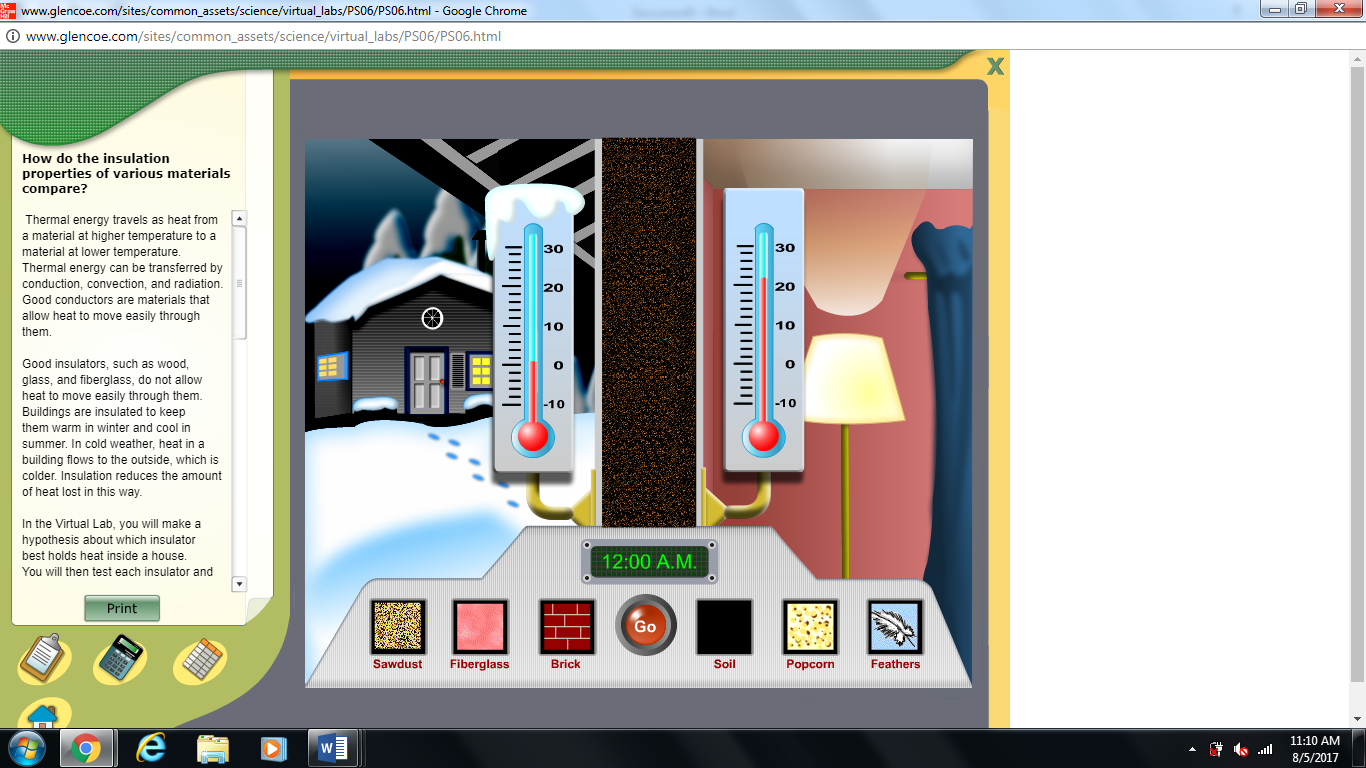
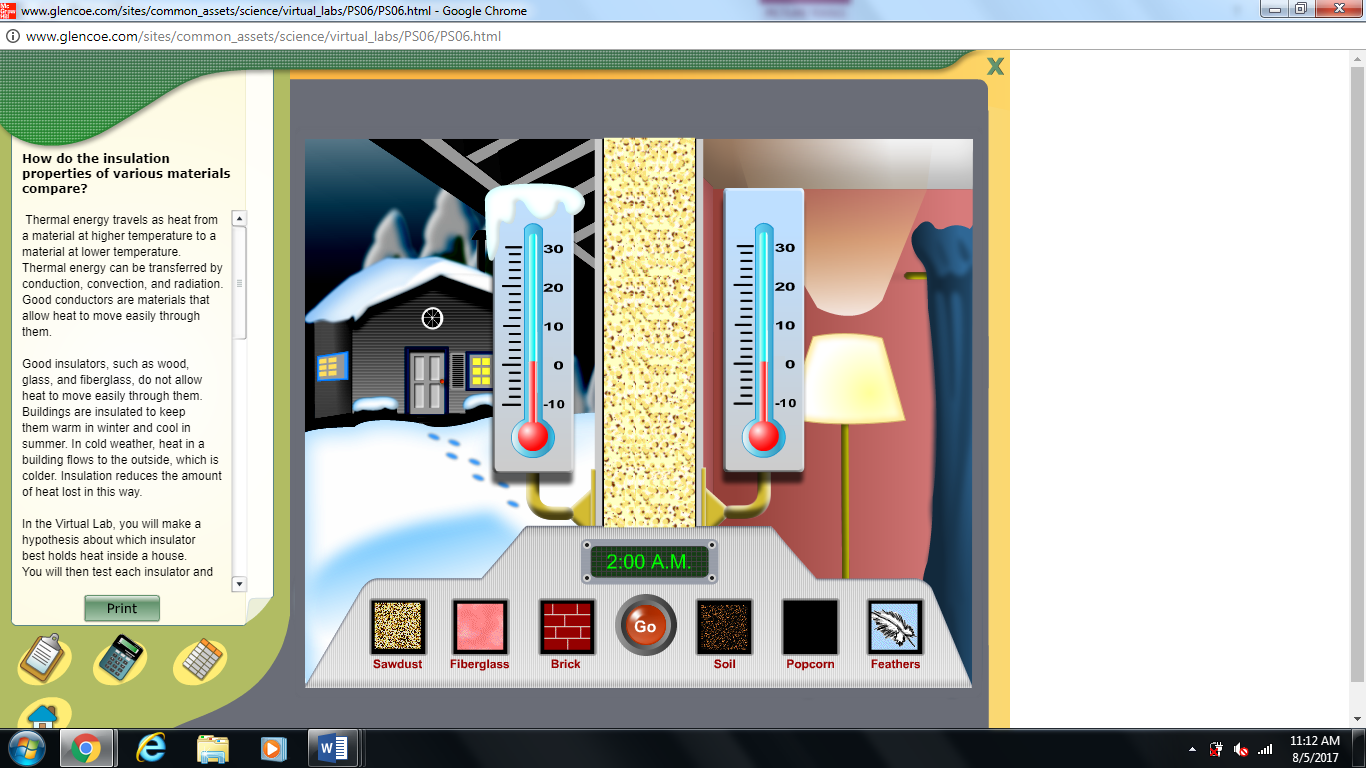
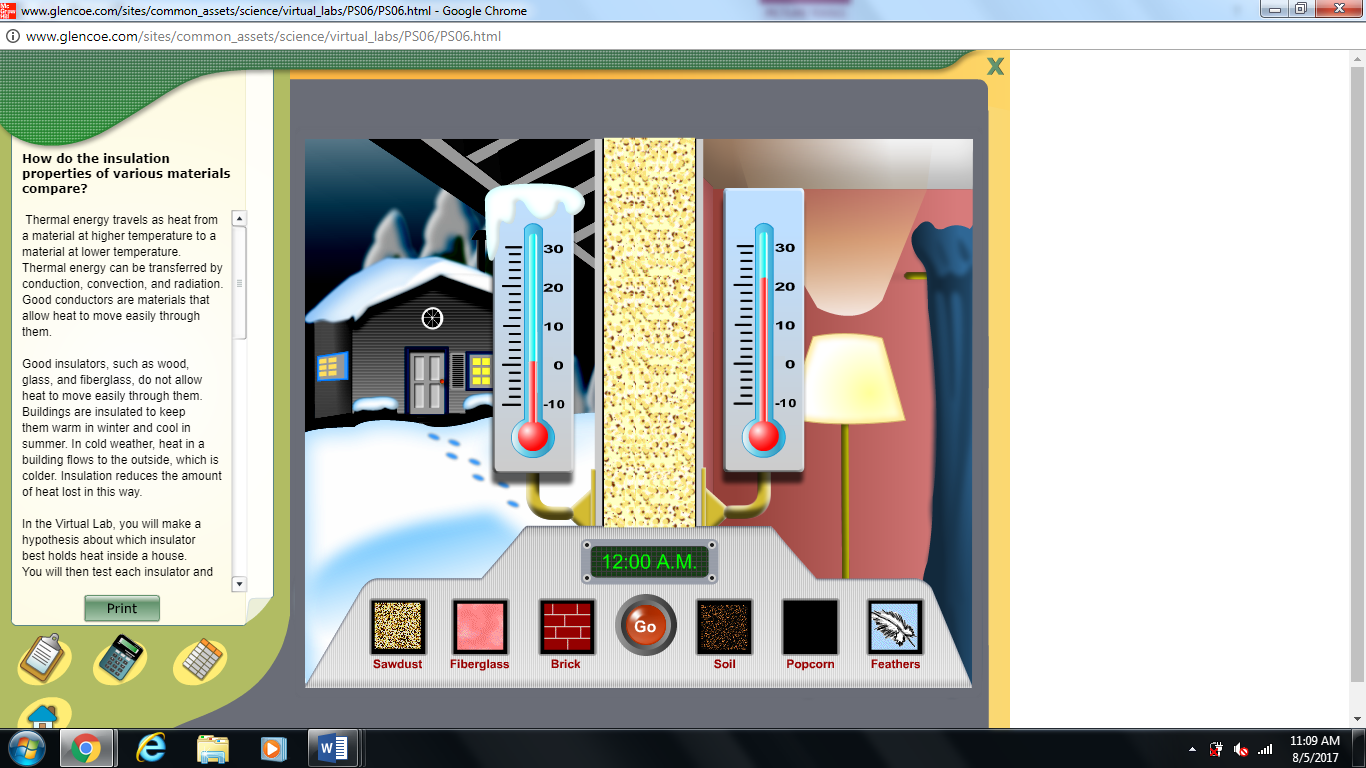
