

## Overview

### Summary

# Materia, materia en todas partes

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**M**atter is anything that has mass and takes up space. Matter can exist in four states: solid, gas, liquid, and plasma. The properties of matter include mass, volume, and density. Each of these properties can be measured, which helps people describe and classify matter. Over time, scientists have learned about matter by conducting experiments. Scientists have learned that atoms are the building blocks of matter and that an element is a substance that is made of only one type of atom. Scientists have organized the elements in the Periodic Table of Elements based on the elements' atomic properties. Classifying matter in this way helps people understand the properties of elements and similarities in their structures.

### Science Background

**I**n this century many advancements have been made regarding our understanding of matter. Scientists have developed particle accelerators to learn more about atoms—the basic structures that make up all matter. Each year we are learning more about atoms and finding new ways to use physical and chemical changes to do work. As we learn more about matter, it is important to remember that our knowledge of matter has its roots in the past. Many men and women throughout history have influenced and expanded our understanding of the properties and structure of matter.

## Learning Objectives

### Science

- Explain how properties are used to classify and describe matter
- Identify tools used to measure properties
- Explain how matter can exist in different states: solid, liquid, gas, and plasma
- Compare chemical changes to physical changes in matter

- Describe how the periodic table organizes elements
- Recognize that atoms make up all living and nonliving things
- Differentiate atoms and compounds
- Identify scientists who have contributed to the field of chemistry

### Process Skills

- Skill Focus
- Experimenting
- Supporting Skills
- Observing
  - Communicating
  - Interpreting
  - Predicting

### Reading Skills

- Genre: Expository
- Skill Focus
- Identify main idea and details
  - Relate words
- Supporting Skills
- Compare and contrast
  - Summarize
  - Self-question

# Focus on Reading

## Before Reading

### Activate Prior Knowledge

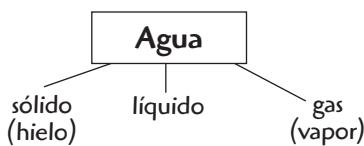
Direct students' attention to the title of the book, explaining: *La materia de verdad está en todas partes. La materia es todo lo que tenga masa y que ocupe espacio.* Many of the objects that students can see are solids, but matter can exist in the form of liquids, gases, and plasma, too. Discuss states of matter, using water as an example. Ask:

*¿En qué estados de la materia puede encontrarse el agua en tu casa?*

If necessary, ask probing questions such as:

*Por ejemplo, ¿en qué forma está el agua cuando la bebes? (liquid)*

Create a web based on students' responses.



Review the concept that matter is everywhere and can be in different forms. Then tell students: *El libro que van a leer mira de cerca a la materia. También explica cómo cambia y cómo se puede usar la materia.*

### Preview

Give students time to flip through the book, paying attention to chapter titles, photos, captions, and diagrams. Ask:

*Después de mirar las fotografías y leer los pies de fotografías, ¿qué temas crees que se incluirán en este libro?*

*¿Qué información proporciona la tabla en la página 12? ¿Qué debes hacer si no comprendes las palabras incluidas en una tabla?*

*¿Qué información puedes obtener de la línea cronológica en las páginas 20 y 21?*

### Set Purpose

Ask students: *¿Este libro les hace pensar en otro libro que*

*hayan leído?* Help students set a purpose for reading. Ask:

*¿Qué información deseas obtener al leer este libro?*

### Vocabulary Strategy: Relate Words

#### Activity Master, Page 5

Have students turn to page 7 in the student book. Read the first paragraph to the class. Point out the word *materia* and ask:

*¿Pueden mencionar otros ejemplos de materia basándose en la definición?*

Explain to students that the vocabulary words in the book all relate to matter in some way. Have students use *Materia, materia en todas partes*, the glossary, and a dictionary to write how each word relates to matter. Students will be using these words:

átomo  
estado  
gas  
líquido  
masa  
química  
volumen

## Correlation to National Standards

### Writing Skills

#### Writing Focus

- Write a report (expository)
- Prewrite

#### Supporting Skills

- Use an outline
- Conduct research

#### Viewing

- Analyze an image

### Science

- Scientific inquiry (K–4, 5–8)
- Properties of objects and materials (K–4)
- Properties and changes of properties in matter (5–8)
- Science and technology (K–4, 5–8)
- Science as a human endeavor (K–4, 5–8)
- Nature of science (K–4, 5–8)

