



8+

GIRLS' ULTIMATE SCIENCE KIT

STARTER SERIES

ONLINE BONUS MANUAL



This kit
comes with 50+
Exciting Experiments

25 + **26**
EXPERIMENTS
MAIN MANUAL EXPERIMENTS
ONLINE MANUAL

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online manual

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SCAN HERE

CONTENTS

EXPERIMENTS

PAGE No.

Ex.1	Mixing New Colours	1
Ex.2	Clay Animal	1
Ex.3	Colourful Lemon Blast	2
Ex.4	Soap Rocket	3
Ex.5	Snow In a Jar	4
Ex.6	Collapsing Bottle	4
Ex.7	Floating in Different Liquids	5
Ex.8	Bottle Tornado	6
Ex.9	Salt Water Desalination	7
Ex.10	Eroding Waves	8
Ex.11	Disappearing Colour	9
Ex.12	Submarine Volcano	9
Ex.13	Apple Oxidation	10
Ex.14	Chromatography Flower	10
Ex.15	Colourful Rain	11
Ex.16	Sugar Crystal Lolipop	12
Ex.17	Salt Crystals	13
Ex.18	Orange Face Mask	14
Ex.19	Magical Fizzy Cloud	14
Ex.20	Disappearing Soda	15
Ex.21	Marbled Oobleck	15
Ex.22	Making Glue At Home	16
Ex.23	Sweet Orange Spray	16
Ex.24	Cinnamon Spray	17
Ex.25	Making Gradient	17
Ex.26	Heat Dissolution	18

Experiment #1

MIXING NEW COLOURS

5
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- 2 Cups
- Stirring Stick
- Measuring Cylinder

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Colours

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Water
- 3 Glass Tumblers

INSTRUCTIONS

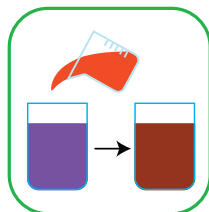
- 1 Fill 2 cups with water and add yellow to one and blue to the other. Pour both into a tumbler and observe the new color.
- 2 Repeat with red and blue in two cups, mixing them in a second tumbler. Then, prepare red and yellow solutions and mix them in a third tumbler.
- 3 Continue mixing different colored solutions to create more new colors.

DID YOU SEE?

What new colours did you create?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

Red, yellow, and blue are primary colours. These colours can be combined to create secondary colours such as green (yellow + blue), purple (red + blue) and orange (red + yellow). By mixing primary and secondary colours, newer, tertiary colours can be created.



Experiment #2

CLAY ANIMAL

10
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Tray
- 2 Cups
- Spatula
- Stirring Stick
- Measuring Cylinder

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Colours
- Cornstarch
- Baking Soda

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Oil
- Water

INSTRUCTIONS

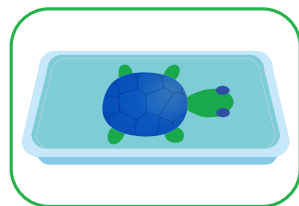
- 1 In both cups, mix 2 scoops of baking soda, 1 scoop of cornstarch, 5 mL of water, and 5 drops of oil.
- 2 Add 4 drops of blue to the first cup and 2 drops of blue plus 6 drops of yellow to the second. Mix well.
- 3 Ask an adult to heat both cups for 15–20 seconds.
- 4 Shape the mixture into balls, let them cool for 3 minutes, then knead and create a model on the tray, as shown.

DID YOU SEE?

Can you identify the model on the tray? Which animal is it?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

When baking soda and cornstarch are mixed and heated, they form a dough-like substance. This dough is very malleable, allowing it to be moulded into various shapes.



Experiment #3

COLOURFUL LEMON BLAST

5
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Spatula
- Tray

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Baking Soda
- Colours

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- 2 Lemons

INSTRUCTIONS

1

Ask an adult to cut 2 lemons into 4 halves and place 3 of the halves on the tray.



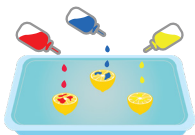
2

Mash the insides of the lemon halves. Then, add 1 scoop of baking soda on top of each lemon half.