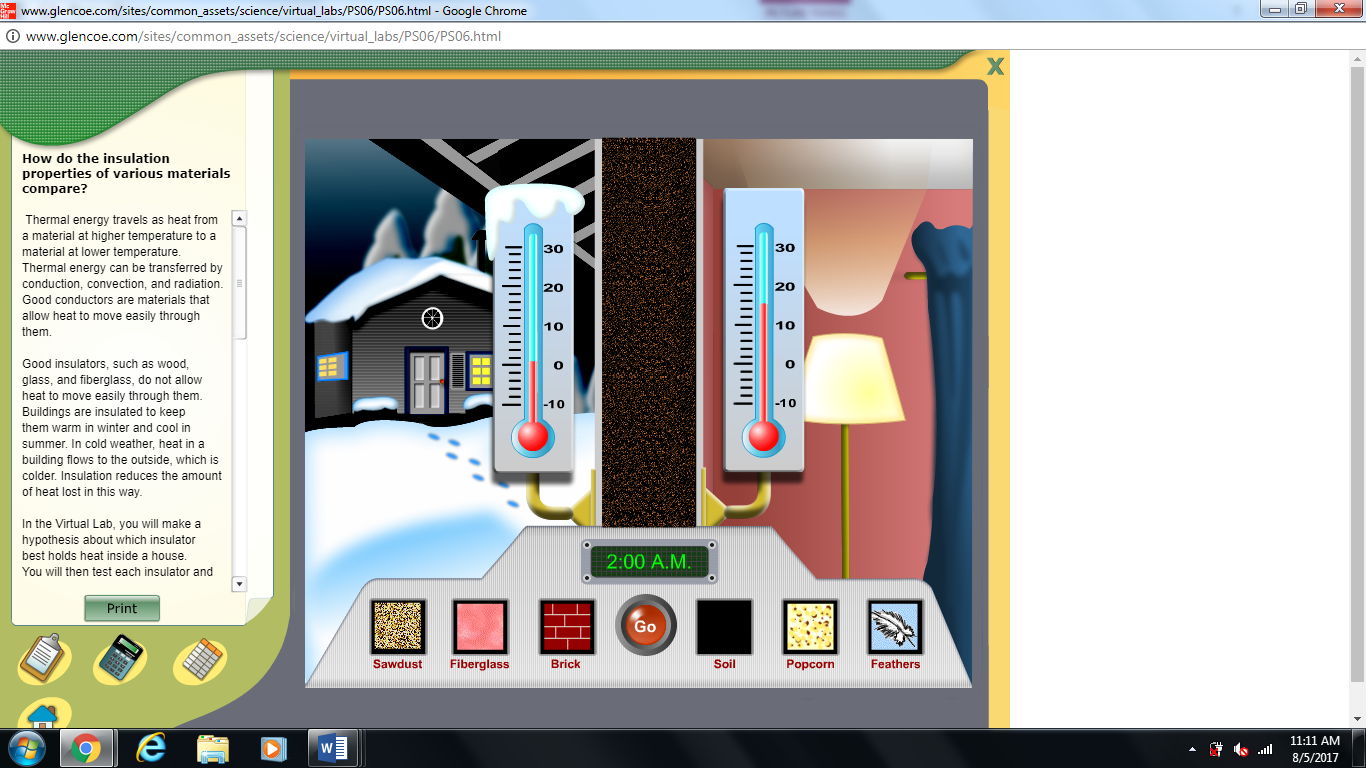
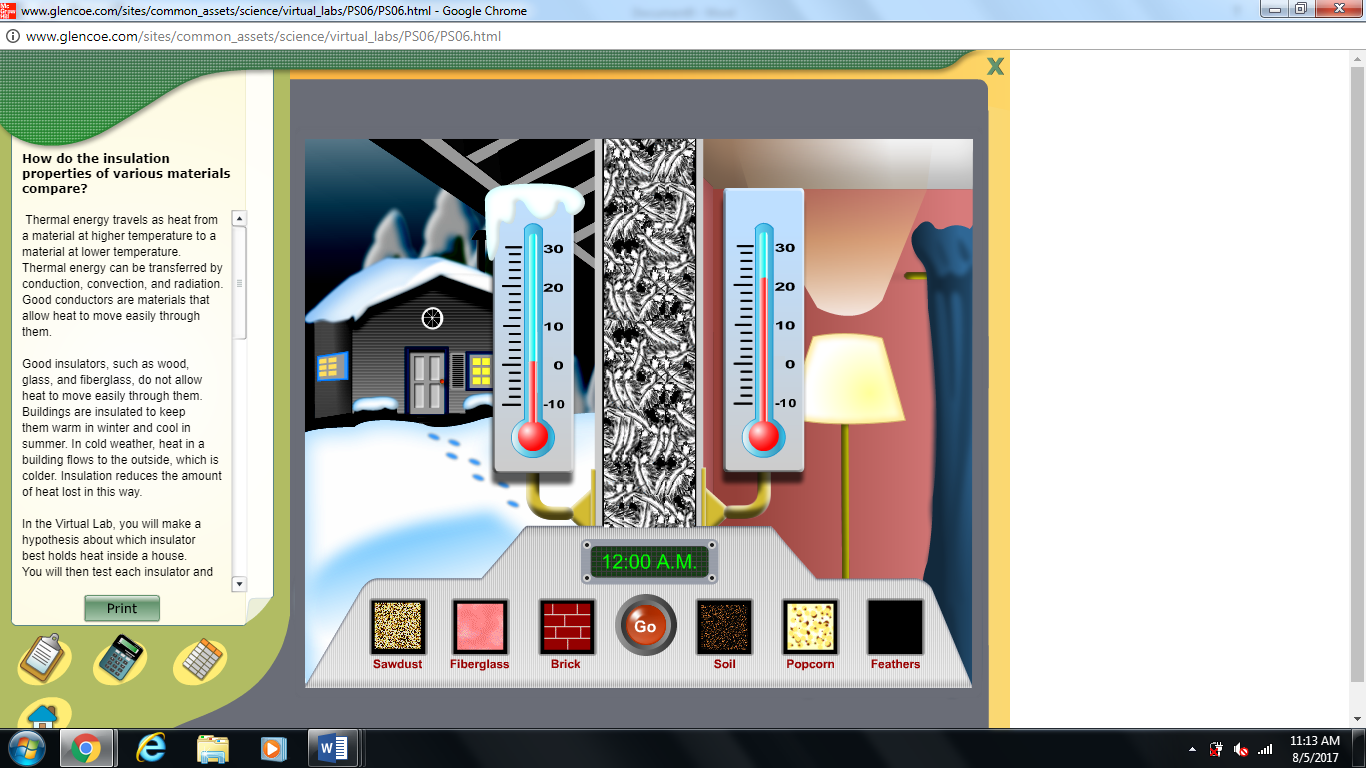


