ACTIVITY 1: AIR IS A SUBSTANCE

Objective 1 plastic bottle for the teacher		
Par • :	rapei 2 plastic cups per student 1 straw per student Water	
Procedure –	1. Form small balls of paper.	
Part 1	2. Place the plastic bottle horizontally in front of the face.	
(performed by	3. Put a small piece of paper in the mouth of the bottle.	
the teacher)	4. Blow to introduce the paper ball into the bottle.	
Questions –	Will I be able to put the paper ball inside the bottle with one blow?	
Part 1	Why doesn't the paper ball go into the bottle?	
Procedure –	The Greek physicist Empedocles demonstrated in 440 BC that air is a substance, so the bottle in the previous demonstration is not empty, but rather full of air. Now, each student will be able to repeat, with small changes, the experiment carried out by Empedocles to verify that air is a substance.	
Part 2		
(performed by students)	 Fill one of the glasses with water. Place your finger over one of the openings in the straw and place the other end in the water. Remove your finger from the opening and insert the straw again. 	

Complementary material

UNED. (2010, February 26). 19-02-2010. Ciencia en Acción XXXI - El experimento de Empédocles. El péndulo de Wiberforce [Video]. YouTube. Retrieved February 6, 2023, from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NGbw60ACXwk.

Students now have a general understanding of what it feels like to
work hard to get enough air into their lungs. Upon completing this
activity, students will begin to gain content knowledge about asthma
and other respiratory diseases such as pneumoconiosis.

Complementary material

- AirNow.gov, U.S. EPA. (n.d.). *Easy breathers. Air Quality Workshop for Teachers: A Toolkit for Facilitators.* Retrieved February 6, 2023, from https://www.airnow.gov/sites/default/files/2020-10/easy_breathers.pdf
- Curiosidades con Mike. (2017, May 31). ¿Fumas? Experimento Casero muestra Efecto en Pulmones [Video]. Retrieved February 6, 2023, from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DS8-dnc4-4M.