



8+

SPACE SCIENCE KIT

STARTER SERIES

ONLINE BONUS MANUAL



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#1 CLAY ALIEN

10
MINS

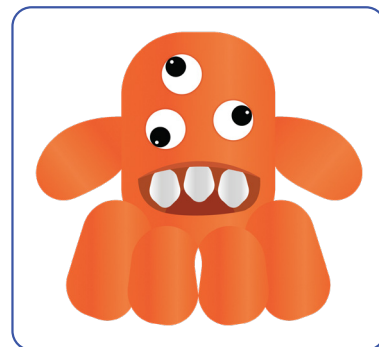
Equipment

- 2 Cups
- Spatula
- Stirring Stick
- Measuring Cylinder

Materials Needed

- Oil
- Colours
- Cornstarch
- Baking Soda
- Googly Eyes
- Beads

- 1 Take two cups. In each cup, mix 2 scoops of baking soda, 1 scoop of cornstarch, and 5 mL of water.
- 2 Add 6 drops of yellow colour to the first cup and 6 drops of red colour to the second cup. Mix well.
- 3 Ask an adult to heat both cups for 15-20 seconds.
- 4 Next, immediately use the spatula to stir the contents of the cup into balls. Then, let them cool for 3 minutes.
- 5 Knead both the doughs into an alien as shown. Then, decorate the alien with googly eyes and beads to make it more attractive.



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. You can make doughs of various colours and create many other models with them.

#2 OOZING ALIEN

25
MINS

Equipment

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

Materials Needed

- Oil
- Colours
- Cornstarch
- Baking Soda
- Googly Eyes
- Beads
- Vinegar

- 1 Create a clay alien as shown in the previous experiment. Then, decorate the alien to make it attractive.
- 2 Add a hole or cavity on the top of the alien.
- 3 Fill the cavity with baking soda using a spatula. Then, place the alien on the tray.
- 4 Pour 25 mL of vinegar into the measuring cylinder. Then, add 3 drops of alien green colour and mix well.
- 5 Pour the green vinegar solution over the alien and observe.



Did You See?

Did the alien start oozing after vinegar was poured over it?

Science Behind This

The vinegar reacts with the baking soda present in the alien to release bubbles of carbon dioxide gas. This reaction causes the alien to start fizzing and oozing out colour and oil.

#3 SLIMY ALIEN

5
MINS

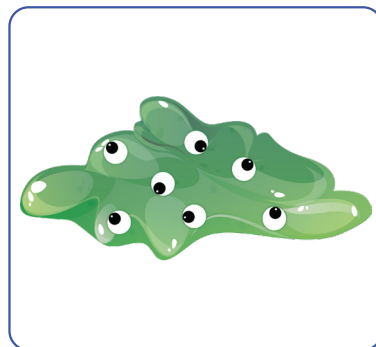
Equipment

- Cup
- Spatula
- Measuring Cylinder

Materials Needed

- Water
- Googly Eyes
- Psyllium Husk
- Colours

- 1 Take a cup and add 3 scoops of psyllium husk to it.
- 2 Add 20 mL of water, along with 4 drops of blue and 4 drops of yellow colour, to the cup. Mix well.
- 3 Ask an adult to heat the mixture for 10 seconds.
- 4 Once heated, immediately use the spatula to stir the contents till they combine to form a ball. Let it cool down for about 3 minutes.
- 5 Knead the ball with your hands and try stretching it.
- 6 Decorate the the slime with googly eyes to complete the alien.



Did You See?

What did you notice when you tried to stretch the alien?

Science Behind This

The slimy alien is made after heating psyllium husk and water. The mixture is a non-Newtonian fluid whose thickness changes with pressure. This is the reason slime can be stretched and moulded into new shapes.

#4 INSTANT SNOW

5
MINS

Equipment

- Cup
- Tray
- Spatula
- Measuring Cylinder

Materials Needed

- Water
- Blue Colour
- Crystal Powder

- 1 Add 2 scoops of crystal powder to the tray.
- 2 Fill 75 mL of water in a cup. Add 3 drops of blue colour and mix well.
- 3 Slowly pour the solution onto the tray.
- 4 Mix with your fingers and feel the snow that has formed. Add more blue coloured water to create more snow.