3

Add 3 drops of red colour to the first lemon half, 3 drops of yellow colour to the second, and 3 drops of blue colour to the third lemon half.



4

Squeeze the remaining half of the lemon over the mashed ones.



DID YOU SEE?

Did you see fizzy reactions occurring inside the lemons?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

Lemon juice is acidic. When it comes in contact with a basic chemical like baking soda, a reaction takes place in which bubbles of carbon dioxide are released.

Experiment #4

SOAP ROCKET

5
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Cup
- Tray
- Spatula

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Blue Colour

MATERIALS FROM HOME

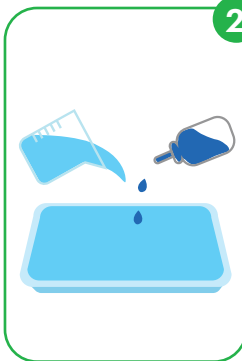
- Water
- Paper
- Liquid Soap/Handwash

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1** Fill the cup with water and add a few drops of liquid soap in it. Mix well.



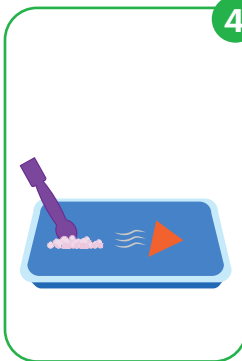
- 2** Fill the tray with water. Then mix in 3 drops of blue colour.



- 3** Ask an adult to cut out a triangle-shaped paper. Place it on top of the water and imagine the triangle is a boat.



- 4** Dip the spatula into the soap solution and gently insert it right behind the triangle on the water.



DID YOU SEE?

Did you see the paper triangle move forward when you dipped the spatula behind it?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

Surface tension is the force that keeps water together. When soap is added, it reduces the surface tension behind the boat. Since surface tension is higher in front of the boat, it pushes the boat forward.

Experiment #5

SNOW IN A JAR

5
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Tray
- Spatula

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Citric Acid
- Baking Soda

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Water
- Mason Jar
- White Paint
- Glass Tumbler
- Cooking Oil/Baby Oil

INSTRUCTIONS

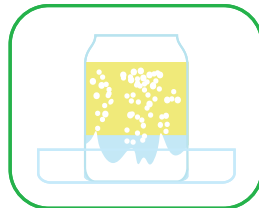
- 1 Take a mason jar & fill 1/4th of it with water. Then, pour water from the jar into the glass tumbler.
- 2 Mix 4-5 drops of white paint into the tumbler.
- 3 Place the jar in the tray and fill it up to the 3/4th mark with oil. Then, pour the contents of the tumbler into the jar.
- 4 Add 2 scoops of baking soda to the jar. Then, add 1 scoop of citric acid and observe.

DID YOU SEE?

Did you see snow-like bubbles form when you dropped the scoop of citric acid into the jar?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

When citric acid is added to the jar, it reacts with the baking soda, creating carbon dioxide gas bubbles. These bubbles carry the white-painted water to the top of the jar. Once the carbon dioxide is released at the surface, the white water bubbles fall, resembling snowfall.



Experiment #6

COLLAPSING BOTTLE

10
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Funnel

MATERIALS FROM KIT

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Ice
- Bowl
- Water
- Plastic Bottle (Thin Plastic)

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Ask an adult to fill 1/4th of the bottle with warm water using the funnel.
- 2 Leave the bottle open for 2-3 minutes and then screw in the cap.
- 3 Place the bottle down horizontally in a large bowl. Then, pour ice and cold water over it.
- 4 Pick the bottle and place it the bowl in an upright manner.

DID YOU SEE?

Did you see the bottle collapsing after coming into contact with cold water?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

When citric acid is added to the jar, it reacts with the baking soda, creating carbon dioxide gas bubbles. These bubbles carry the white-painted water to the top of the jar. Once the carbon dioxide is released at the surface, the white water bubbles fall, resembling snowfall.