### Reading/Language Arts

- Read to be informed
- Apply a wide range of strategies to comprehend and interpret texts
- Apply language structure and conventions
- Use the writing process
- Conduct research
- Use a variety of informational resources

## Focus on Reading (continued)

### During Reading

#### Read Strategically: Identify Main Idea and Details

##### Activity Master, Page 6

Assign each chapter of the book as independent reading. Have students use the Activity Master on page 6 as a study guide to help them identify main ideas and details of each chapter. On the master, students provide supporting details for the main ideas of Chapters 1 and 2. They write both the main idea and details for Chapter 3. Remind students that to find the main idea, they should ask, *¿De qué se trata este capítulo?* They might turn each main idea statement into a question and then read to find details to answer the question.

#### Strategy Tip: Self-question

Remind students to ask themselves questions as they read, especially if they are having difficulty understanding the text. For example, they might ask:

*¿Entiendo de qué se trata este libro principalmente?*

*¿Puedo identificar los estados de la materia?*

*¿Puedo explicar cómo pueden medirse las propiedades de la materia?*

*¿Puedo explicar la diferencia entre moléculas y átomos?*

*¿Cuál es la diferencia entre cambios químicos y cambios físicos?*

### After Reading

#### Responding

Initiate a class discussion to assess reading comprehension. Ask:

*¿Qué es la materia? (See pages 5–7 in the student book.)*

**(identify main idea and details)**

*¿Cuáles son los cuatro estados de la materia? Da un ejemplo de cada uno. (See pages 8–9.)*

**(compare and contrast)**

*¿Por qué los científicos miden la materia? (See page 10.)*

**(summarize)**

*¿Qué mide la densidad? (See page 12.)*

**(summarize)**

*¿Cómo se relacionan los elementos, los átomos y las moléculas? (See pages 16–17.)*

**(compare and contrast)**

*Da ejemplos de cambios químicos y físicos. ¿En qué se diferencian estos cambios de una reacción nuclear? (See pages 24–25.)*

**(summarize)**

*¿Por qué los científicos conducen experimentos? (See pages 26–27.)*

**(draw conclusions)**

#### Writing and Research: Write a Report

##### Activity Master, Page 7

Students can choose one scientist from the student book and write a report describing his or her life and contributions.

#### Communicating: Viewing

##### Analyze an image

Have students choose an image from the student book that relates to the content of their reports. Ask:

*¿Cuál es el mensaje o la idea principal de la imagen que has elegido? ¿Qué detalles ayudan a explicar este mensaje?*

*¿Cómo se relaciona la persona descrita en tu informe con la imagen que has elegido?*

*¿Qué título le darías a esta imagen?*

Students should

- ✓ state main ideas and details of the image
- ✓ respond to the message in an image
- ✓ relate the topic of their scientist reports to their images

# Extend and Assess

## Focus on Science

### Pensar como científico

Process Skill: Experimenting

Answers for page 27: 1. y 2.

*Las respuestas de los estudiantes deben corresponder a la información mostrada en la página 27.*

*3. Cinco 4. Los datos apoyan su conclusión.*

*Consúltalo: La sal ayuda a que las calles tengan menos hielo.*

*Hielo con sal. Las respuestas de los estudiantes variarán.*

### Experimenting

#### Activity Master, Page 8

Students use the Activity Master to choose a hypothesis and decide how they would conduct an experiment to test the hypothesis. While students will only plan the experiment for this activity, you might want them to actually conduct it if time permits and materials are available.

## Hands-on Science

**Summary** Students change matter from a liquid state to a solid state.

**Tips** Have students make sure all lids are closed tightly. Remind students to include the salt. The experiment will not work properly without the salt.

**Safety** Note Survey students for food allergies. If you approve, students without allergies may eat the ice cream. Students should clean up spills immediately to avoid slipping.

