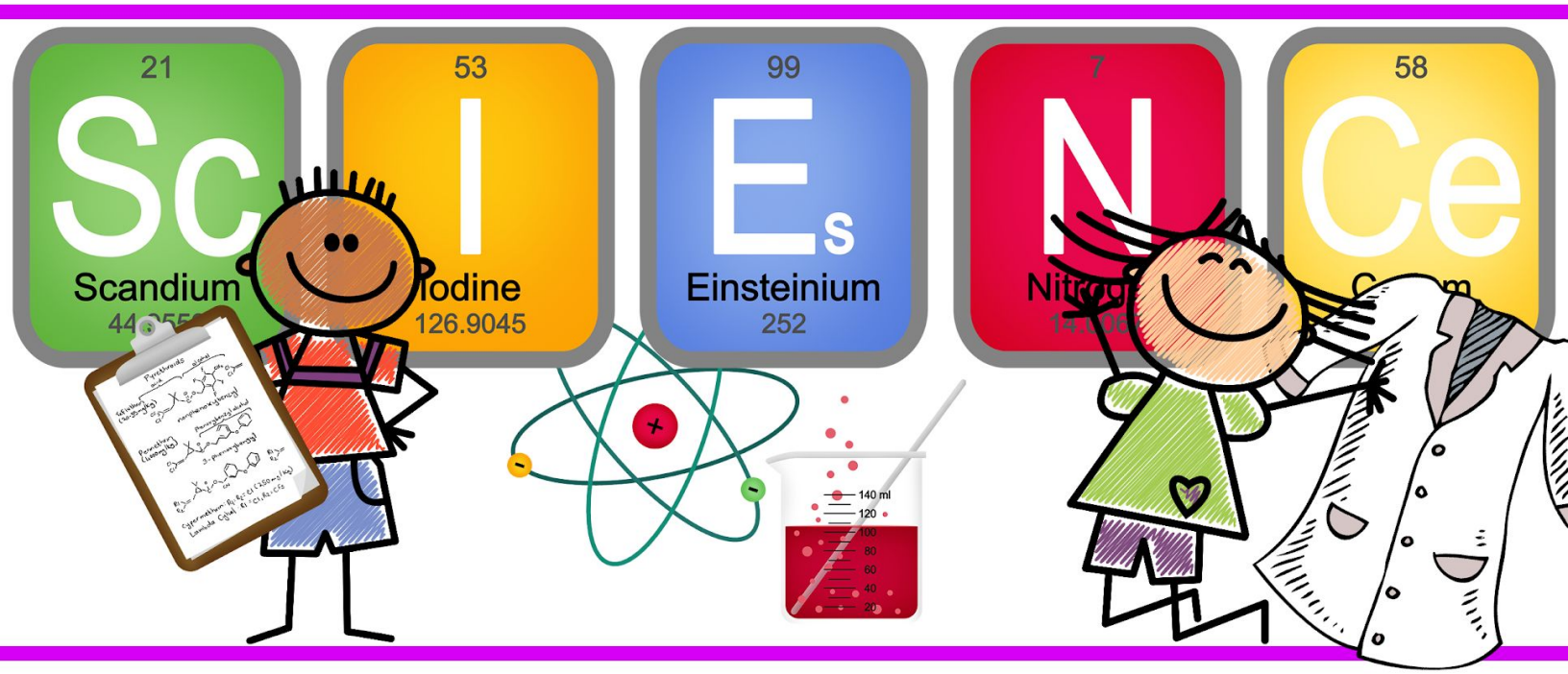
Hey Teacher Teacher
Open Educational Resources



WeeMan in the Classroom

Science: Where Do Fruits Come From?

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Science Experiments

Erupting Apple

Materials:

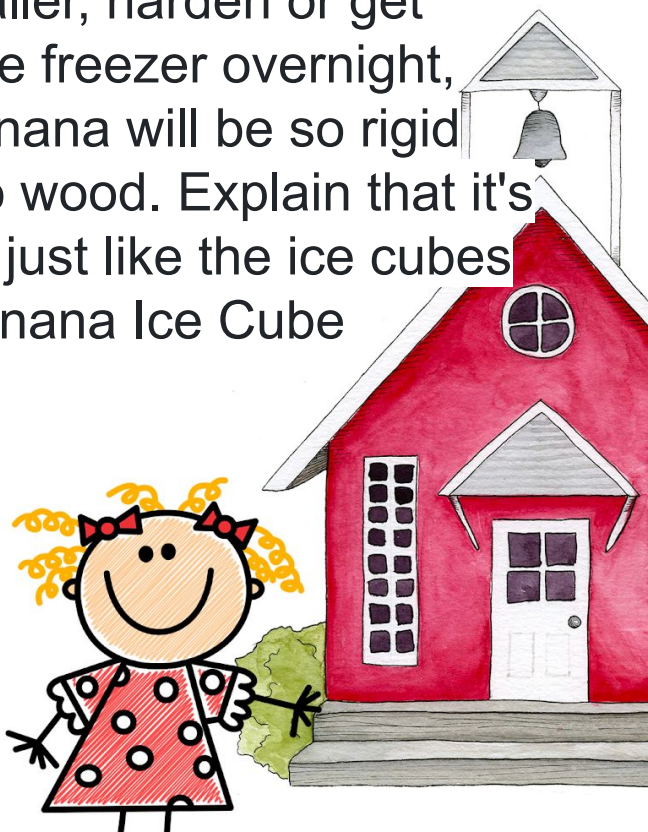
- Apple
- Baking Soda
- Vinegar
- Plate
- Food Coloring (optional)