Experiment #7

FLOATING IN DIFFERENT LIQUIDS

5
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Stirring Stick
- Measuring Cylinder

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Blue Colour

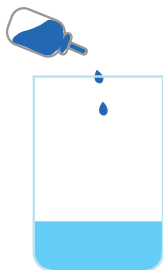
MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Paper
- Honey
- Cooking Oil
- Glass Tumbler
- Water
- Grape
- Iron Nut

INSTRUCTIONS

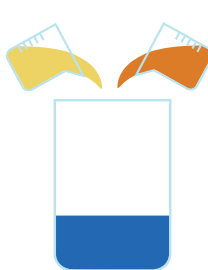
1

Take a glass tumbler and mix 75 mL of water and 5 drops of blue colour in it.



2

Pour 75 mL of honey and 75 mL cooking oil into the glass tumbler as well.



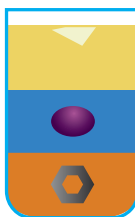
3

Drop the iron nut into the glass tumbler, followed by the grape.



4

Lastly, add a small piece of paper into the tumbler. Observe.



DID YOU SEE?

Did the paper float on the top? Did the grape float in the middle? Did the iron nut sink to the bottom?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

Different liquids have different weights for the same volume. This is called density. Honey is more dense than water and so sinks to the bottom of the test tube. Oil is least dense and hence rises to the top. Objects can float or sink in liquids depending on that liquid's density.

Experiment #8

BOTTLE TORNADO

5
MINS

EQUIPMENT

MATERIALS FROM KIT
- Blue Colour

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Water
- Glitter
- Liquid Soap
- Plastic Bottle with Cap

INSTRUCTIONS

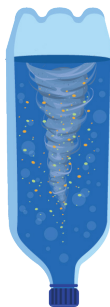
- 1** Take the plastic bottle and fill it with water.



- 2** Add 3 drops of blue colour, 1 drop of liquid soap and some glitter in the bottle. Then, close the cap tightly.



- 3** Flip the bottle and shake it quickly in a circular motion.



DID YOU SEE?

Did you see a spinning vortex inside the bottle?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

This experiment simulates a hurricane inside a bottle. The hurricane in the bottle is caused by centripetal force, which is an inward moving force that moves towards the centre of its circular path. It is created by the water spinning towards the centre of the bottle.

Experiment #9

SALTWATER DESALINATION

2
HRS

EQUIPMENT

- Spatula
- Stirring Stick

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Yellow Colour

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Salt
- Large Bowl
- Rubber Band
- Small Container
- Coins
- Water
- Plastic Wrap

INSTRUCTIONS

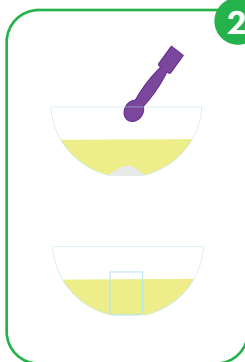
1

Take a large bowl and fill half of it with water. Add 2 - 3 drops of yellow colour and mix well.



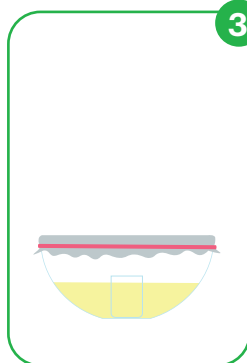
2

Mix salt into the bowl until no more can be dissolved. Then, place a small container in the middle of the bowl. Ensure the mouth of the container is above the water level in the bowl.



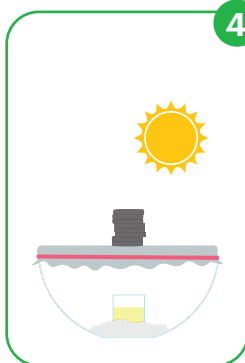
3

Cover the bowl with plastic wrap. Carefully secure a rubber band around the bowl to hold the plastic wrap in place.



4

Place a stack of coins on the plastic wrap and put the bowl under the sun. Check the bowl after two hours.



DID YOU SEE?

Taste the water from the small container. Is it salty?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

This experiment demonstrates the process of evaporation and condensation. Have you ever noticed that ocean water is salty, but rainwater isn't? That's because ocean water evaporates, leaving the salt behind and forming clouds. As a result, rainwater is free of salt.