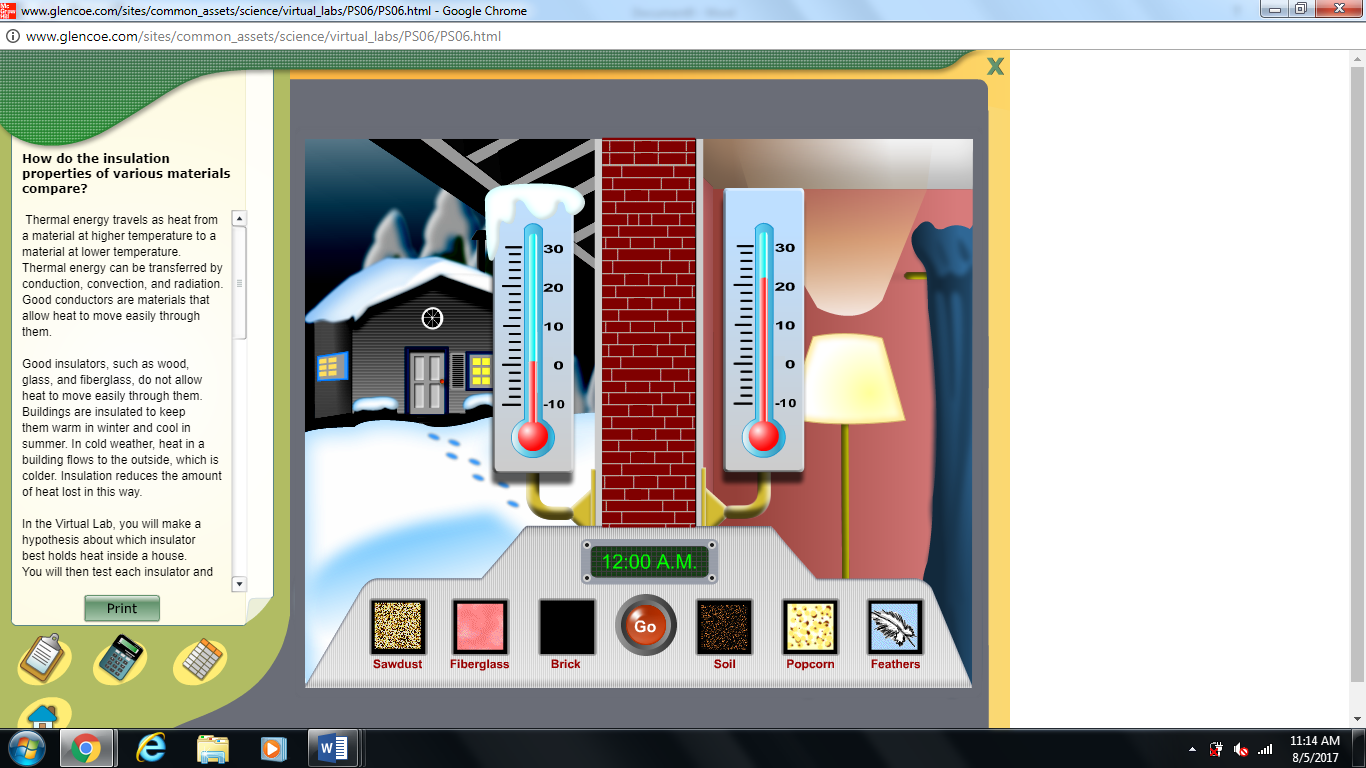
When you record the temps for this one lower the overall temperature to 15.