Directions:

a) **Carefully core out the apple.**
b) **Do not core all the way through.**
c) **Fill the core of the apple with baking soda, but not all the way to the top.**
d) **Pour in the vinegar and see how the apple becomes a volcano!**
e) **You could also try lemon juice and baking soda and compare the results! Both of these are classic chemical reactions.**
f) **Lemon Volcanoes are awesome, too.**

HAMMER TIME!

Ask the kids what will happen to the banana if we put it in the freezer?Will it grow bigger or smaller, harden or get soft? After the banana has been in the freezer overnight, ask the students to inspect it. The banana will be so rigid that it can actually hammer a nail into wood. Explain that it's the water in the banana that freezes, just like the ice cubes in the freezer. THEN have Frozen Banana Ice Cube Sundaes with a cherry on top.



Science Experiments

NATURE'S Skittles

The students love when we make a rainbow out of fruits or vegetables. We even put ranch dressing cups in the clouds for the veggies and vanilla yogurt cups for the fruits.

Materials:

- Nature's Skittles: watermelon, strawberries, raspberries, oranges, cantaloupe, pineapple, bananas, green grapes, kiwi, green apples, blueberries, purple grapes
- Small clear cups preferably with lids
- Yogurt or fruit dip
- Ranch or veggie dip (preferably white dips)
- Paper rainbow (if needed)

Science Experiments

Skittles SCIENCE

Materials:

- Skittles
  size of plate will determine if you need a snack bag or full size bag per student.
- small white plate
- water

Directions:

1. Place Skittles along the edge of the plate.
2. Allow student to place in order of the rainbow.
3. Pour water in the middle of the plate
4. Allow the water to come right up to the Skittles.
5. Once the colors start to bleed - it is fun to watch.

Skittles Paint

This is such a fun project you can really do with any age.

Materials:

- Skittles
- Small clear cups
- Corn syrup
- Paint brushes
- paper

Directions:

1. Place Skittles in small cups by color.
2. Allow student to sort by color.
3. Cover with corn syrup
4. Once the colors bleed begin painting.
5. Return paintbrush to coordinating color.
6. Allow the paintings a few days to dry.
7. You can use our silhouette children print out to make a rainy day Skittles painting.

Pretty Penny!

Materials:

- Tomato & ketchup
- Plate
- Dull pennies
- cloth

Directions:

1. **Simply squirt ketchup over some dull pennies, but first place a little bit of tomato juice on some pennies as well.**
2. **Let them sit untouched for a few minutes, then let your kids rub the pennies with a dry cloth. When you rinse off the ketchup, the pennies will be shining brightly. We took even the dirtiest pennies and made them shine.**

You can teach kids about acids by using ketchup to make an old penny shine like new. Why didn't they shine as bright with juices put on them from the tomato?

Also, is a tomato a fruit or vegetable? Botanically it is a fruit because it produces a flower and has seeds.....but you can call it whatever you like, because there is much debate about this question.

Science Experiments

Exploding and Exploring the Watermelon!

If you're able to purchase a YELLOW watermelon, this makes this experiment 10 times better. Put your apron and goggles on for this EXPLOSION.

A stretched out rubberband coverts to kinetic energy before your very eyes. Repeat placing the rubberbands on the watermelon and kind of step back. You do not know when it will cause the watermelon to explode. The rubberbands will retract back to their original size IF they do not break in the process. The movement from potential to kinetic energy will cut the watermelon in half and make the fruit appear to explode. The students will be expecting your typical red/pink watermelon and will be so surprised to see the yellow color instead.

The rubber bands slowly break the structure of the rind until it can no longer hold together. The rubber bands apply force to the rind forcing the entire shape to change. Eat some yellow watermelon and get the student's opinion RED/PINK or YELLOW maybe even graph: Seeds or seedless and color choices to bring math into the lesson. Bring art into the lesson by making WATERMELON PLAYDOUGH even in both colors. Recipe on next page.

Watermelon Playdough!

Materials:

- 1 Cup Flour
- ½ cup salt
- 1 packet Watermelon Kool-Aid
- 1 cup of boiling water
- 1 TBSP of oil
- 2 TBSP Cream of Tartar
- Yellow, pink, green, black food coloring.