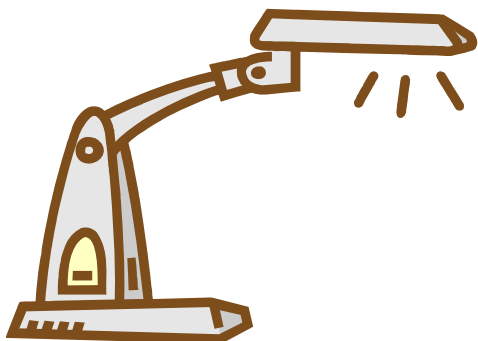


# MiSP Insolation Assessment L1

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Draw a line underneath the lamp picture below to show how you would place a thermometer so that its temperature would increase more than in any other position.



2. Use the results of the soil and water insolation experiment to explain how the sand and water temperatures would compare at 1:00 p.m. on a sunny summer day.

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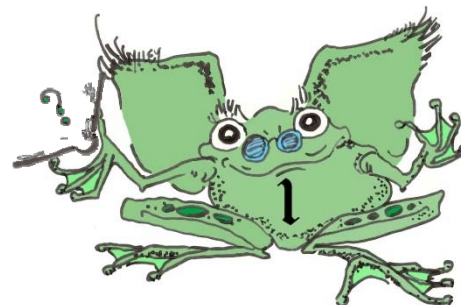
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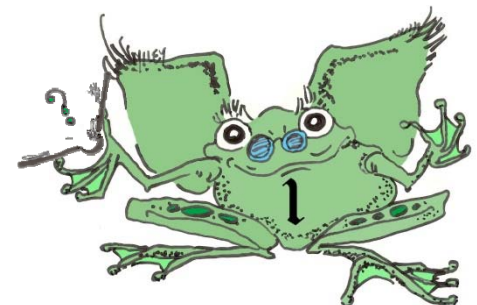


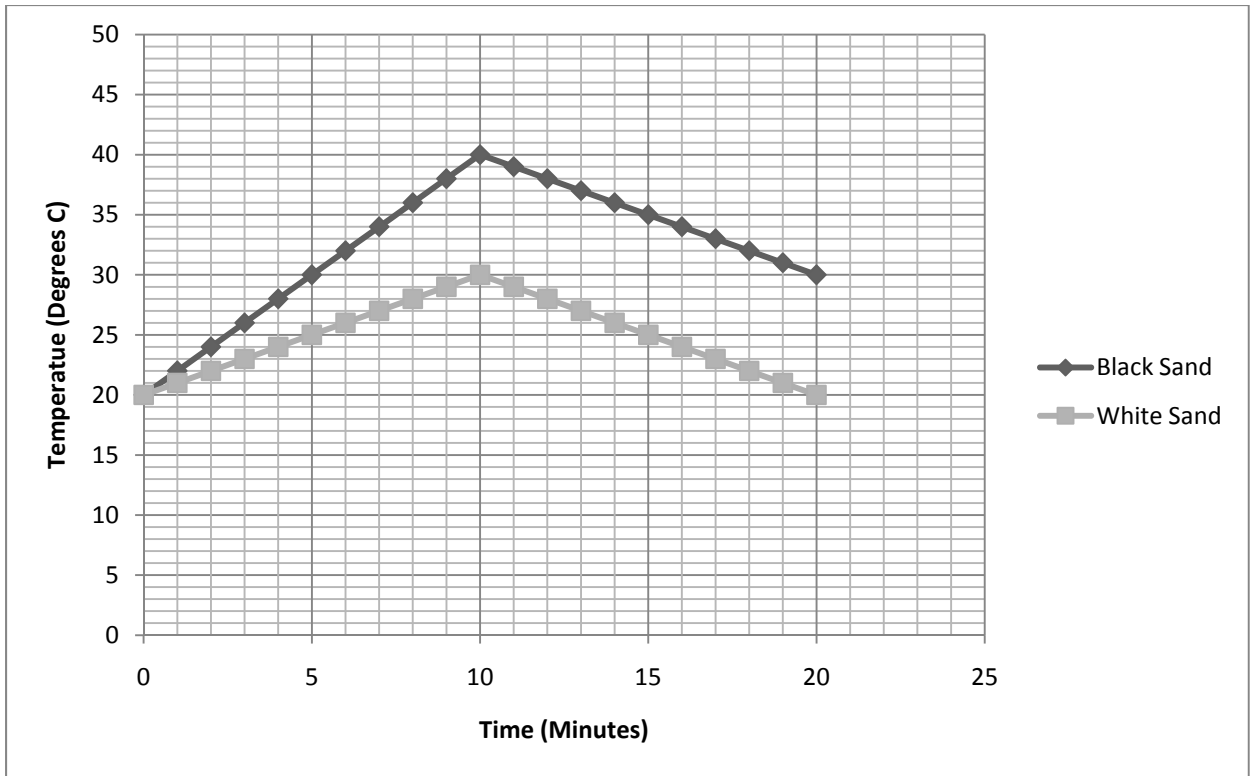
Students performed an experiment similar to the soil and water experiment that you did. They took two Styrofoam cups and placed black sand in one and an equal amount of white sand in the other. Calibrated thermometers were placed at the same depth, just underneath the sand in each cup. The initial temperatures were read and then a heat lamp was turned on for 10 minutes. After 10 minutes, the heat lamp was turned off and removed. Temperature readings were taken every minute.

Refer to the chart and the graph below to answer questions 3-10.

### Insolation of Black and White Sands

Time (minutes)	Black Sand Temp °C	White Sand Temp °C
0	20	20
1	22	21
2	24	22
3	26	23
4	28	24
5	30	25
6	32	26
7	34	27
8	36	28
9	38	29
10	40	30
11	39	29
12	38	28
13	37	27
14	36	26
15	35	25
16	34	24
17	33	23
18	32	22
19	31	21
20	30	20





3. Which sand's (black or white) temperature increased the most after 10 minutes?

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4. What happened to the two sand samples' temperatures when the light was turned off?

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5. If the light was NOT turned off after 10 minutes, what would the temperature of each sand sample be at 13 minutes?

Black sand \_\_\_\_\_

White sand \_\_\_\_\_

6. Which sand's (black or white) heating line (0 to 10 minutes) has a unit rate of change (slope) of  $+1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{minute}$ ?

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