Did You See?

Did You See snow being instantly created after adding water to the tray?

Science Behind This

The crystal powder has super absorbent properties that allow it to soak up all the water poured on the tray and form soft crystals that resemble snow in appearance.

#5 GALAXY IN A JAR

55
MINS

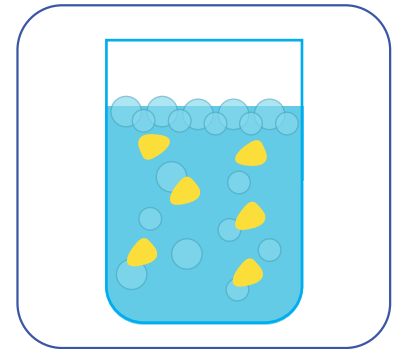
Equipment

- Stirring Stick
- Spatula

Materials Needed

- Water
- Vinegar
- Baking Soda
- Corn Kernels
- Glass Tumbler

- 1 In a glass tumbler, add 2 scoops of corn kernels.
- 2 Fill 1/4th of glass tumbler with water.
- 3 Add 2 scoops of baking soda.
- 4 Add 20 mL vinegar.



Did You See?

Are the corn kernels moving around? Just like celestial bodies in space.

Science Behind This

When baking soda reacts with vinegar, it produces carbon dioxide gas. The gas bubbles attach to the corn kernels, making them buoyant. As bubbles rise to the surface, kernels float; when bubbles pop, kernels sink. This cycle creates the observed up-and-down motion.

#6 COLOUR OF SUNSET

5
MINS

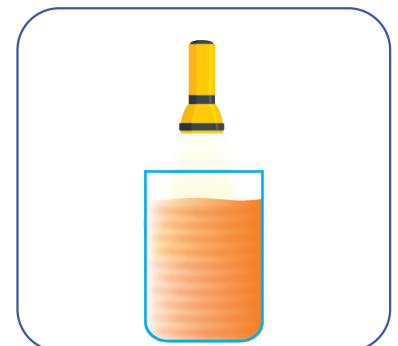
Equipment

- Stirring Stick
- Measuring Cylinder

Materials Needed

- Milk
- Water
- Flashlight
- Tall Glass Tumbler

- 1 Take the tall glass tumbler and fill it upto 3/4th with water.
- 2 Pour 25 mL of milk into the tumbler using a measuring cylinder and mix them well.
- 3 Shine the flashlight on the tumbler from the top and observe.



Did You See?

Did you notice that the milk solution turned orange?

Science Behind This

The white light that shines on milk particles reflects most of the coloured rays, preventing them from passing through. Only red and orange rays can reach the bottom, which is farthest from the light source. This same effect occurs in the sky, causing it to turn orange and red during sunset.

#7 EXPLODING STAR

5
MINS

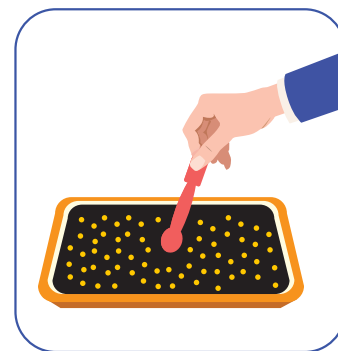
Equipment

- Cup
- Tray
- Spatula
- Stirring Stick

Materials Needed

- Water
- Glitter
- Liquid Soap
- Galaxy Black Colour

- 1 Fill the cup with water and add a few drops of soap solution to it. Then, mix well.
- 2 Fill the tray with water and add 4 drops of galaxy black colour to it. Then, mix well.
- 3 Sprinkle a pinch of glitter at the centre of the tray. Assume the collection of glitter to be a star.
- 4 Dip the spatula into the soap solution and insert it into the water.



Did You See?

