# DPTV's Digital Adventure <br> DIA Virtual Field Trip: Science at the Museum 

Title of Lesson: Candy Chromatography
Grade Level/Content Area: Grades 2+ Science and Art
Created by: Tiffany Stano
School/District: New Paradigm for Education-Detroit Edison Public School Academy
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l||}\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { Objective (Students will be able } \\ \text { to...) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Students will be able to determine what pigments are } \\ \text { present in Skittles and M\&Ms. }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Common Core State Standards } & \begin{array}{l}\text { CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.3.MD.B.4 Generate measurement } \\ \text { data by measuring lengths using rulers marked with halves } \\ \text { and fourths of an inch. } \\ \text { CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.4.MD.B.4: Make a line plot to }\end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{l}\text { display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit } \\ (1 / 2,1 / 4,1 / 8) . \\ \text { CCSS.MATH.CONTENT.5.MD.B.2: Make a line plot to } \\ \text { display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit } \\ (1 / 2,1 / 4,1 / 8) .\end{array} \\ \hline \text { Subject-Specific Standards } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Michigan Science Standards } \\ \text { K-2-ETS1-1 Ask questions, make observations, and gather } \\ \text { information about a situation people want to change to } \\ \text { define a simple problem that can be solved through the } \\ \text { development of a new or improved object or tool. }\end{array} \\ \text { 3-PS2-2 Make observations and/or measurements of an } \\ \text { object's motion to provide evidence that a pattern can be } \\ \text { used to predict future motion. } \\ \text { 3-5-ETS1-2 Generate and compare multiple possible } \\ \text { solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to } \\ \text { meet the criteria and constraints of the problem. } \\ 5-P S 1-3 ~ M a k e ~ o b s e r v a t i o n s ~ a n d ~ m e a s u r e m e n t s ~ t o ~ i d e n t i f y ~ \\ \text { materials based on their properties. } \\ \text { 3-5-ETS1-2 Generate and compare multiple possible }\end{array}\right\}$

|  | solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem. <br> MS-PS1-2 Analyze and interpret data on the properties of substances before and after the substances interact to determine if a chemical reaction has occurred. <br> MS-ETS1-3 Analyze data from tests to determine similarities and differences among several design solutions to identify the best characteristics of each that can be combined into a new solution to better meet the criteria for success. <br> Next Generation Science Standards: <br> HS-PS1-2: Construct and revise an explanation for the outcome of a simple chemical reaction based on the outermost electron states of atoms, trends in the periodic table and knowledge of the patterns of chemical properties. <br> HS-PS1-4: Develop a model to illustrate that the release or absorption of energy from a chemical reaction system depends on changes in total bond energy. <br> Michigan Art Standards <br> ART.VA.II.2.3 Understand and recognize how artists create and construct <br> multiple solutions to visual problems in artworks. <br> ART.VA.V.2.1 Describe how art is used in everyday life. <br> ART.VA.II.3.1 Apply materials and techniques to problem solve in the creation of art. <br> ART.VA.II.4.1 Synthesize the use of a variety of materials, techniques, <br> and processes to problem solve in the creation of art. ART.VA.II.5.1 Synthesize the knowledge of materials, techniques, and processes to create artwork. <br> ART.VA.II.6.1 Identify, design, and solve creative problems at a developing level. <br> ART.VA.II.7.1 Identify, design, and solve creative problems at an emerging level. <br> ART.VA.II.8.1 Effectively identify, design, and solve creative problems. |
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| Materials Required (Per student or student group) | 1. 2 green Skittles <br> 2. 2 green M\&Ms <br> 3. Aluminum foil <br> 4. Water <br> 5. Dropper <br> 6. Toothpicks |


|  | 7. Pencil <br> 8. $2+$ coffee filters <br> 9. Scissors <br> 10. Ruler <br> 11. Salt <br> 12. 2 tall clear cups <br> 13. Tape |
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| Technology Integration | Prehistoric Pigment: Raw to Ready: <br> http://dptv.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/c53a8293-cd24- <br> 4bd4-8704-4246e6d5b66d/bentley-chapter-6/ <br> A Peep for All Seasons: <br> http://dptv.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/fd7a75c6-3d88- <br> 4d52-acb0-4f5af0d1655b/fd7a75c6-3d88-4d52-acb0- <br> 4f5af0d1655b/ |
| Lesson Introduction/Hook | How are the color pigments in Skittles and M\&Ms different? |
| Lesson | 1. Cut the filter paper into strips that measure $6 \mathrm{~cm} \times 8$ cm with straight edges. <br> 2. Using a pencil, write M\&Ms on one strip and Skittles on the other. <br> 3. At the bottom of each strip, use a ruler to find the point 1 cm from the bottom of the paper. Make pencil dots at 2 cm and 4 cm across. <br> 4. Study the color of the green Skittle and the green M\&M. Record observations and make predictions. <br> 5. Cut out 2 small pieces of foil. <br> 6. Place 2 separate dots of water on top of each of the pieces of foil. <br> 7. Place a green $\mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{M}$ on each drop on one piece of foil. <br> 8. Place a green Skittle on each drop on the other piece of foil. <br> 9. Wait a minute for the candy color to seep into the water. <br> 10. Dip a toothpick into the pool of green M\&M dye. Touch it just above where you made a pencil dot at 2 cm on the filter strip labeled M\&M. <br> 11. Dab another dot at the 4 cm on the same green M\&M filter paper. <br> 12. Using another toothpick, dip into the pool of green Skittle dye. Touch it just above where you made a pencil dot at 2 cm on the filter strip labeled Skittles. |

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\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}\hline & \begin{array}{l}\text { 13. Dab another dot at the 4cm on the same green Skittle } \\
\text { filter paper. }\end{array} \\
\text { 14. Let the dots dry. This should take a minute or so. } \\
\text { 15. Repeat steps \#10-14 at least } 4 \text { times to saturate the } \\
\text { color, allowing it to dry between each application. }\end{array}
$$\right\} \begin{array}{l}16. While you are waiting, taste the green M\&M and <br>
green Skittle does the green color taste the same in <br>
both candies? <br>
17. Make a salt-water solution by combining 3 cups of <br>
water with 1/8 tsp of salt. <br>
18. Pour some salt solution into each of your glasses <br>

about 1 cm deep.\end{array}\right\}\)| 19. Hang each of your filter papers so it is just touching |
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| the edge of the water. Tape it in place to the side of |
| the glass. |

## Candy Chromatography Observations and Predictions

| Candy | Observation | Prediction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M\&Ms |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Skittles |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## Candy Chromatography Exit Ticket

The green M\&M had more prominent $\qquad$ colored
dye and the green Skittle had more prominent colored dye.

