| Name: Y41 | Official Clase: Date | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Teacher | Period:Class: | | | | |
| Collision Theory | | | | | |
| YOYO: What must happen in order for a hockey player or a soccer player to score the winning goal? Write your answer in at least 2 complete sentences. | | | | | |
| The Control of the Co | | | | | |
| The concept of container of a suggestation and object of the container of | | | | | |
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Introduction: In the picture below, the baseball but represents Reactant A and the baseball represents Reactant B. A reaction will only be successful if the batter hits a homerun. If the batter does not hit a homerun, the reaction will be considered a failure. Now, read the four scenarios below and answer the key questions that follow.



Scenario 1: The pitcher throws a fastball down the middle of the plate. The batter takes a mighty swing and totally misses the ball. The umpire yells, "Strike one!"

Scenario 2: The pitcher throws an off-speed pitch and the batter checks his swing. The batter just barely makes contact with the ball and it dribbles down in front of the batter's feet into foul territory. The umpire yells, "Foul ball; strike two!"

Scenarie 3: The pitcher throws a curve ball that looks like it might catch the outside corner of the plate.

The batter swings with all his strength, but the bat grazes the underside of the ball and the ball skews off to the right, flying into the crowd. The umpire yells, "Foul ball, still two strikes!"

**Senario 4: The pitcher throws another fastball down the middle of the plate. The batter swings and wallops the ball high into the air and the ball clears the center field wall that reads 410 feet. The ump yells, "Homerun!"

| Name: | ILE' | Official Class: | Date: |
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| Teacher: | | Period: | Date: Class: |
| Questions: | | | |
| 1. Did a reaction | on take place between Reactant A | and Reactant B in Scena | riol? Why or why not? Explain |
| your reason | ning in terms of the <i>nature</i> of the col | llision. | |
| No- | there was no contact w | 1 reactants. | |
| 2. Did a reaction | on take place between Reactant A | and Reactant B in Scena | rio 2? Why or why not? Explain |
| | ning in terms of the nature of the col | | |
| 3. Did a reaction | wrong speed - not on take place between Reactant A ning in terms of the nature of the col | t (NOUS N (NCG) and Reactant B in Scenar Llision. | rio 3? Why or why not? Explain |
| 4. Did a reaction | on take place between Reactant A ning in terms of the nature of the collection of th | and Reactant B in Scenar | |
| LES: | - proper tries | | |
| 5 Ragad on tra | our responses to Questions 1-4 and y | our reasoning, what insig | tht has your team gained about |
| | | | |
| if e | ective collision? Effective collision) occur | a reaction can | progress torward. |
| 6. Based on yo | ur answer to Key Question 5, comp | lete the following stateme | ent: Collision theory states that a |
| | | | - |
| | - contact occurs | | |
| | - Contact occurs - Proper orientantion | (this is the o | un'merto |
| | (| | A |
| | - enough energy | rriany je | legents questions |