Did You See the star exploding from the point where the spatula touched the water?

Science Behind This

When soap particles come in contact with a surface, they reduce its surface tension. As a result, the water moves away from that point, taking the glitter with it. This creates the illusion of a star exploding inside the tray.

#8 COMET

5
MINS

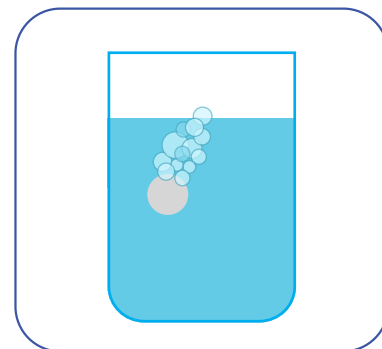
Equipment

- Cup
- Spatula

Materials Needed

- Oil
- Citric Acid
- Baking Soda
- Glass Tumbler
- Colours

- 1 Combine 2 scoops of baking soda with 2 scoops of citric acid in a cup.
- 2 Pour 1 scoop of oil and add 3 drops of food colour to the dry mixture. Mix well until everything is combined evenly.
- 3 Roll the mixture into small balls using your hands. Aim for marble-sized balls.
- 4 Fill a glass tumbler about 3/4th full with water. Then, drop the balls one by one into the water.



Did You See?

Did You See the ball falling in the water and leaving a trail, just like a comet?

Science Behind This

When baking soda and citric acid are mixed, a chemical reaction occurs, releasing carbon dioxide gas. Adding oil and food colour creates a cohesive mixture. When dropped into water, the balls fizz and bubble, resembling a comet's tail as they release gases.

#9 FLASHLIGHT CONSTELLATION

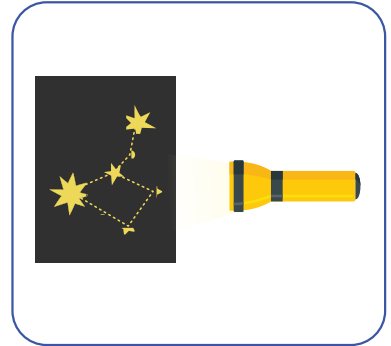
5 MINS

Equipment

Materials Needed

- Pencil
- Flashlight
- Thumb Pin
- Thick Sheet of Paper
- Scissor
- Adhesive Tape

- 1 Trace out the lens of a flashlight on the thick piece of paper. Then, ask an adult to cut the tracing using scissors.
- 2 Take a thumb pin and punch a few holes in the cutout. Increase the size of the holes using the thumb pin. Assume each hole to be a star.
- 3 Place the cutout in front of the flashlight and attach it using the adhesive tape.
- 4 Turn off the lights and switch on the flashlight. Shine the light on a wall and observe.



Did You See?

Did You See a constellation being formed on the wall ?

Science Behind This

This experiment emulates the constellation of stars seen during a night with clear skies. The constellations are a group of stars that forms a particular arrangement in the sky. These arrangements were very useful in the past for the purpose of navigation.

#10 EARTHQUICK ZONE

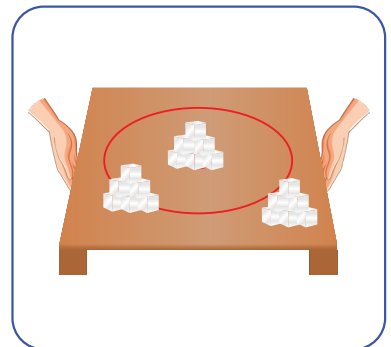
5 MINS

Equipment

Materials Needed

- Sugar Cubes
- 4 Wooden Blocks
- A Piece Of 10" x 10" Cardboard
- Pencil

- 1 Mark the middle point of the cardboard with a pen and draw a large circle around it. Then place the cardboard on top of the blocks.
- 2 Make 3 small sugar cube buildings with 3 cubes at the bottom, 2 cubes in the middle and 1 cube on the top.
- 3 Place the first building on the mid-point, the second on the ring, and the third at the edge of the cardboard. Then slowly shake the board.