Experiment #10

ERODING WAVES

5
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Cup
- Tray
- Spatula
- Measuring Cylinder

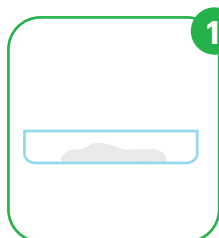
MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Colours
- Crystal Powder

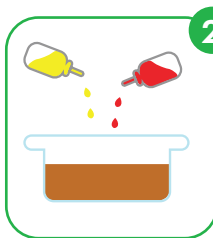
MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Salt
- Water

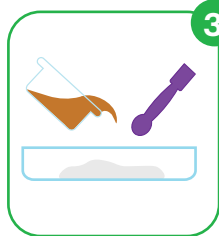
INSTRUCTIONS



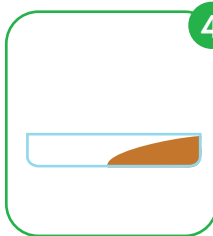
- 1** Take a tray and add 2 scoops of crystal powder to it.



- 2** Take a cup and pour 50 mL of water into it. Add 2 drops of red, 3 drops of yellow, and 1 drop of blue colour to form a brown solution.



- 3** Pour the solution into the tray and let the crystals develop.



- 4** Once the crystals are ready, stack them on one side of the tray using the spatula.



- 5** Fill a cup with water and add 1 scoop of salt to it. Mix well to create a salt solution. Then, pour this solution into the empty side of the tray.



- 6** Gently tilt the tray from side to side and observe. Make sure the water doesn't spill out of the tray.

DID YOU SEE?

Did you see the brown crystals transform into brown water when they came in contact with the salt water?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

This experiment simulates how increased water levels can erode a beach. Water levels can rise due to weather phenomena like cyclones and tsunamis. When water levels rise, the waves that crash on the beach take more and more sand offshore, reducing the size of the overall beach.

Experiment #11

DISAPPEARING COLOUR

5
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Measuring Cylinder

MATERIALS FROM KIT

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Lemon - Cotton Swab
- Highlighter Pen
- Page with Text Printed on It

INSTRUCTIONS

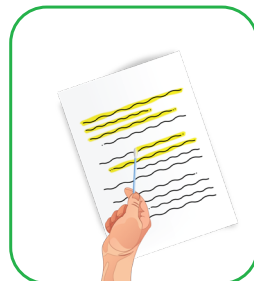
- 1 Take a page with printed text.
- 2 Highlight a portion with a highlighter pen.
- 3 Ask an adult to cut the lemon and squeeze it's juice into the measuring cylinder.
- 4 Apply the cotton swab dipped in lemon juice to the highlighted part.

DID YOU SEE?

Did the highlighted colour start to vanish when the lemon juice was applied to it?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

The acidic juice from the lemon reacts with the dye in the highlighter ink. This reaction breaks down the ink, causing it to disappear.



Experiment #12

SUBMARINE VOLCANO

10
MINS

EQUIPMENT

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Red Colour

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Large Jar - Warm Water
- Cold Water
- A Piece of String
- Small Glass Tumbler

INSTRUCTIONS

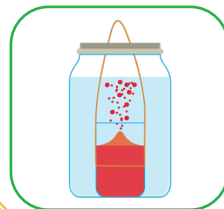
- 1 Take a large jar and fill 3/4th of it with cold water.
- 2 Tie the string around the small glass tumbler to create a top handle.
- 3 Add 4 drops of red colour to the tumbler. Then, ask an adult to pour warm water into the glass up to the brim.
- 4 Lift the tumbler with the handle and gently lower it into the jar of cold water.

DID YOU SEE?

Did you see the red solution flow upwards when you lowered the tumbler into the jar?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

The warm red solution in the tumbler travels upwards instead of mixing with the cold water. This happens because the density of warm water is lower than that of cold water, which prevents the liquids from mixing and sends the red solution to the top.



Experiment #13

APPLE OXIDATION

24
HRS

EQUIPMENT

- 2 Cups
- Spatula
- Stirring Stick

MATERIALS FROM KIT

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Salt
- Water
- Apple Slices

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Take a cup and fill it with water. Mix a scoop of salt into it.
- 2 Put one apple slice inside the cup. Put the other slice in an empty cup.
- 3 Leave both cups for 1 day and observe.