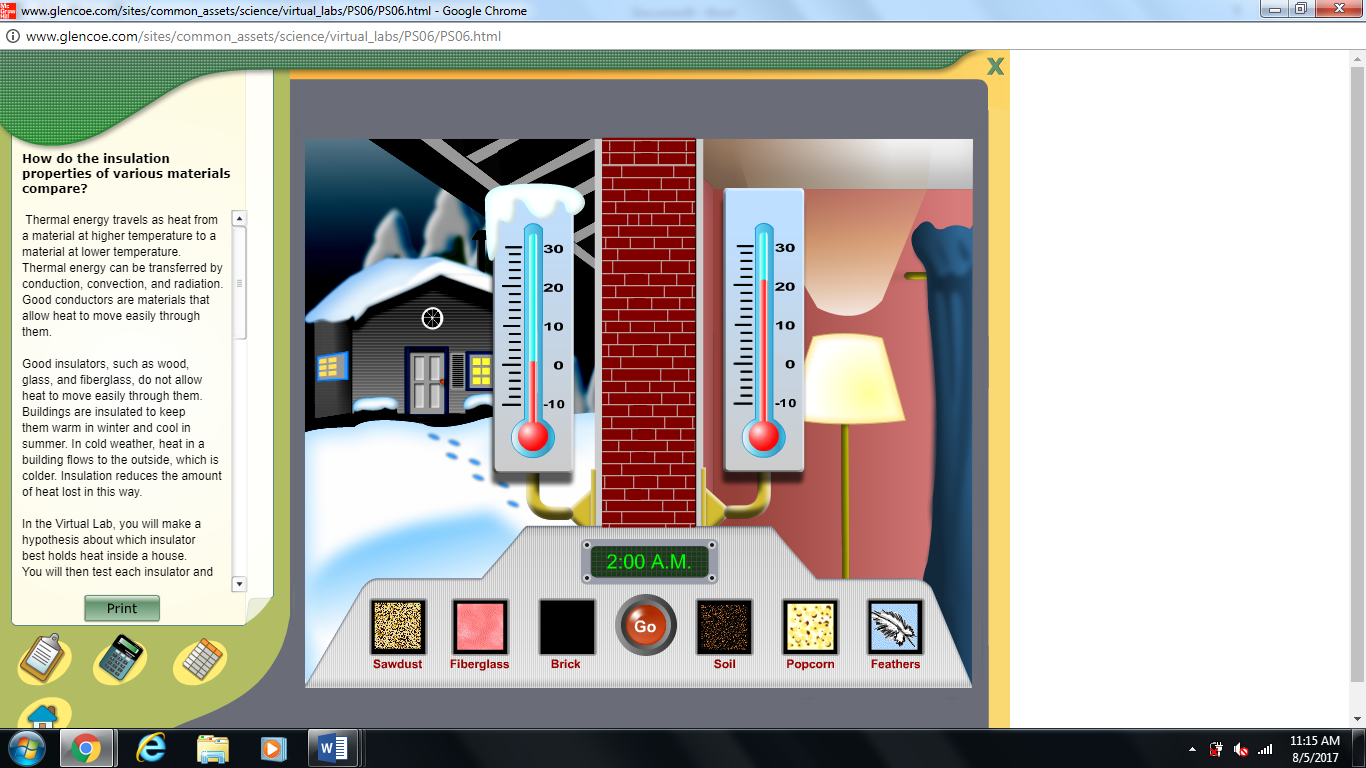




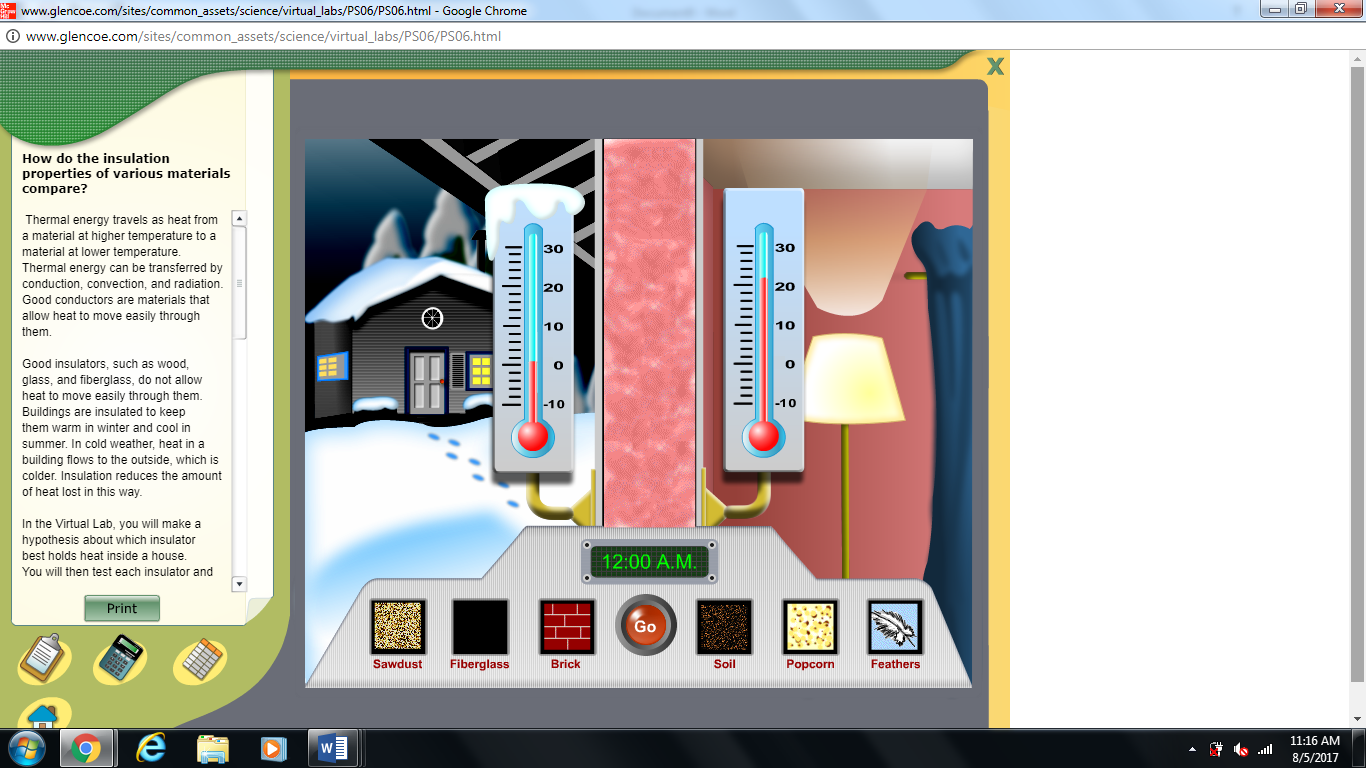