Did You See?

Did You See how the buildings were differently affected?

Science Behind This

The sugar cube buildings fall apart. However, the building at the centre falls first, while the other buildings follow subsequently because the impact of the tapping is the strongest at the centre similar to how an earthquake's impact is the greatest near the epicentre.

#11 MAKING A TERRARIUM

30
MINS

Equipment

Materials Needed

- Water
- Spray Bottle
- Potting Soil
- Small Plants of Different Colours and Texture
- Small Glass Container
- Small Rocks
- Charcoal Powder

- 1 Take the small glass container and place it on a flat surface.
- 2 Add a layer of small rocks to the container. Then, cover the rocks with a half-inch layer of activated charcoal powder.
- 3 Fill up to half of the container with potting soil.
- 4 Place different types of small plants into the container. Ensure that there is space in the container for the plants to breathe and grow.
- 5 Sprinkle some water inside the container. Then, close the lid of the container. Keep the container in the room under an indirect source of light.



Did You See?

Did You See how the terrarium looks with the layers and plants inside.

Science Behind This

A terrarium is a replica of earth's biosphere, the only known place with life in the Solar System. The glass allows and traps sunlight to warm the air, soil, and plants inside, similar to how earth's atmosphere retains heat, making the life inside the terrarium self-sustaining.

#12 EXPANDING UNIVERSE

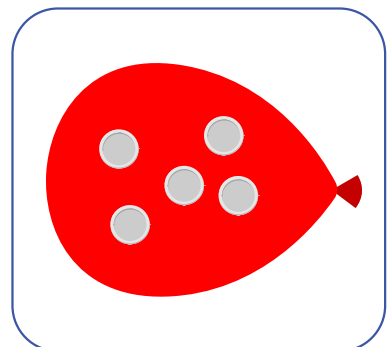
10
MINS

Equipment

Materials Needed

- Balloon
- Small Coins
- Adhesive Tape

- 1 Take a deflated balloon and lay it on a flat surface.
- 2 Take a few small coins and attach them around the balloon using adhesive tape. Assume the coins to individual galaxies.
- 3 Inflate the balloon by blowing air into it. Then, tie the end to prevent the air from escaping.
- 4 Observe the balloon.



Did You See?

Did You See the space between galaxies increasing?

Science Behind This

The empty space between the galaxies is constantly expanding while the size of the galaxies remains unchanged. Similarly, when air is blown into the balloon, it expands in size and increases the empty space between the coins as the balloon grows larger.

#13 CREATING AN ECLIPSE

5
MINS

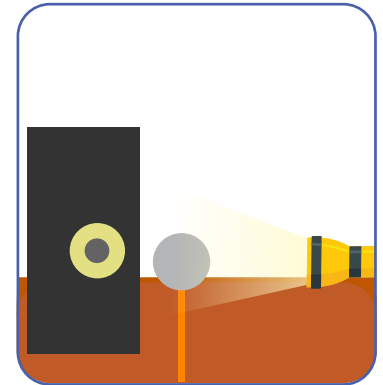
Equipment

- Stirring Stick

Materials Needed

- Torch
- Pencil
- Scissors
- Thick Sheet of Paper
- Adhesive Tape

- 1 Trace out the lens of a flashlight on the thick piece of paper. Then, ask an adult to cut the tracing using scissors.
- 2 Attach the cutout with the stirring stick using adhesive tape.
- 3 Turn off the lights and switch on the flashlight. Then, shine the flashlight on an empty wall.
- 4 Take the cutout attached to the stirring stick and bring it in front of the flashlight.
- 5 Observe the wall.



Did You See?

Did You See that the cutout has been reproduced as a shadow on the wall?

Science Behind This

An eclipse occurs when one celestial body moves into the shadow of another. To simulate this, use a torch as the Sun, a paper as the Moon, and cast the paper's shadow on a wall to represent an eclipse.