DID YOU SEE?

Did you notice that the apple slice in the salt solution was still fresh?



SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

The apple slice reacts with the oxygen and turns brown. Salt water uses osmosis to create a protective layer that stops too much oxygen from getting in, thus keeping the apple fresh.

Experiment #14

CHROMATOGRAPHY FLOWER

30
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Measuring Cylinder

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Colours

MATERIALS FROM HOME

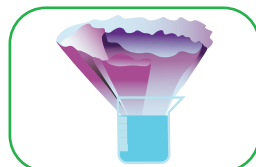
- Water
- Scissors
- Paper Napkins

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Draw a big circle on a paper napkin and ask an adult to cut it out.
- 2 Apply 3 - 4 colours at the center.
- 3 Fold the circle twice in half to form a cone. Ask an adult to cut the tip.
- 4 In a measuring cylinder, add 5 mL water and place the cone in it. Wait for 30 minutes.

DID YOU SEE?

Did the colours travel and spread, thus making a colourful flower?



SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

The water in the cup moves up the paper due to capillary action. As the water travels, it separates the colours, creating a pattern on the paper.

Experiment #15

COLOURFUL RAIN

10
MINS

EQUIPMENT

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Colours

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Shaving Foam
- Water
- Glass Tumbler

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1** Take a glass tumbler and fill it with water.



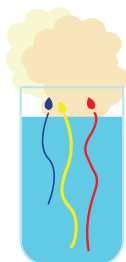
- 2** Spray some shaving foam over the top to form a layer on the water.



- 3** After the foam has settled, put several drops of colour over the foam.



- 4** Observe for ten minutes.



DID YOU SEE?

Did the colour drops fall through the foam, looking like rain droplets?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

When the water droplets in the cloud get too heavy, the force of gravity make the drops start falling like rain.

Experiment #16

SUGAR CRYSTAL LOLLIPOP

8
DAYS

EQUIPMENT

- Spatula

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Colours

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Sugar
- Hot Water
- Lollipop Stick
- Heat Proof Bowl

INSTRUCTIONS

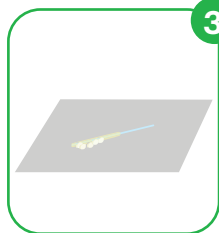
NOTE: This crystal is not to be ingested by anyone.



1 Take a bowl and ask an adult to fill half of it with hot water. Prepare a saturated solution by mixing sugar with the hot water until more sugar cannot be dissolved.



2 Add 8-10 drops of colour while preparing the sugar solution. Let the solution cool down for 10 minutes.



3 Take the lollipop stick and dip it in the solution. Bring the stick out and let it dry.



4 Sprinkle sugar over it as the stick is drying up.



5 Once the solution has cooled down, dip the stick back into the bowl.



6 Let the stick rest for 8 days and observe.

 This experiment uses hot water. Please perform under adult supervision.

DID YOU SEE?

Did you see the sugar crystals forming around the lollipop stick?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

Crystals are a special kind of solid where the molecules fit together in a repeating pattern. This pattern results in crystals having unique shapes.

Experiment #17

SALT CRYSTALS

14
DAYS

EQUIPMENT

- Spatula
- Stirring Stick

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Colours

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Salt
- String
- Pencil
- Hot Water
- Glass Tumbler
- Iron Nail or Iron Screw

NOTE: This crystal is not to be ingested by anyone.

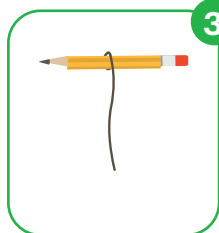
INSTRUCTIONS



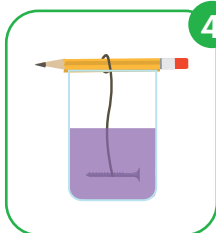
- 1** Take a glass tumbler and ask an adult to fill half of it with hot water. Add 4 - 5 drops of colours and mix well.



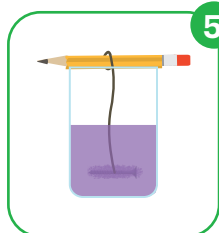
- 2** Mix salt with water until no more salt can dissolve.



