

Activity 4.4: Grading the Molecular Models for Ethanol Burning Worksheet

*This worksheet has “grading” in the title because at this point, students can be held accountable for correct answers. Level 4 (correct) responses to the questions are in **blue bold italics** below. There are also comments about common Level 2 and Level 3 responses to help you with grading and making decisions about what to emphasize in future lessons.*

Red italics suggest ways to grade student responses by giving them points for correct or partially correct answers. There are 21 points total on this worksheet.

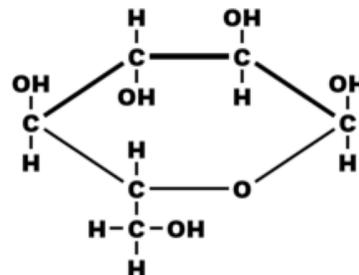
A. Introduction

There are many different kinds of alcohol. The most common is ethanol, which is the kind of alcohol in alcoholic drinks and in biofuels. (The next time you get gasoline, check the pump to see if it says “10% ethanol.”) Ethanol is a good fuel because it has **chemical energy** stored in its high-energy bonds: C-C and C-H bonds. When ethanol burns, it reacts with oxygen (O_2) in the air to produce carbon dioxide (CO_2) and water (H_2O). Since carbon dioxide and water have only low-energy bonds (C-O and H-O), the chemical energy is released as heat and light. Use the molecular models to show how this happens.

B. Using molecular models to show the chemical change

Work with your partner to make models of the reactant molecules: ethanol and oxygen. Using the models, show how chemical energy is stored in the high-energy bonds of ethanol.

- Make models of an ethanol molecule (C_2H_5OH) and oxygen molecules (O_2 , with a double bond). The air has lots of oxygen; make three O_2 molecules. Put these molecules on the *reactant* side of the *Molecular Models Placemat*.
- When you are finished creating the reactant molecules (O_2 and ethanol), put away all extra pieces that you didn't use from the molecule kit. This is an important step!
- Use twist ties to represent chemical energy. Put a twist tie around each high-energy bond (C-C and C-H bonds) in the ethanol molecule. Put the “Chemical Energy” card under the ethanol molecule to label the energy in the C-C and C-H bonds.
- Go to C. Complete the *reactants* section of the table (on the back of this paper) to keep track of atoms and energy.



Show how the atoms of the reactant molecules can recombine into product molecules—carbon dioxide and water—and show how chemical energy is released when this happens.

- Take the ethanol and oxygen molecules apart and recombine them into carbon dioxide (CO_2) and water (H_2O) molecules. Put these molecules on the *product* side of the *Molecular Models Placemat*. Answer these questions:
 - How many oxygen molecules reacted with 1 ethanol molecule? ***3*** *1 point*
 - How many carbon dioxide molecules were produced? ***2*** *1 point*
 - How many water molecules were produced? ***3*** *1 point*
- Energy lasts forever**, so move the twist ties to the *product* side of the *Molecular Models Placemat*. Carbon dioxide and water have only low-energy bonds (C-O and

H-O), so what forms does the chemical energy change into? (Re-read the introduction if you aren't sure.) Put the correct energy cards under the twist ties.

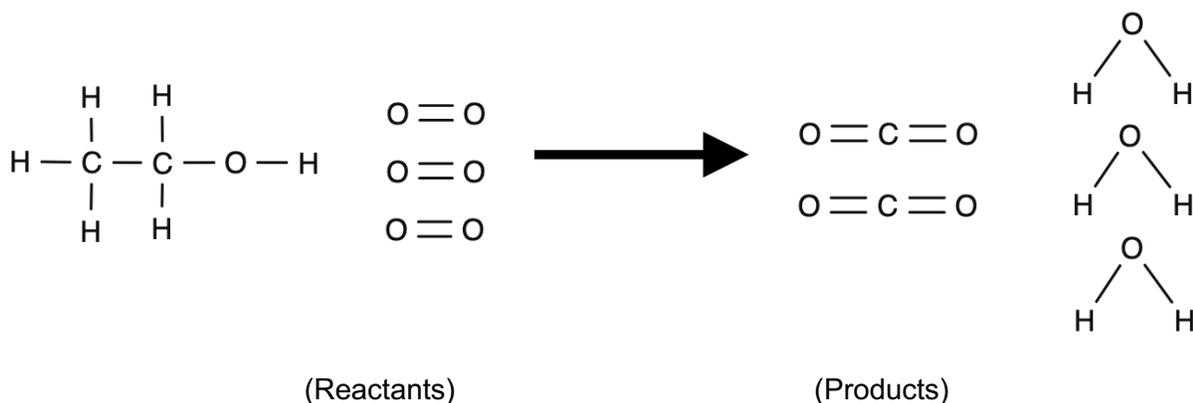
7. Go to C. Complete the *products* section of the table (on the back of this paper) to keep track of atoms and energy.

C. Atoms last forever! Energy lasts forever!

Account for all the atoms in your models.

Account for all the atoms in your models. Then answer the "Check Yourself" questions.

1 point for correct question, 6 points total



1. Circle all of the Carbon ATOMS in the reactants. How many are there? 2
2. Circle all of the Carbon ATOMS in the products. How many are there? 2
3. Underline all of the Hydrogen ATOMS in the reactants. How many are there? 6
4. Underline all of the Hydrogen ATOMS in the products. How many are there? 6
5. Put a square around all of the Oxygen ATOMS in the reactants. How many are there? 7
6. Put a square around all of the Oxygen ATOMS in the products. How many are there? 7

D. Energy lasts forever! Account for all the energy in your models.

1 point for each correct answer

4 points total

1. How many twist ties are there before the chemical change? 6
2. What form of energy is there before the chemical change? Chemical energy
3. How many twist ties are there after the chemical change? 6
4. What form of energy is there after the chemical change? Motion and heat energy

E. Check Yourself!

1. Did the number and type of atoms stay the same at the beginning and end of the chemical change? YES

1 point for correct answer

2. Did the number of twist ties (representing energy) stay the same at the beginning and end of the chemical change? **YES**

1 point for correct answer

3. Why do the numbers of atoms and twist ties have to stay the same?

Energy lasts forever

1 point for correct answer

F. Writing the chemical equation

Use the molecular formulas ($C_6H_{12}O_6$, O_2 , CO_2 , H_2O) and the yield sign (\rightarrow) to write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction:

_____ **$C_2H_5OH + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2CO_2 + 3H_2O$** _____

1 point for correct chemical equation