



SCIENCE DAY



Have a look at the different activities and choose some to complete.

Dissolving

Which solids dissolve in water?

You Will Need

- Water (hot and cold)
- Transparent Containers
- Substances to try and dissolve; sand, sugar, salt, coffee etc



Method

- 1 Add a teaspoon of whichever solid you are testing to a glass of cold water and a glass of hot water, stir and observe the difference.
- 2 Look to see if the solid dissolves in the hot water and cold water and if one is better than the other.
- 3 Can you design a chart to record your observation?

The Science Bit

Things like salt, sugar and coffee dissolve in water. They are soluble. They usually dissolve faster and better in hot water. Pepper and sand are insoluble, they will not dissolve even in hot water.

For Older Children

Everything is made of particles which are always moving. When a soluble solid (solute) is mixed with the right liquid (solvent), it forms a solution. This process is called dissolving.

Two things that affect the speed at which the solid dissolves are temperature and the size of the grains of the solid. Caster sugar which is made of fine particles will dissolve quickly, but bigger sugar particles will take longer.

Solids dissolve faster in hot water as in hot water the water molecules are moving faster, so bump into the solid more often which increases the rate of reaction.

Fireworks in a Glass

You Will Need

- Warm Water
- Oil*
- A Tall Glass
- Food Colouring



* Please dispose of oil safely and responsibly.

This is a very cool, simple and fun experiment, and also completely safe, just don't drink the water!

Method

- 1 Fill the tall glass with warm water.
- 2 Pour a small amount of oil into another container and add a few drops of food colouring.
- 3 Give it a good stir, if it doesn't mix, add a bit of water.
- 4 Pour the food colouring and oil mixture into the warm water and watch the fireworks!

The Science Bit

Oil and water don't mix. Also oil is less dense than water (meaning there is less of it in the same volume) and therefore floats on top of water in a nice layer. The food colouring we used was water based and therefore does not mix with the oil, instead it sinks through the oil into the water below. Since the addition of the colouring makes the food colouring heavier than the water, it sinks to the bottom leaving trails (resembling fireworks) as some of the colour diffuses into the water.

Fun with Density

You Will Need

- Honey
- Milk
- Water
- A Glass
- Vegetable oil*
- Food colourings
- Golden syrup
- Washing up liquid



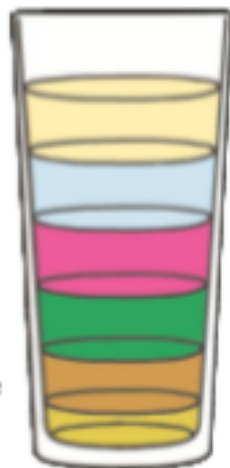
* Please dispose of oil safely and responsibly.

Density is a really tough concept to grasp. We confuse ourselves by referring to our weight all the time when we really mean our **mass**. **Mass** is effectively 'how much stuff' is there. **Density** is how much mass is in a volume (or space).

One way to illustrate density is to pour different liquids (which have different densities) on top of each other. The liquids with the greatest density sink to the bottom.

Method

- 1 Measure out the same volume of each of the liquids. Colour the water and the milk if you wish.
- 2 Starting from the bottom, pour in the honey. Make sure it goes into the middle of the glass and that you don't get any honey on the sides.
- 3 Slowly pour the golden syrup on top, followed by the washing up liquid.
- 4 Then add the milk, followed by the water.
- 5 Finally top with vegetable oil and admire your rainbow glass!



The Science Bit

Each of the liquids have a different mass of molecules or different numbers of parts squashed into the same volume of liquid, this makes them have different densities and therefore one can sit on top of the other – the more dense a liquid is the heavier it is.

Do you think you could float small objects on each of the different levels? We'd love to see a photo if you can.

Lava Lamp

You Will Need

- Water
- Vegetable Oil*
- A Clear Plastic Bottle or Jar
- Food Colouring
- Effervescent Tablets



* Please dispose of oil safely and responsibly.

Method

- 1 Fill the bottle or jar a quarter full with water.
- 2 Top up, almost to the top with the vegetable oil
- 3 They should separate into two layers, water at the bottom and oil sitting on top.
- 4 Add about 6-8 drops of food colouring once the oil and water separate.
- 5 The colour will mix with the water at the bottom.
- 6 Pop in half an effervescent tablets and watch the bubbles form. Add more effervescent tablets bit by bit to keep the bubbles rising and falling.

The Science Bit

Firstly water and oil will not mix – this is because we say that water is a polar molecule – its structure means that it has a positive charge one end and a negative charge the other. Water molecules stick together because the positive end of one water molecule is attracted to the negative end of another. Oil molecule structure is different – it is non polar, meaning that its charge is more evenly spread out, so the oil is not attracted to water – in fact we call it hydrophobic (water fearing) so it tries to get as far away from water as possible and will not mix. The reason that oil rests on top of the water rather than underneath is because it has a different density to water.

As the effervescent tablets is added (this is made of citric acid and sodium bicarbonate) it reacts with the water and form carbon dioxide gas and sodium citrate. It is the carbon dioxide bubbles that carry the coloured water to the top.

Starters for STEM



Starters for STEM are 10 activities that parents can use at home to help children develop their science, technology, engineering and maths skills. These activities are easy to resource and provide children with the stimulus to talk about the world around them. If you see a link, you can explore how to extend these activities, you will need to sign up, for free, to access these materials. Don't forget to share your work on social media **#ScienceFromHome**

Fantastic fruits,

Collect a selection of fruits. Are they all the same? Do you know what they look like inside?

Look inside—what patterns do you notice?

www.stem.org.uk/rx64k

Garden/home treasure hunt

Create a rainbow collage by collecting coloured materials from your garden or home.

www.stem.org.uk/rx33ho

What's in your house?

