

Fun activities to do with an adult!

Ice Fishing

Materials:

- Small paper cups, bowl or an ice cube tray
- Glass of water
- String (yarn or kite sting works great)
- Small stick
- Salt

Instructions:

1. Fill the cup or tray up with water and place it in the freezer. You can also use ice cubes from your freezer and skip this step.
2. When the water is frozen, remove the ice from the cup or tray.
3. Put the ice in the glass or bowl of water. The cube will bob up and down in the water and then float on the top.
4. Place one end of the string from the fishing pole on top of the ice cube and sprinkle salt on the ice where the string is touching. Watch as the water melts slightly and refreezes.
5. After about 10 seconds, carefully lift the ice cube out of the water with the fishing pole. You caught a fish (ice)!



Challenge yourself to see how many you can catch or have a competition with your family members. Who can catch the most Ice-Fish?

Make your own Play Doh

Play Doh is pretty simple to make your own. All you need is:

2 cups of plain flour
1 cup of salt
1 tablespoon of oil
half to 1 cup of cold water

2 drops of liquid food colouring

Mix the flour and salt then add the water, oil and food colouring.

Knead the mixture well, adding a little more flour if the consistency is too wet.

You are now ready to create whatever you want to.

Share your creations with your teachers on class dojo

Storm in a Glass



Materials

- Shaving cream
- A large glass
- water
- Food coloring
- A spoon

Instructions:

1. Fill the glass 1/2 full with water
2. Spray some shaving cream on top of the water to fill the glass to $\frac{3}{4}$ full.
3. Use your finger or a spoon to spread the shaving cream evenly over the top of the water. The top of the shaving cream should be flat.
4. Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ -cup water with 10 drops of food coloring in a separate container. Gently add the colored water, spoonful by spoonful, to the top of the shaving cream. When it gets too heavy, watch it storm!

Here's the science bit: how does it work?

Clouds in the sky hold onto water. They can hold millions of gallons! The layer of shaving cream is our pretend cloud in this experiment. The shaving cream layer can also hold onto water. Clouds can't keep storing more and more water forever, eventually they get too heavy. When that happens, the water falls out (precipitates) as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.

How to make a Volcano

Materials:

- 10 ml of washing up liquid
- 100 ml of cold water
- 400 ml of white vinegar
- Food colouring
- Baking soda slurry (fill a cup about $\frac{1}{2}$ with baking soda, then fill the rest of the way with water)
- Empty 2 litre soda bottle



Instructions:

NOTE: This should be done outside due to the mess.

1. Combine the vinegar, water, washing up liquid and 2 drops of food colouring into the empty soda bottle.
2. Use a spoon to mix the baking soda slurry until it is all a liquid.
3. Eruption time! ... Pour the baking soda slurry into the soda bottle quickly and step back!

Now for the science; how it Works:

A chemical reaction between vinegar and baking soda creates a gas called carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is the same type of gas used to make the carbonation in sodas. What happens if you shake up a soda? The gas gets very excited and tries to spread out. There is not enough room in the bottle for the gas to spread out so it leaves through the opening very quickly, causing an eruption!

Paper Hovercrafts

[WATCH SCIENTIST JOE PERFORM THIS EXPERIMENT HERE!](#)

Materials: Square Paper



Instructions:

1. Start by folding the square in half corner to corner to make a triangle.



2. Fold that triangle in half corner to corner to form a smaller triangle.



3. Unfold the previous fold to get the larger triangle. Fold the edges of the triangle into the newly-made crease to form a kite shape.



4. Fold the inside edges of the kite shape toward the outside edges as shown.



5. Turn the paper upside down and blow gently into the open end. Your hovercraft should zoom away!



Water Fireworks

Materials:

- Water
- Oil
- Food Colouring (Any colour of your choosing)
- 450ml (16 oz.) clear glass
- Another 450ml (16 oz). clear glass
- A Fork



Instructions:

1. Fill the tall glass almost to the top with room-temperature water.
2. Pour 2 tablespoons of oil into the other glass.
3. Add 2 drops of food colouring to the glass with the oil.
4. Stir the oil into the food colouring using a fork. Stop once you break the food coloring into smaller drops.
5. Pour the oil and colouring mixture into the tall glass.
6. Now watch! The food colouring will slowly sink in the glass, with each droplet expanding outwards as it falls. Looks like fireworks! Right?

Rain, Rain, Don't Go Away Rain Gauge



Materials:

- 2 litre plastic bottle
- Scissors
- Duct tape
- Sand or soil
- Sharpie Marker
- Ruler

Instructions:

1. Empty and wash out the 2 litre bottle so it's nice and clean.
2. Take the scissors and cut off the spout top right where the taper or curve begins.
3. Fill bottom of the bottle with 2cm of sand or soil. This will keep the bottle from falling over on those windy days.
4. Pour in just enough water so you can see the water level above the sand. Yes, your sand will be wet! This is called your saturation point.
5. Use the Sharpie Marker to draw a line at the saturation point above the sand. Next to the line write "starting point".
6. Line the ruler up (from the starting/saturation point) and draw a line for every inch up to the top of the bottle.
7. Take the top "cut off" spout portion of the bottle and flip it upside down. Insert it into the bottle and use some duct tape to secure it. This part will help catch and collect the rainfall by funneling into your bottle.
8. Now it's time to find a good place for your rain gauge outside and record your rain data.

DNA Detectives

1. Unscramble each of the clue words.
2. Take the letters that appear in boxes and unscramble them for the final message

DAN	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
NEEGS	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
RINETHI	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
MANUH	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
LAMNAI	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
LIXHE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
NRAETP	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
LDCIH	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

F O

V **G S** .

DNA DETECTIVES ANSWERS

DNA is found in all living things

DAN

NEEGS

RINETHI

MANUH

LAMNAI

LIXHE

NRAETP

LDCIH

DNA

GENES

INHERIT

HUMAN

ANIMAL

HELIX

PARENT

CHILD