- 3** Take a piece of string and tie one end of the string to a pencil. Ensure that the string is shorter than the tumbler.



- 4** Tie the other end of the string to the iron nail. Dip the string and iron nail into the salt water solution.



- 5** Let it rest for 2 weeks in a cool and dry place and then observe.

 This experiment uses hot water. Please perform under adult supervision.

DID YOU SEE?

When you checked the string after 14 days, did you see crystals growing on it?

Experiment #18

ORANGE FACE MASK

5 MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Cup
- Stirring Stick
- Measuring Cylinder

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Face Mask Tablet

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Water
- Orange Juice

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Take a cup and add 10 mL of water in it.
- 2 Mix 5 mL of orange juice.
- 3 Drop a face mask tablet into the cup.
- 4 Place the mask on your face and enjoy.

Perform a patch test before using the face mask. (Refer to the safety note)



For Oily Skin

Orange is a natural astringent for cleansing and toning. It effectively unclogs pores reducing oil production on your face. Add a pinch of sandalwood powder for an added glow.

Experiment #19

MAGICAL FIZZY CLOUD

5 MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Tray - 2 Cups
- Spatula
- Stirring Stick
- Measuring cylinder

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Citric Acid
- Red Colour
- Blue Colour
- Baking Soda

MATERIALS FROM HOME

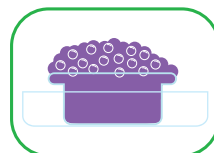
- Water
- All Purpose Flour

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Take a cup and place it in the tray. Add 10 mL of water, 3 scoops of flour, and 1 scoop of citric acid. Mix well.
- 2 Add 8-10 drops of red and 5-6 drops of blue colour to the mixture in the cup, then stir thoroughly.
- 3 In a separate cup, mix 2 scoops of baking soda with 25 mL of water.
- 4 Pour the baking soda solution into the first cup and mix both solutions together.

DID YOU SEE?

Did you see purple foam which looks like cloud?



SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

When citric acid and baking soda mix, they undergo an acid-base reaction, producing carbon dioxide gas (CO_2). The purple colour helps visualize the bubbling effect. The flour acts as a thickening agent, making the gas bubbles more stable and pronounced.

Experiment #20 DISAPPEARING SODA

24
HRS

EQUIPMENT

- Funnel

MATERIALS FROM KIT

MATERIALS FROM HOME

- Milk
- Bottle of Cola

INSTRUCTIONS

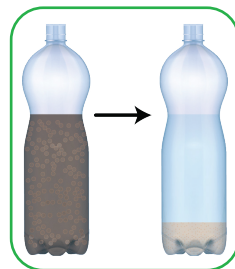
- 1 Take a half-filled cola bottle.
- 2 Pour some milk into the bottle using the funnel.
- 3 Wait for 1 day and observe the contents of the bottle.

DID YOU SEE?

Did you notice that the colour of the cola had turned transparent?

SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

The phosphoric acid in cola reacts with the calcium in milk and curdles it. The resulting product called calcium phosphate settles down to the bottom taking the colour of the cola along with it.



Experiment #21 MARBLED OOBLECK

5
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Cup
- Spatula
- Dropper
- Stirring Stick

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Colours
- Cornstarch

MATERIALS FROM HOME

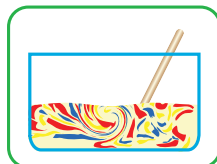
- Water

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Take a cup and add 3 scoops of cornstarch along with 5 mL of water. Mix them well to make an oobleck.
- 2 Add 2 drops of red, yellow and blue colours each inside the cup.
- 3 Try spreading the colours on the oobleck using a stirring stick, then tilt the cup slightly.

DID YOU SEE?

What happened when you tried to mix the colours with the stirring stick?



SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

Oobleck does not fall under the category of solids or liquids. It is a non-Newtonian fluid. It acts as a liquid, until you apply pressure. Upon pressure, it acts like a solid.