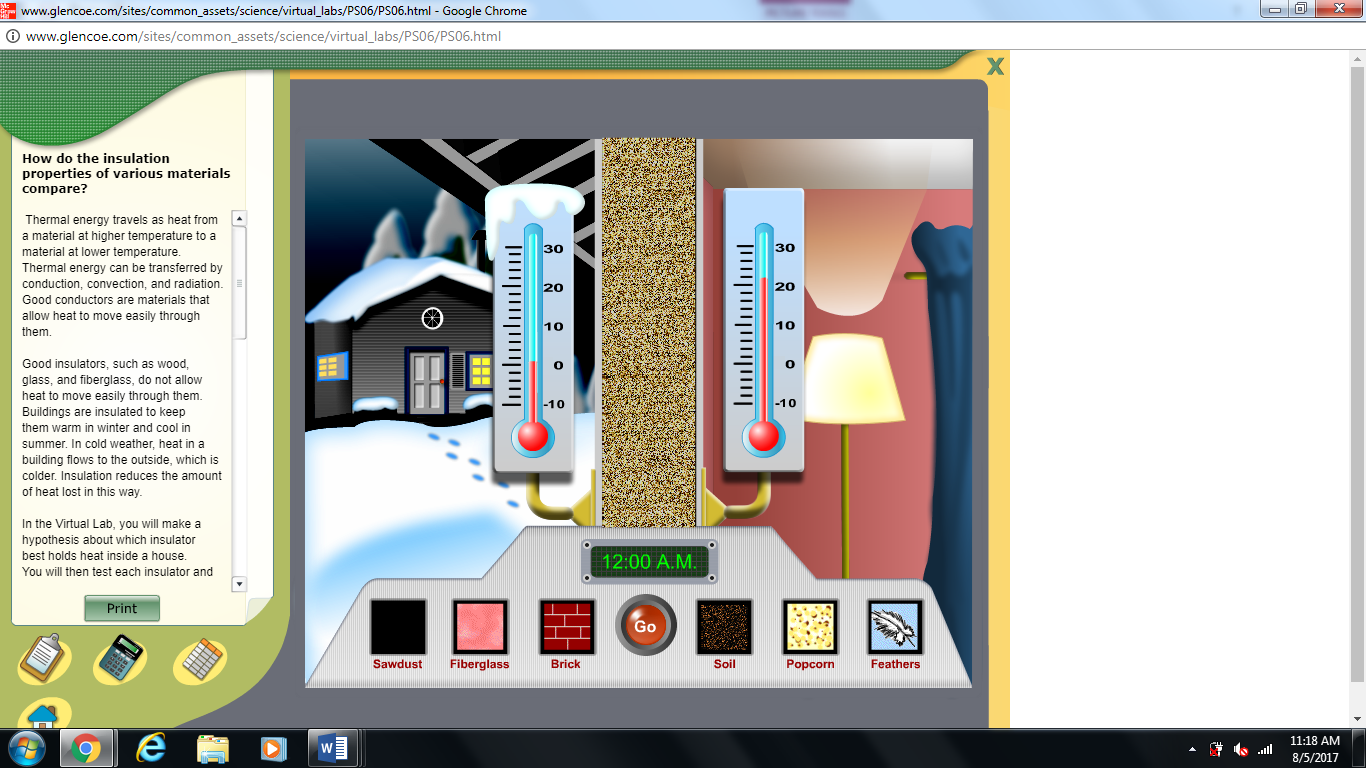
