

Which substances were the fastest and slowest at room temperature?

1. Fastest: Corn syrup
2. Slowest: Shampoo with sand
3. Your answer should cite the data from your class. Example: *I know room temperature corn syrup is the fastest because the average time it was ___ seconds, while the room temperature shampoo was ____....*

4. How did adding sand affect the viscosity of the liquid?

- Adding sand increases the viscosity of a liquid.
- Without sand, the room-temperature shampoo took ___ seconds to travel down the slope. With sand, it took ___ seconds to travel down the slope. Similarly, the room temperature corn syrup took.....

5. How did heating each liquid affect its viscosity?

- Heating each substance decreases the viscosity of each substance.
- At room-temperature the shampoo took ____ seconds to travel down the slope. Heated it took ____ seconds to travel down the slope. Similarly, the room temperature corn syrup took...

6. What is the connection between the viscosity of liquid and how that liquid flows?

- The flow of a liquid decreases as viscosity increases. The flow of a liquid increases as viscosity decreases.

7. Write a definition of the word
viscosity.

- Viscosity is a liquid's resistance to flow.
- **IT IS NOT** the thickness of a liquid.

8. What is the shape of a volcano that
forms from fast-flowing lava?

- A volcano that forms from fast-flowing lava will be wide and relatively flat.
- Examples of this include 1 (Mauna Loa), 6 (Volcan Darwin), and 4 (Isle San Martin).

9. What is the shape of a volcano made from viscous, slow-moving lava.

- A volcano that forms from viscous, slow-moving lava is tall and has a steeper slope.
- Examples of this include 2 (Mayon), 3 (Tolbachik), 5 (Kliuchevskoi), 7 (Parícutín), 8 (Wizard Island), and 9 (Mount Hood).