Experiment #22

MAKING GLUE AT HOME

20
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Cup
- Spatula

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Colours

MATERIALS FROM HOME

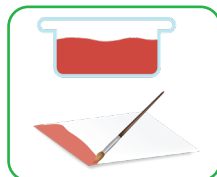
- Water
- All Purpose Flour

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Fill 1/4th of a cup with flour and add 2 drops of red colour to it.
- 2 Mix water with the mixture using the spatula until a thin paste is created.
- 3 Your glue is now ready to be applied!

DID YOU SEE?

Did the mixture stick like glue?



SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

When flour mixes with water, the flour particles stick together, forming a sticky and thick substance. When we push or squeeze it, this mixture becomes cohesive and clings to objects.

Experiment #23

SWEET ORANGE SPRAY

25
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Cup
- Funnel
- Spray Bottle
- Measuring Cylinder

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Colours

MATERIALS FROM HOME

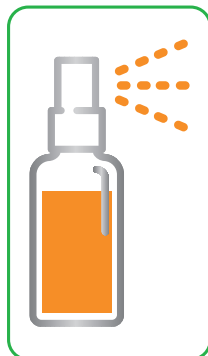
- Hot Water
- Orange Juice
- Lemongrass Bag

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Ask an adult to fill half of the cup with hot water. Then, put the lemongrass bag in the cup and let it rest for 20 minutes.
- 2 Transfer the content of the cup to the spray bottle using funnel.
- 3 Add 10 mL of orange juice. Add a few drops of yellow and 2 drops of red colour.
- 4 Shake the bottle well and spray it around the room.

DID YOU SEE?

Did you notice your room smell like citrus oranges?



Experiment #24

CINNAMON SPRAY

5
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Spatula

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Colours

MATERIALS FROM HOME

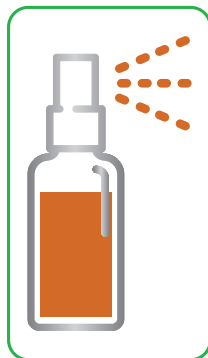
- Hot Water
- Cinnamon Powder

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Ask an adult to fill half of the cup with hot water.
- 2 Add 1 scoop of cinnamon powder and mix well.
- 3 Transfer the contents of the cup to the spray bottle using the funnel.
- 4 Shake the bottle well and spray it around the room/clothes/objects around you.

DID YOU SEE?

Can you smell something woody with spice notes?



Experiment #25

MAKING GRADIENT

5
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- 2 Cups
- Dropper
- Colour Mixing Tray
- Measuring Cylinder

MATERIALS FROM KIT

- Blue Colour
- Yellow Colour

MATERIALS FROM HOME

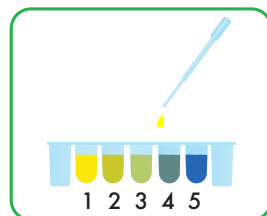
- Water

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Fill 2 cups with 25 mL of water each.
Add:
 - 6 drops of yellow colour to cup 1
 - 10 drops of blue colour to cup 2
- 2 Add yellow solution to each pod:
 - Pod 1: 6 mL - Pod 2: 3 mL
 - Pod 3: 2 mL - Pod 4: 1 mL
- 3 Leave Pod 1 untouched.
Add blue solution to the remaining pods:
 - Pod 2: 3 mL - Pod 3: 4 mL
 - Pod 4: 5 mL - Pod 5: 6 mL

DID YOU SEE?

Did you see the gradual shift from yellow to blue?



SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

As you add more blue to the yellow, the ratio of colours changes, creating green shades in between. This illustrates colour mixing, where primary colours combine to form secondary colours.

Experiment #26

HEAT DISSOLUTION

10
MINS

EQUIPMENT

- Spatula
- Stirring Sticks

MATERIALS FROM KIT

MATERIALS FROM HOME

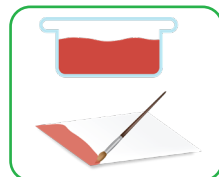
- Salt
- Water
- 2 Glass Tumblers

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Fill the first tumbler with cold water.
- 2 Ask an adult to heat water and pour some into the other tumbler.
- 3 Put 2 scoops of salt in each tumbler. Mix them well.

DID YOU SEE?

Did salt in hot water dissolve faster?



SCIENCE BEHIND THIS

Heat makes molecules move faster, thereby making dissolution quicker.