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COVID-19 forces families to transform kitchens into science labs, as kids cook up mind-blowing science experiments, at home. If you are having trouble adapting to this unique way of educating kids, you’re not alone. Here are my top tips for getting kids “Hooked on Science” at home.

- Keep it simple!
- Strategically pick experiments, which use ingredients from around the house.
- Encourage kids to explore, on their own, understanding it’s okay if the experiment does not go as expected.
MATTER is anything that has mass and takes up space. Mass is the amount of matter in an object. Different kinds of matter exist and can be either solid or liquid, depending on temperature.

Matter of any type can be subdivided into particles or pieces too small to see, but even then, the matter still exists and can be detected by other means. An ATOM is the smallest unit of matter. When you combine two or more atoms you get a MOLECULE.

Matter can be described and classified by its observable properties. Measurements of a variety of properties can be used to identify matter. Different properties are suited to different purposes.
SCIENCE BACKGROUND
Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space. Different kinds of matter exist and many of them can be either solid or liquid, depending on temperature. Matter can be described and classified by its observable properties. Measurements of a variety of properties can be used to identify matter. Different properties are suited to different purposes.

I CAN STATEMENT
- I can plan and conduct an investigation to describe and classify different kinds of materials by their observable properties.
- I can make observations and measurements to identify materials based on their properties.

NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS CONNECTION
2 – Structure and Properties of Matter
5 – Structure and Properties of Matter
Scale, Proportion, and Quantity

STRAW WORM

SCIENCE SAFETY
PLEASE follow these safety precautions when doing any science experiment.

- ALWAYS have an adult present.
- ALWAYS wear the correct safety gear while doing any experiment.
- NEVER eat or drink anything while doing any experiment.
- REMEMBER experiments may require marbles, small balls, balloons, and other small parts. Those objects could become a CHOKING HAZARD. Adults are to perform those experiments using these objects. Any child can choke or suffocate on uninflated or broken balloons. Keep uninflated or broken balloons away from children.

INGREDIENTS
- Straw with Paper Wrapper
- Water

INSTRUCTIONS
STEP 1: Using your fingers, completely scrunch the wrapper to the end of the straw.
STEP 2: Remove the scrunched up wrapper and place it on a flat surface. Describe the scrunched up wrapper by its observable properties. Using a ruler, measure the length of the scrunched up wrapper. Record the length of the scrunched up wrapper on a piece of paper.
STEP 3: Using the straw and your finger, slowly add a few drops of water to the scrunched up wrapper and observe. Describe the scrunched up wrapper by its observable properties. Using a ruler, measure the length of the scrunched up wrapper. Record the length of the scrunched up wrapper on a piece of paper. Using these measurements, identify the scrunched up wrapper based on its properties.

EXPLANATION
Each time you added a drop of water, the paper absorbed the water, causing the scrunched up wrapper to look like it is moving on the flat surface.
SCIENCE BACKGROUND

Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space. Different kinds of matter exist and many of them can be either solid or liquid, depending on temperature. Matter can be described and classified by its observable properties. Matter of any type can be subdivided into particles that are too small to see, but even then, the matter still exists and can be detected by other means. An atom is the smallest particle of an element that still has all the properties of that element. A molecule is two or more atoms chemically bonded together. A polymer is a chemical compound made by linking smaller molecules in a long, repeating chain.

I CAN STATEMENT

- I can plan and conduct an investigation to describe and classify different kinds of materials by their observable properties.
- I can develop a model to describe that matter is made of particles too small to be seen.

NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS CONNECTION

2 – Structure and Properties of Matter I
5 – Structure and Properties of Matter I
Scale, Proportion, and Quantity

LEAKPROOF BAG

SCIENCE SAFETY

PLEASE follow these safety precautions when doing any science experiment.

- ALWAYS have an adult present.
- ALWAYS wear the correct safety gear while doing any experiment.
- NEVER eat or drink anything while doing any experiment.
- REMEMBER experiments may require marbles, small balls, balloons, and other small parts. Those objects could become a CHOKING HAZARD. Adults are to perform those experiments using these objects. Any child can choke or suffocate on uninflated or broken balloons. Keep uninflated or broken balloons away from children.

INGREDIENTS

- Several Round Sharp Pencils
- Water
- Resealable Storage Bag

INSTRUCTIONS

STEP 1: Fill the resealable storage bag with water. Describe the resealable storage bag by its observable properties.

STEP 2: Gently push the round sharp pencils through the bag. What happens? Explain how pushing the round sharp pencils through the resealable storage bag can be used as a model to describe how matter is made up of particles too small to be seen.

EXPLANATION

The bag is made of polymers. Polymers are long, repeating chains of molecules. When the sharp pencils are pushed through the bag, these chains of molecules seal up around the pencil, preventing the water from leaking out of the bag.
DATA ANALYSIS

Scientists organize data in tables, which allows them to compare information. Graphs are used to help you clearly picture the information. The most common graphs are bar, line, and circle.

**BAR GRAPHS**
Bar graphs are used to display groups of data using rectangular bars, plotted vertically or horizontally, with heights or lengths equal to the values they represent.

**LINE GRAPHS**
Line graphs are used to display continuous data over a period of time.
CIRCLE GRAPHS
Circle graphs or pie charts look like a sliced pizza. They are used to show a relationship of pieces to a whole. A circle graphs allows you to quickly see which piece is the biggest or contains the most data.
Searching for resources as you adventure into the world of virtual learning? If so, Hooked on Science offers these FREE at home science resources.

- **HOOKED ON SCIENCE WEBSITE**
  - [https://www.hookedonscience.org/](https://www.hookedonscience.org/)

- **HOOKED ON SCIENCE ON-THE-GO**
  - [https://hookedonscience.jwpapp.com/](https://hookedonscience.jwpapp.com/)

- **HOOKED ON SCIENCE FACEBOOK**
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Science is Awesome!