

# WeeMan Science Experiments

## Where Does Salt Come From?

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# Ice, Ice Baby!

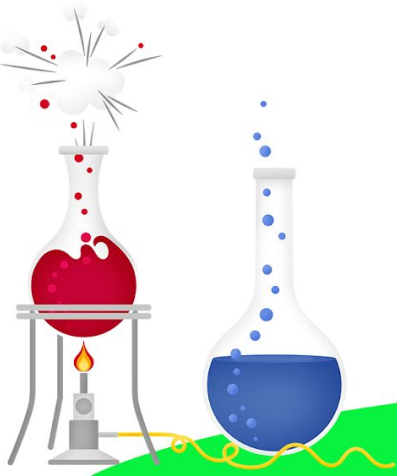


## Materials:

- Styrofoam cups
- Salt
- Ice cubes

## Directions:

- 1. Measure 1 cup of cold water into each of the Styrofoam cups. Measure 1 tbsp. of salt into 1 cup, then mix well with spoon. Leave the other cup alone, not adding anything to it.**
- 2. Put both cups in the freezer for approx. 15 minutes.**
- 3. Pass a small plastic bowl to each child. You might want to make some ice cubes ahead of time and put them in a ziploc freezer bag. Try to give each student at least two ice cubes for each bowl.**
- 4. Have each child lightly sprinkle salt on the ice cubes and watch them melt. The reason is that salt lowers the freezing point of water. It will freeze, but it has to be colder than the freezing point of fresh water. Ask the students or help write down what they saw and observed so far.**



## Growing Gummy Bears

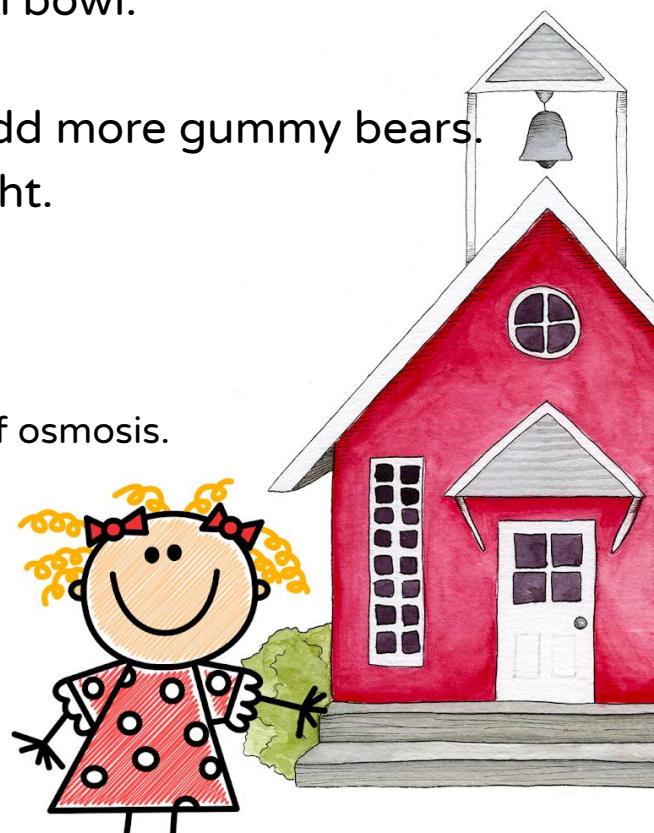
### Materials:

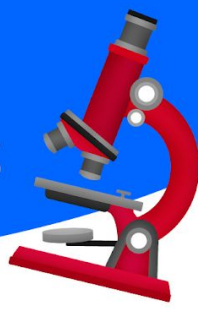
- 2 small bowls
- Water
- Boiling water
- Salt
- Gummy bears
- Vinegar (optional)

### Directions:

1. Dissolve salt (as much as will dissolve) in boiling water.
2. Cool (in fridge if possible) until it is cold enough it won't melt gummy bears.
3. Once salt water is cooled, fill one bowl.
4. Fill second bowl with tap water.
5. Put similar-sized gummy bears in each bowl.
6. Save some gummy bears for controls.
7. Can place vinegar in a 3rd bowl and add more gummy bears.
8. Allow to soak several hours or overnight.
9. Make predictions
10. Compare sizes.

\*Works through a process of osmosis.





## Floating on Salt

### Materials:

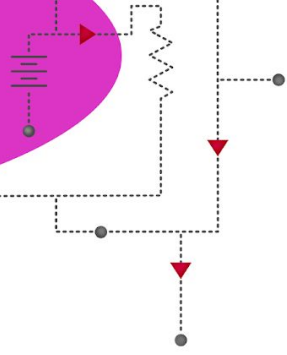
- Apple, different sizes of balls, marble, an egg, rock.
- Bowls with water
- salt

### Directions:

1. Give the students some bowls that hold at least 2 cups of water. Make sure you have enough salt boxes for everyone to share and participate in the experiment.
2. Fill every bowl with 2 cups of cold water.
3. Provide each child with an egg, marble, apple, a rock. They will add salt to the bowl one teaspoon at a time to find out how much salt is needed to make the object float.
4. Tell them to write their observations of the experiment on a piece of paper. Ask the children to record how many teaspoons of salt it takes to make each item float

**Why do the items start to float?**

**Adding salt happens to make the water dense, so an item floats because the water becomes denser than the item.**



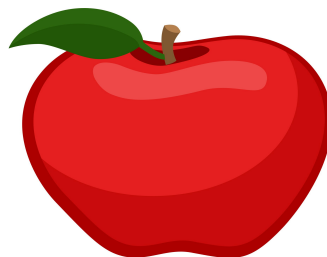
## Make Sea-Salted Caramels

### Materials:

- 1/2 cup salted butter (one cube) melted in a large glass or microwave-safe bowl
- 1/2 cup light corn syrup (Karo works great)
- 1/2 cup granulated sugar
- 1/2 cup light brown sugar
- 1/2 cup sweetened condensed milk
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- sprinkle sea salt
- Wax paper

### Directions:

1. **After melting the butter, mix in all the ingredients and microwave for 6 minutes.**
2. **Pour into a baking dish. Sprinkle with sea salt. Allow to fully cool before slicing. Wrap caramels in wax paper after sliced. Try with slices of apples.**



# Science Experiments *Slushified!!*



## Materials:

- Salt
- Any type of juice
- Sandwich size ziploc and gallon ziploc
- Ice
- Paper towels

## Directions:

1. Fill sandwich size ziploc with juice.
2. Place down in a gallon ziploc.
3. Surround with ice cubes.
4. Add salt, sometimes ice cream salt works best.
5. Use hands to shake it up and knead.
6. After about 2 minutes bring the juice ziploc out
7. Pour into a cup and enjoy.