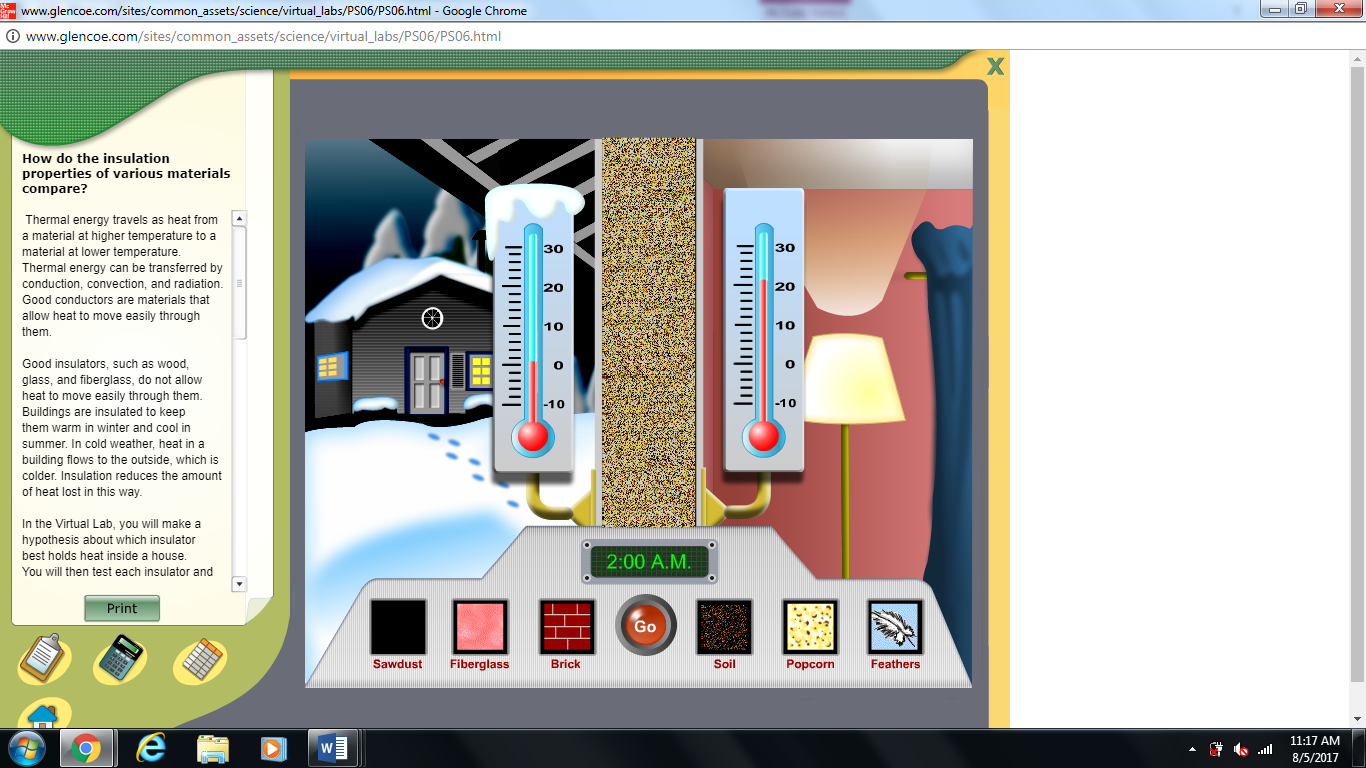
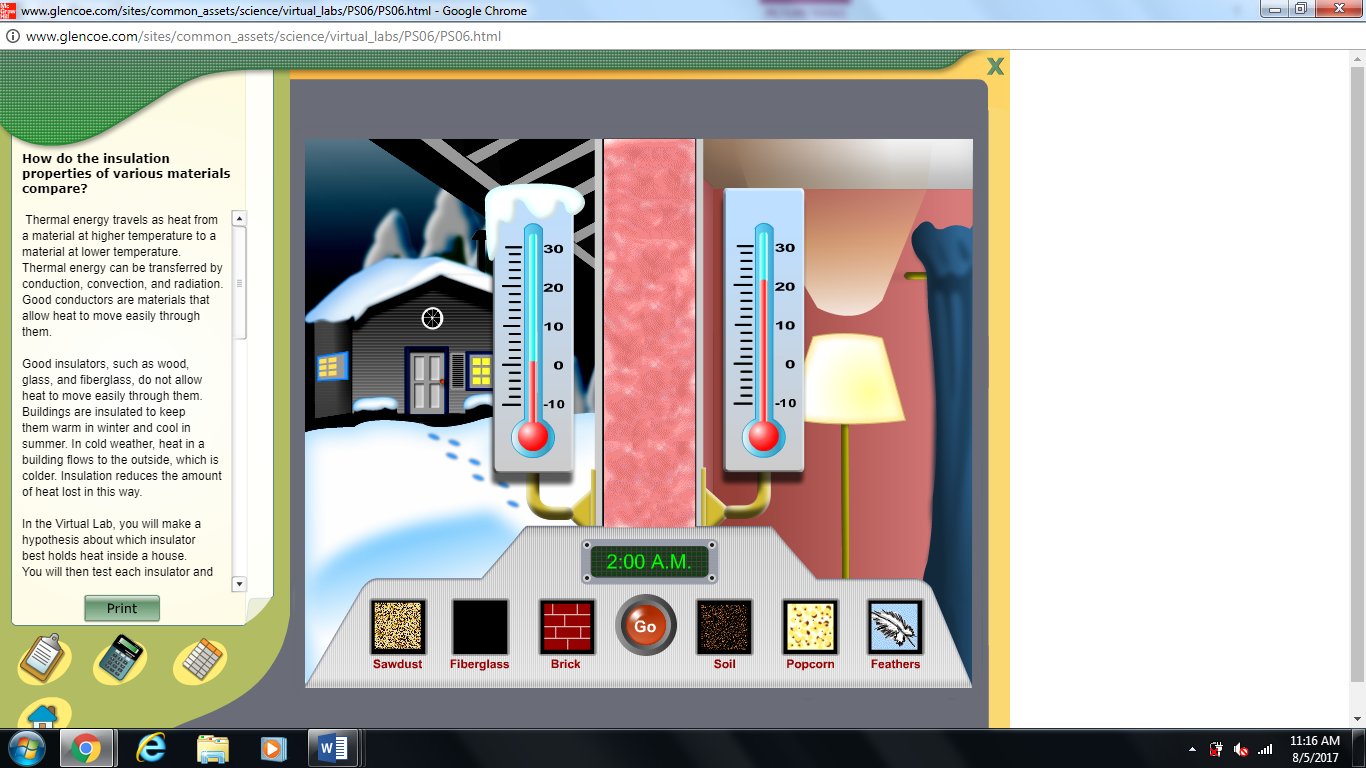