Find 5 things in your house. What are they made from?

Can you name the properties of the different materials?

www.stem.org.uk/rxg2rt

Growing plants from the things you throw away

Collect the seeds from the fruit that you eat. Including tomatoes and squash.

Do they all look the same? Plant them and observe how they grow.

www.stem.org.uk/rx32mj

Imagine what your life would be like without plastic

Write a story or create a comic strip for 'a life without plastic'.

Are all plastics the same? Do they all float

www.stem.org.uk/rx355t

How does our body work?

Go outside and use chalk to draw around someone's body.

Can you draw what is inside your body? What does each part do?

www.stem.org.uk/rx34f3

Spooky sounds

Sit quietly for 60 seconds, make a list of everything you can hear. Try this in different places, indoors, outdoor or even in the bath.

What do you think it would sound like in space?

www.stem.org.uk/rxzum

Excellent electricity

Make a list using words/drawings to find all the things in your home that use electricity.

If you could keep only one item which would it be? Why?

www.stem.org.uk/rxxxr

Fun with flight

Design and make a paper aeroplane that will travel the furthest.

Does changing your design make it go further?

www.stem.org.uk/rxfjy7

Who would live in a house like this?

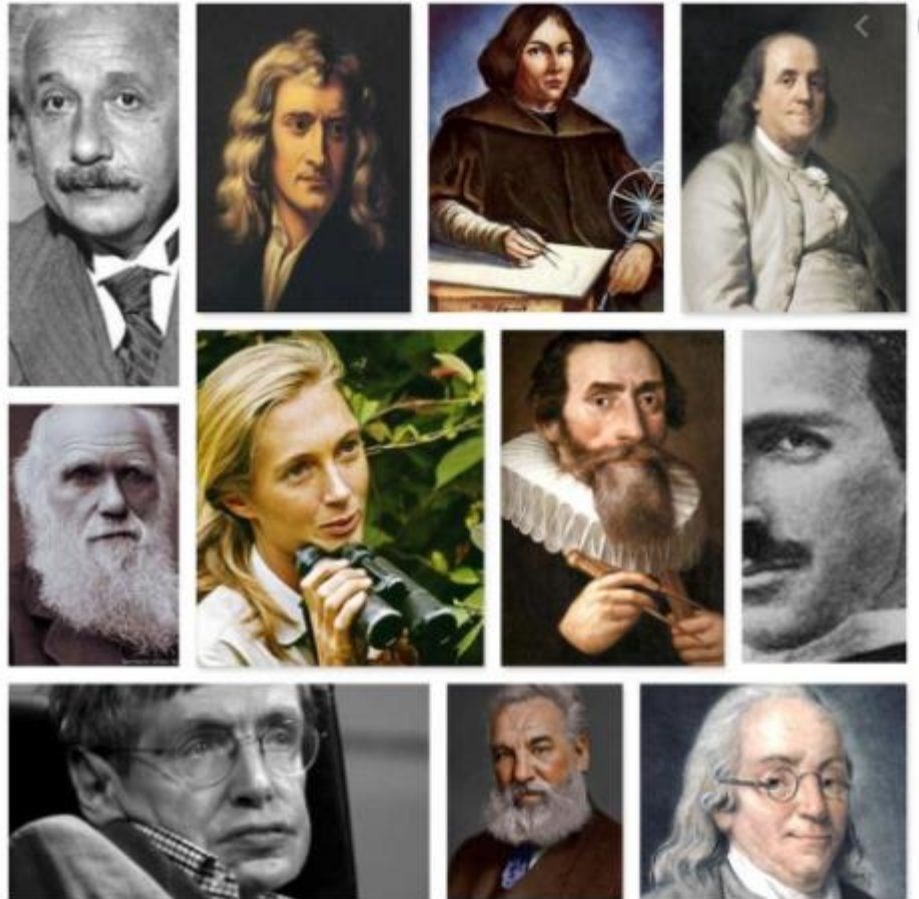
Design a creature that would live in the boot of your car, or the bottom of your bag.

What special adaptations/characteristics would it have?

www.stem.org.uk/rxg7nj

Famous Scientists

- Choose a scientist that you would like to find out about. When and where did they live? What did they achieve?



Science at work



- Interview a family member. How do they use Science in their job? How do they use Science in their everyday life?

Light & Shadow



Shadow Science

What causes shadows?

Using chalk, draw around your shadow outside. How does your shadow change throughout the day?

Why does your shadow change?

Shadow Science



Can you create a shadow puppet?



Maddie Moate ✓

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- Watch a Maddie Moate film on YouTube.
- What can you discover?

The Solar System

- Follow the link below – what can you find out about the Solar System? You could choose a planet or an astronaut to learn about.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zk7fy9q>



Science KS1 / KS2: The Great British Year

BBC Teach > Primary Resources > Science KS1 / Science KS2

A series of spectacular clips exploring British plants, animals and landscapes throughout the four seasons of the year.

These clips are taken from the original BBC series, Great British Year

They include :

- Winter: how animals find food to eat in the winter, and how humans can help them
- Autumn: how animals store food, migrate and hibernate
- Spring: How native birds display seasonal behaviour and how plants burst into leaf
- Summer: How farmers need good weather to harvest crops
- How fallen leaves are broken down by worms, fungi and slime molds
- What it takes to raise a baby bird and how male birds sing to attract a partner



- Follow the link. What can you find out about Summer plants? You could go on a walk and see how many plants you can identify, plant some flowers in your garden or create a plant factsheet.
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks1-ks2-the-great-british-year/zmcqf4j>