**Answers to Piensa** *Al principio del experimento, la materia estaba en estado líquido. Al final, la materia está en estado sólido. Se llevó a cabo un cambio físico. La leche y el jarabe cambiaron de estado, no de propiedades químicas.*

## Assessment Options

Use the following assessment options to assess students' understanding of *Materia, materia en todas partes*.

### Questions

Use the following questions during individual conferences or ask students to write the answers in their notebooks:

- 1** *¿Qué es un ejemplo de cada estado de la materia?*
- 2** *Explica la diferencia entre un cambio químico y un cambio físico. Da un ejemplo de ambos tipos de cambio.*
- 3** *¿Cuáles son algunas de las propiedades del oro?*
- 4** *¿Son hechos de compuestos la mayoría de los objetos del mundo? Explica.*
- 5** *¿Por qué es importante el hipótesis para un experimento?*

### Assessment Activity

Ask students to create a diagram that shows the relationship between matter, compounds, and elements. Students should include labels and captions to communicate their ideas. Students can use *Materia, materia en todas partes* and other resources to complete their diagrams.

Diagrams should

- ✓ clearly represent the relationship between all topics listed
- ✓ be well-organized and carefully prepared
- ✓ include a title
- ✓ use correct grammar and mechanics

## Cross-Curricular Connection

### Mathematics

Have students use the time line on pages 20–21 in the student book to figure out how many years have passed between the discovery of strontium and aluminum (35 years) and neon and americium (47 years).

## Home-School Connection

Students can explain to parents the difference between chemical and physical changes in matter. Then students and parents can predict which type of change is most common in their own homes. They can observe changes to matter in their homes over the course of one day, identifying each change as either physical or chemical. Then they can discuss whether or not their prediction was correct.

## Vocabulario: Relacionar las palabras

Las palabras que aparecen a continuación son de *Materia, materia en todas partes*. Cada palabra tiene algo que ver con lo que es la materia o cómo se mide la materia. Usa el glosario del libro del estudiante para verificar tu comprensión de cada palabra. Luego escribe una oración con cada palabra que demuestre cómo piensas que se relaciona con la materia.

Palabra	Significado	Mi oración
átomo		.....
estado		.....
gas		.....
líquido		.....
masa		.....
química		.....
volumen		.....

## Lectura: Identificar la idea principal y los detalles

La idea principal de un capítulo es de lo que trata principalmente el capítulo. Los detalles son hechos y ejemplos que explican más acerca de la idea principal. Termina la tabla con los detalles y las ideas principales.

**Capítulo 1** **Idea principal:** *La materia tiene propiedades y existe en diferentes estados.*

**Detalles**

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- 
- 

**Capítulo 2** **Idea principal:** *Toda la materia está hecha de átomos dispuestos de distintas maneras.*

**Detalles**

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- 
- 

**Capítulo 3** **Idea principal:**

**Detalles**

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- 
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## Escritura: Preescritura

### Escribir un informe

Escribirás un informe acerca de un científico de *Materia, materia en todas partes*. ¿A quién elegirás? Organiza tus ideas antes de escribir.

**Mi científico:** \_\_\_\_\_

**I. Infancia y educación**

**A.** \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Lo que el científico intentaba comprobar**

**A.** \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Científicos que han influido en el trabajo de esta persona**

**A.** \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Por qué el trabajo de este científico es importante**

**A.** \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Mis fuentes:**

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## Pensar como científico: Experimentando

Los científicos conducen experimentos para comprobar una idea o hipótesis. Usa la hipótesis que se proporciona a continuación o escribe tu propia hipótesis. Luego completa esta página para diseñar un experimento que probará la hipótesis.

**Hipótesis:** El volumen de una canica grande es mayor que el volumen de unas tijeras.

1. Enumera los materiales que necesitarás para tu experimento.

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2. Describe cada paso del experimento.

**Paso 1:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Paso 2:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Paso 3:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Paso 4:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Predice cuáles crees que serán los resultados del experimento.

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4. ¿Cómo puedes compartir o difundir tus resultados?

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5. En el reverso de esta página, dibuja cómo sería tu experimento cuando esté preparado.