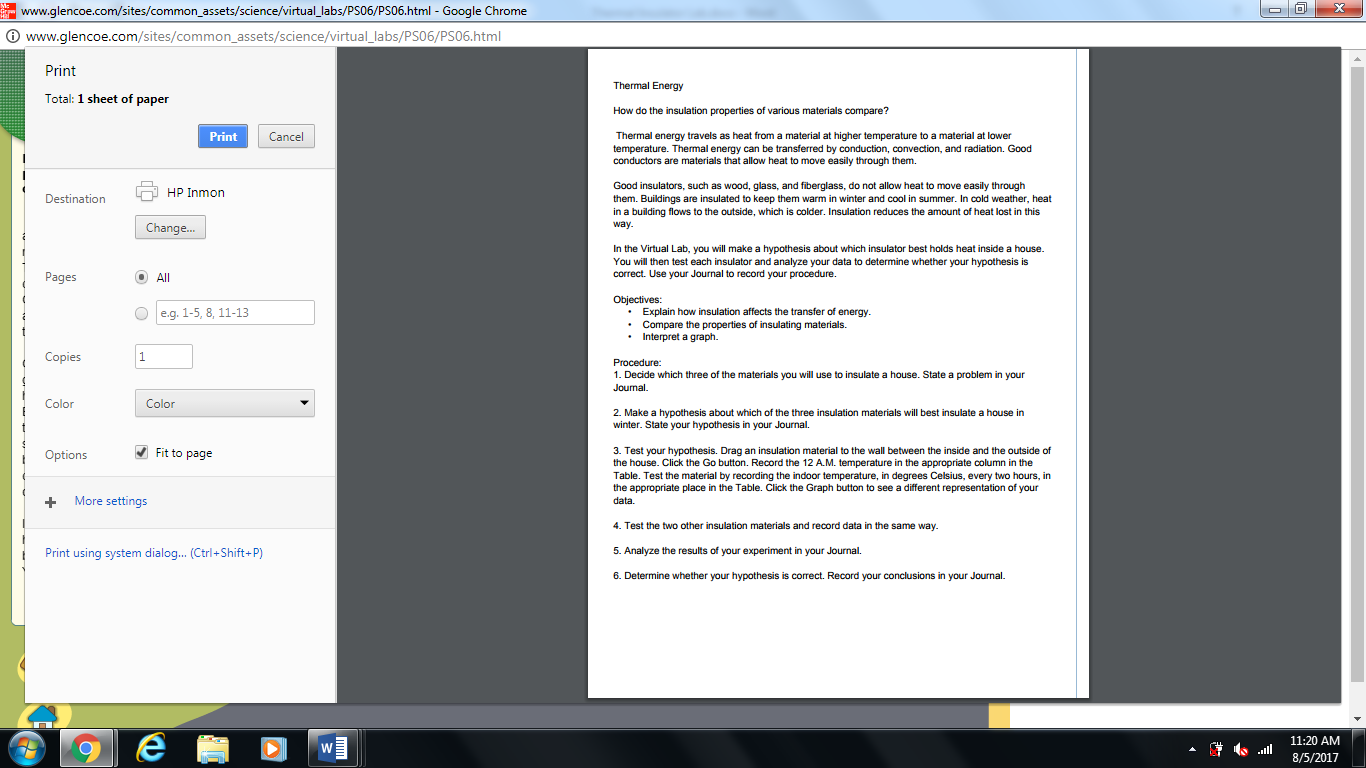
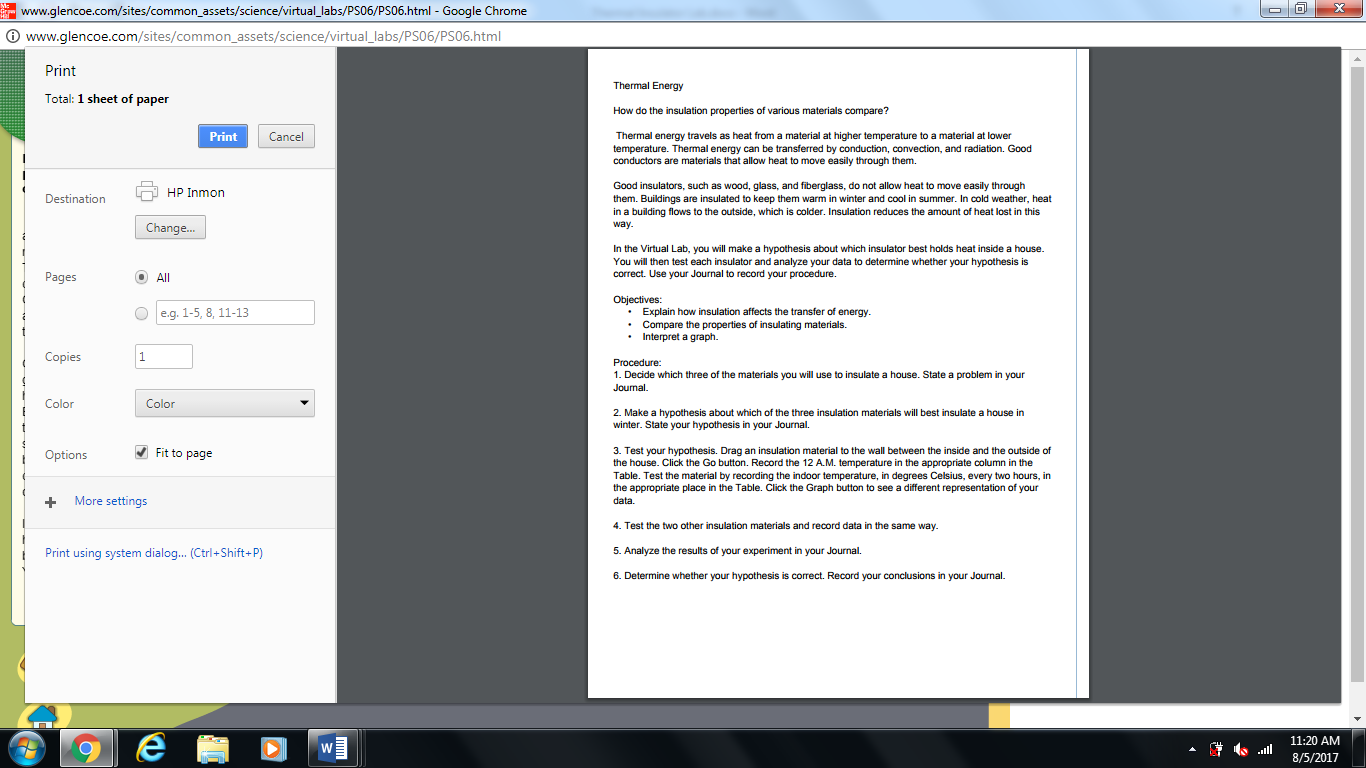


