigations.

Science Journal Write down three examples of science in your everyday life.

Start-Up Activities



Observe How Gravity Accelerates Objects

Gravity is a familiar natural force that keeps you anchored on Earth, but how does it work? Scientists learn about gravity and other concepts by asking questions and making observations. By observing things in action scientists can study nature. Perform the lab below to see how gravity affects objects.

1. Collect three identical, unsharpened pencils.
2. Tape two of the pencils together.
3. Hold all the pencils at the same height as high as you can. Drop them together and observe what happens as they fall.
4. **Think Critically** Did the single pencil fall faster or slower than the pair? Predict in your Science Journal what would happen if you taped 30 pencils together and dropped them at the same time as you dropped a single pencil.

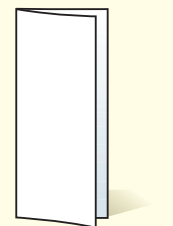


Preview this chapter's content and activities at ips.msscience.com

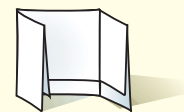
FOLDABLES™ Study Organizer

Science Make the following Foldable to help identify what you already know, what you want to know, and what you learned about science.

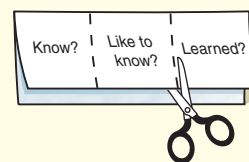
- STEP 1** **Fold** a vertical sheet of paper from side to side. Make the front edge about 1/2 inch shorter than the back edge.



- STEP 2** **Turn** lengthwise and fold into thirds.



- STEP 3** **Unfold and cut** only the top layer along both folds to make three tabs. **Label** each tab.



Identify Questions Before you read the chapter, write what you already know about science under the left tab of your Foldable, and write questions about what you'd like to know under the center tab. After you read the chapter, list what you learned under the right tab.