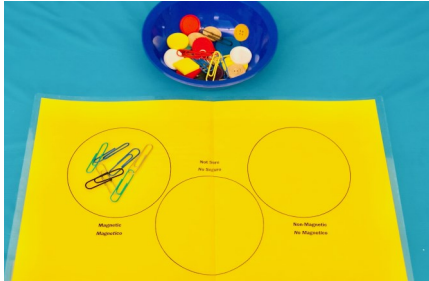


What Is Magnetic?

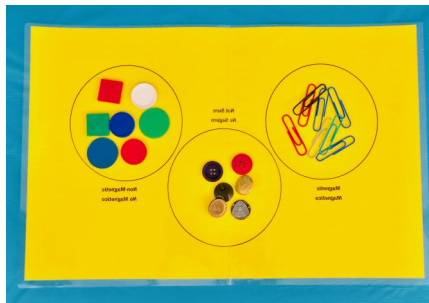
What's the Big Idea?

Find objects that a magnetic wand can pick up.

What to do



1. Look at the objects in front of you and separate the ones that you think will be picked up by the magnetic wand into one pile.



2. Put the objects you **do not think** or you are **not sure** will be picked up in two different piles.



3. Use the magnetic wand to test which objects are magnetic and which are not? Did you guess correctly?

Did You Know?

A magnet is surrounded by a magnetic field. You cannot see it, but this field is where the magnetic force is found. Each magnet has a north pole and a south pole. The force is always strongest at the poles. There is a select group of metals—such as nickel, iron, and steel,—that respond to magnetic fields. The makeup of these metals allows them to cling to the magnet. Non-metallic objects like plastic are not attracted to a magnet.

Water Drop Art

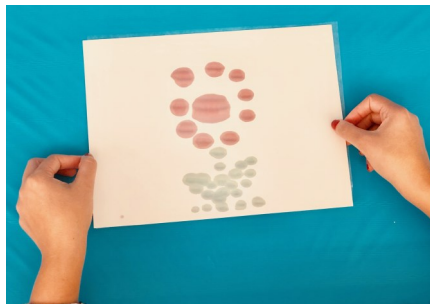
What's the Big Idea?

Learn about surface tension by creating a picture using drops of colored water.

What to do



1. Using a dropper and colored water, gently release color drops onto wax paper to create a shape or picture of your preference.



2. When your masterpiece is finished, lay a sheet of construction paper directly on top.



3. Wait about 20 seconds to allow the paper to absorb the colors and see what happens when the water hits the construction paper.

Did You Know?

Adhesion and cohesion are important water properties that affects how water works everywhere, from plant leaves to your own body. Have you ever seen little balls of water on pieces of grass? The water drop is composed of water molecules that like to stick together, an example of the property of cohesion and the water drop is stuck to the grass which is an example of the property of adhesion. Cohesion makes a water drop a drop.

Nature Detective

What's the Big Idea?

Make a magnifying glass to explore the natural world around you.

What to do



1. Take two paper circle frames and decorate them using markers and stickers.



2. Place two transparency sheets between both circle frames, staple them together, and insert a popsicle stick.



3. With your magnifying glass explore the bugs and arachnids, and use the critter chart to record how many you find.

Did You Know?

Children enjoy being outdoors and learn through exploring and observing nature. Encourage your child to become a nature detective by using their senses while they explore. For example they can use their sense of smell with flowers, their sense of hearing with bird sounds, sense of touch to feel how soft or rough a leaf or a rock might be, and sense of sight to spy the smallest bug.

What's the Big Idea?

Does Your Nose Know?

Solve the mystery inside the shakers using just your sense of smell.

What to do



1. Take the Mystery Shaker and try to find out what is inside using just your sense of smell.



2. Using the “Does Your Nose Know” check list, answer questions of what you smell inside the Mystery Shaker.



3. Write down what you think is in the shaker and compare your guess with the right answer placed on the bottom of the shaker.

Did You Know?

Humans being intuitively use their five senses (sight, smell, touch, hearing, and taste) to gather and respond to information about their environment which aids their survival. Exploring the senses in a scientific way helps kids begin to build skills of making observations and drawing conclusions. The sense of smell helps enjoy flowers, warns of dangers, and sharpens the awareness of surroundings. Humans have a sense of smell less developed than most animals, but they are very sensitive to odors.

Invent - A - Color

What's the Big Idea?

Experiment how to make a new color and name it as you prefer.

What to do



1. Use the different paint bottles to add drops of paint into an empty cup and keep track of how many drops of each color you use.



2. Mix the paint with a stick until you don't see any swirls of the original colors.



3. Name your new color and paint a picture with it. Talk about the color you created. If you want make another new color.

Did You Know?

While many familiar inventions are mechanical, some are artistic. Art requires the same creativity, problem solving, and critical thinking that are used in the engineering and technology related fields. With color mixing activities children use mathematical concepts such as more and less, and devise ways to measure how much paint they add. Also they experiment the cause and effect of color mixing.