Put this one down to 20 exactly.





Put this one at 18.



7. When you write your constructive response to answer 5 and 6 be sure to use complete sentences and explain the questions in 4-5 sentences. Be precise and include meaningful explanations. Place your answers on your sticky notes in the folders. The answer must fit on the sticky note or you are not being precise enough in your response.

7. When you write your constructive response to answer 5 and 6 be sure to use complete sentences and explain the questions in 4-5 sentences. Be precise and include meaningful explanations. Place your answers on your sticky notes in the folders. The answer must fit on the sticky note or you are not being precise enough in your response.

7. When you write your constructive response to answer 5 and 6 be sure to use complete sentences and explain the questions in 4-5 sentences. Be precise and include meaningful explanations. Place your answers on the sticky notes in your folders.

3. Test your hypothesis. View the thermometers around the room to determine if the insulators you chose keep the temperature from fluctuating. You will do this for all six materials. You need to compare all six in order to determine if your hypothesis was correct.

Record your data.

4. Make a chart to represent the before and after temperatures for each insulator.

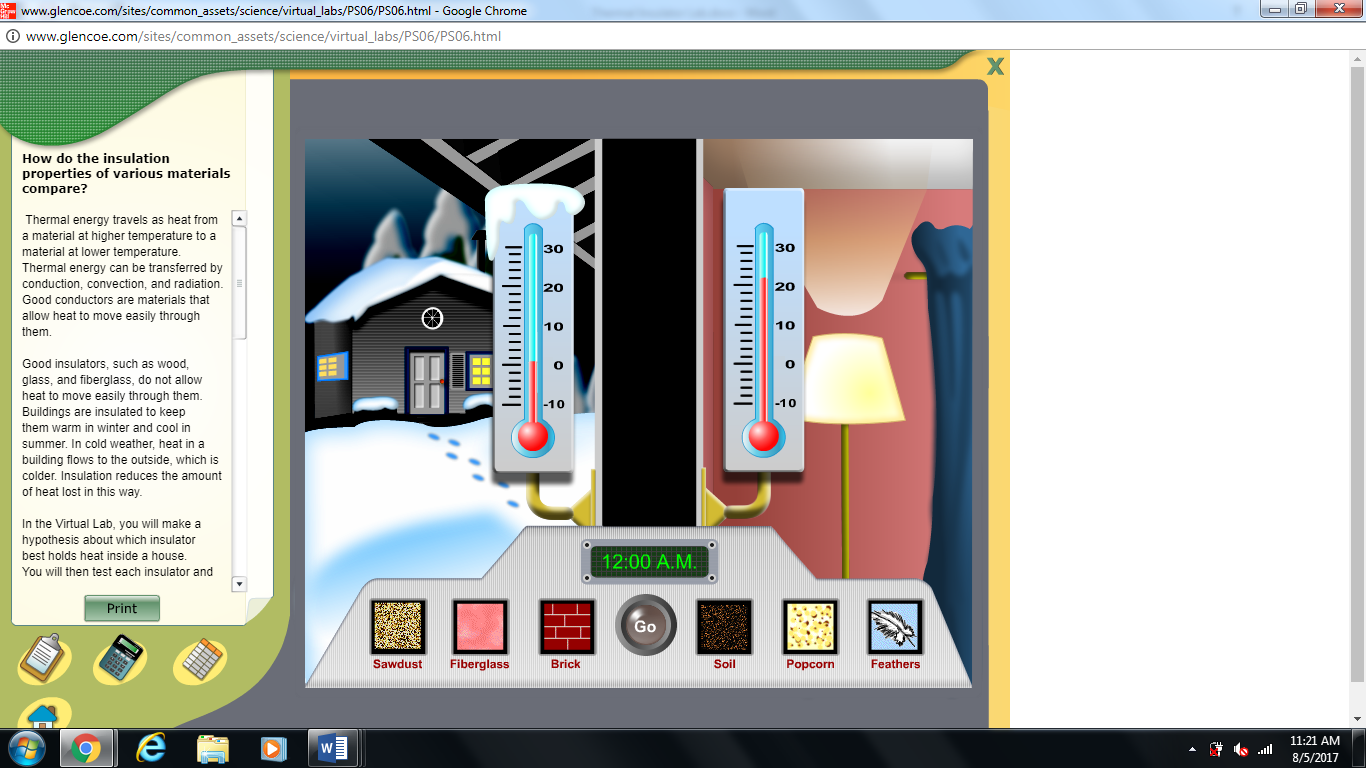
3. Test your hypothesis. View and record the thermometer readings around the room to determine if your insulator was the best. You need to compare all six materials in order to determine if your hypothesis was correct. You will have 12 readings recorded.

4. Make a chart to represent the before and after temperatures for each insulator. Your chart must include your data and fit on the sticky note provided

3. Test your hypothesis. View the thermometers around the room to determine if the insulators you chose keep the temperature from fluctuating. You will do this for all six materials. You need to compare all six in order to determine if your hypothesis was correct.

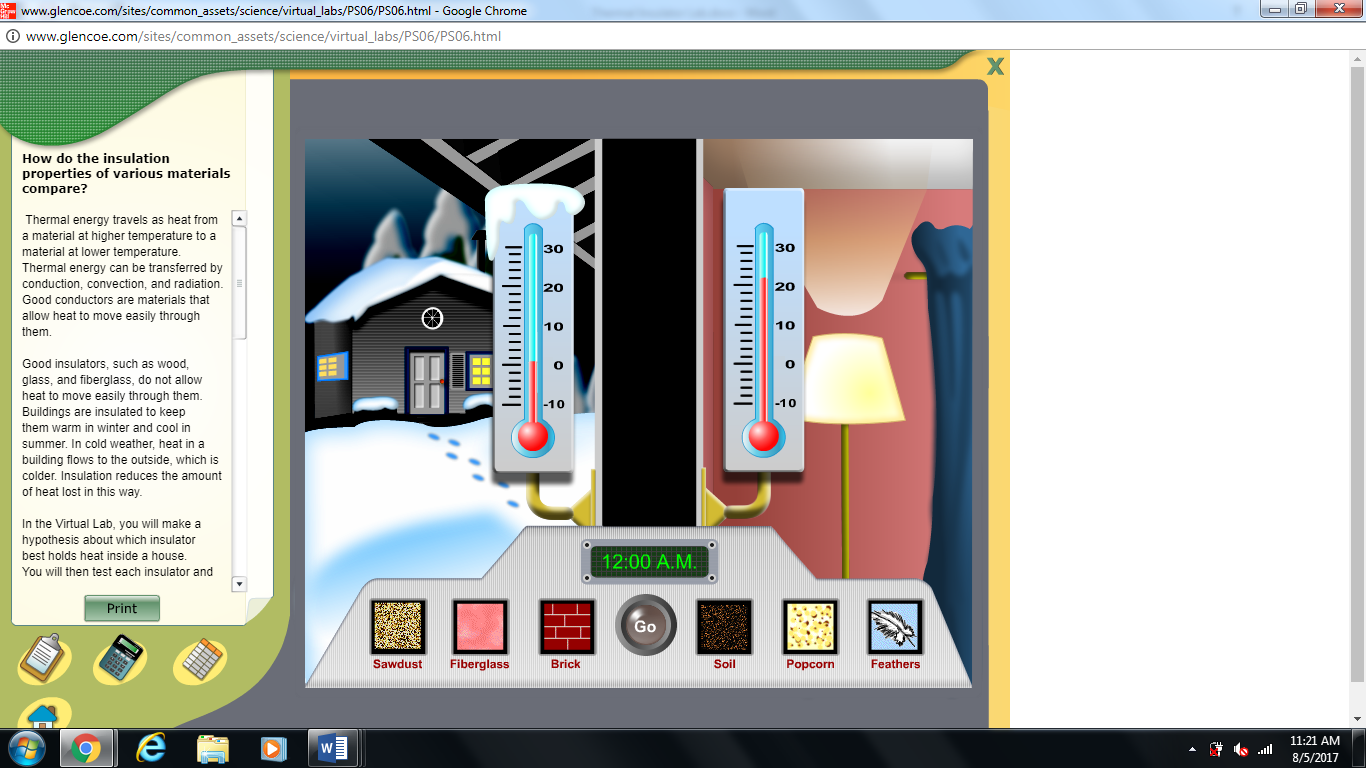
3. Test your hypothesis. View the thermometers around the room to determine if the insulators you chose keep the temperature from fluctuating. You will do this for all six materials. You need to compare all six in order to determine if your hypothesis was correct.

Record your data and make a chart of the before and after temperatures.



You will be determining which materials below can be placed between the outer and inner walls. You will choose three materials to investigate from the list below to form a hypothesis. You will have to get temperature readings for all materials to determine if your hypothesis was correct!

You will do this in groups of 2-4. The teacher will tell you how many people you need.



1. Place your group member’s names and group number here.
2. Hypothesize which materials are the best. Number them form 1-6.
3. Investigate your claim by walking around the room to determine which material is the best.
4. Record the data for each insulator. You will have two numbers. Before and after temperatures in your chart. Units are needed.
5. Graph your data in an appropriate graph. All labels are required.
6. Make a Key for your graph.
7. Explain your graph in 3-4 sentences. Analyze your data!
8. What two insulators should you use for the most efficient results? Which insulator surprised you, and why? If you wanted to insulate your house for the cheapest price which two materials should you use?

1

7

4

2

8

5

6

Answers

1. Fiberglass
2. Brick
3. Sawdust
4. Soil
5. Feathers
6. Popcorn