LESSON 2

CAN SCIENCE SAVE THE CELL BLOCK?

RICHMOND CASTLE

ENGLISH HERITAGE

KS2







RECAP: WHAT DID WE FIND OUT?

The cell block at _____ Castle used to hold prisoners, including conscientious objectors during the _____ World War. Some people in the cells drew graffiti on the _____.

English Heritage needs to protect the graffiti. Dr Paul the conservation scientist asked us to help him find out why the _____ is flaking off the walls.



Choose from these key words:

dissolving, Richmond, salts, moisture, dissolve, First, walls, limewash





RECAP: WHAT DID WE FIND OUT?

He suggested that _____ in the limewashed walls are reacting with ______ in the cell block.

In our first experiment, we found out that salt reacts to moisture by _____. We concluded that moisture in the cell block would cause salts in the walls to _____.



Choose from these key words:

dissolving, Richmond, salts, moisture, dissolve, First, walls, limewash





We know that salts dissolve in moisture. However, on a warm or dry day, the cell block walls will dry out and the moisture will **evaporate**.

What happens to the salts when the moisture evaporates?

gas









Liquid

Ĭ ENGLISH HERITAGE EDUCATION **EXPERIMENT 2** WHAT HAPPENS TO THE SALTS WHEN MOISTURE **EVAPORATES**?



EXPERIMENT 2: EQUIPMENT AND METHOD

Equipment

- hairdryer
- Petri dish
- the beaker with your salt water solution from Lesson 1



Method

- Stir your salt water solution in the beaker to make sure the salt is dissolved.
- Pour some of the solution into a Petri dish.
- Heat the Petri dish gently with a hairdryer.
- Record what happens to the water and the salt on your worksheet.

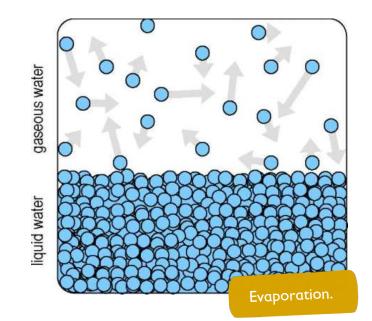






RESULTS: WHAT HAPPENED?

- When heated by the hairdryer the water evaporated and became water vapour.
- The salt did not evaporate. It was left behind, separated from the water.
- This is called separation.
- Without the water, the salt changed from a solution to salt crystals. This is crystallisation.









LOTTERY FUNDED

Once the salts are crystallised, they still absorb (soak up) moisture.

When something absorbs moisture, it is called hydration.

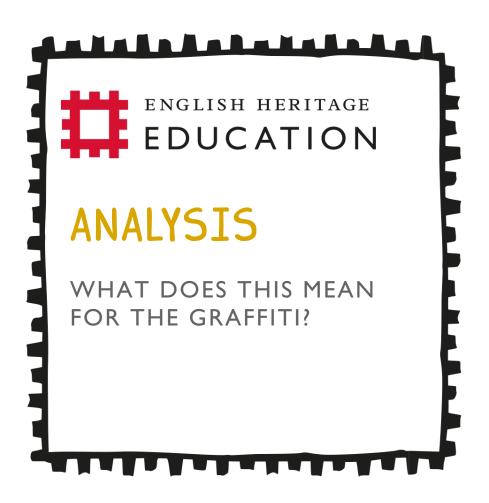




When the salts hydrate, they get larger and when the moisture dries out, they get smaller again. Hydration, and evaporation, cause the salts to change shape.









We have found out that when the amount of moisture changes, the salts in the limewashed walls will dissolve, crystallise and hydrate.

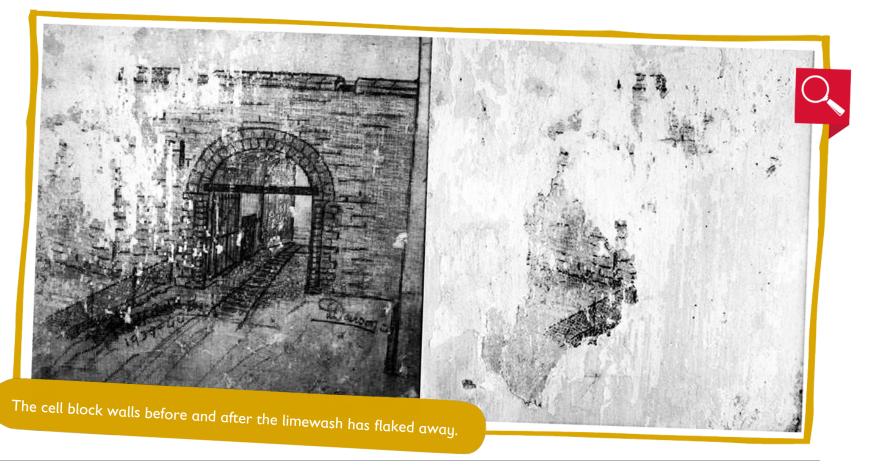






ANALYSIS

 When the salts in the limewashed walls of the cell block change shape, they cause the limewash to flake off.







ROLE PLAY

- In pairs, come up with a short role play of a news reporter interviewing Annie and asking her what is happening to the walls in the cell block.
- The interview should include a description of what is happening to the salts in the limewashed wall. Think about how Annie might feel about disappearing!
- Perform your role play to the class!











CONCLUSION

Changes in the amount of moisture in the cell block cause the salts in the walls to change shape and this causes the limewash in the walls to flake away, destroying the graffiti.

To protect the graffiti, we need to think about how to control the amount of moisture in the cell block.





Next lesson: What causes moisture levels in the cell block to change?