#14 MINI SOLAR ECLIPSE

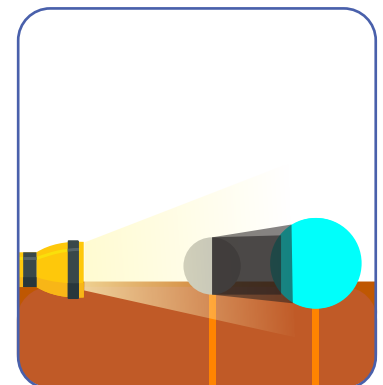
10
MINS

Equipment

Materials Needed

- 2 Sticks
- Flashlight
- Plastic Ball
- Ping-Pong Ball
- Adhesive Tape

- 1 Take a large plastic ball and attach a small stick to the ball using adhesive tape. Assume this ball to be the earth.
- 2 Repeat the same process for a tennis ball. Assume this smaller ball to be the moon.
- 3 Place the flashlight on a flat surface like a table. Assume the flashlight to be the sun.
- 4 Turn off the lights and switch on the flashlight. Ask an adult to hold the model of the earth within the light source.
- 5 Then, take the model of the moon and bring it between the sun and the earth.



Did You See?

Did the moon cast a shadow on the surface of the earth?

Science Behind This

This experiment emulates a solar eclipse, which occurs when the moon passes between the earth and the sun. The moon casts a shadow on a small portion of the earth similar to how the table tennis ball casts a shadow over the bigger ball.

#15 MINI LUNAR ECLIPSE

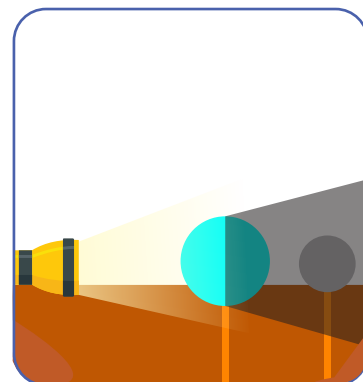
10
MINS

Equipment

Materials Needed

- 2 Sticks
- Flashlight
- Plastic Ball
- Ping-Pong Ball
- Adhesive Tape

- 1 Take the plastic ball and attach a small stick to the ball using adhesive tape. Assume this model to be the earth.
- 2 Repeat the same process for a tennis ball. Assume this smaller ball to be the moon.
- 3 Place the flashlight on a flat surface like a table.
- 4 Turn off the lights and switch on the flashlight. Assume the flashlight to be the sun.
- 5 Ask an adult or a friend to hold the model of the earth within the light source. Then, take the model of the moon and move it behind the earth.



Did You See?

Did the earth's shadow cover the moon as it moved behind the model?

Science Behind This

This experiment emulates a lunar eclipse, which occurs when the moon moves into the earth's shadow similar to how the plastic ball's shadow completely covers the tennis ball when it is moved behind the bigger ball.

#16 MOON PHASE BOX

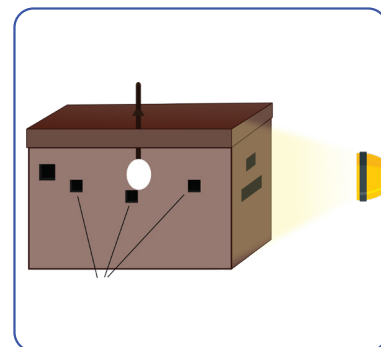
30
MINS

Equipment

Materials Needed

- Ruler
- Pencil
- Shoe Box
- Box Cutter
- Flashlight
- Bottle Cap
- Paint Brush
- White Ping Pong Ball
- Black Acrylic Paint

- 1 Take a shoebox and paint the inside of it black using acrylic paint.
- 2 With an adult's help, draw 3 equally spaced squares on each long side and 1 square on each short side.
- 3 Have the adult cut 3 sides of each square to make windows.
- 4 Place a white ping pong ball on a bottle cap in the center of the box and close the lid.
- 5 Ask the adult to shine a flashlight through one of the shorter-side windows, then observe the ball through different windows.



Did You See?

Did you notice any shadows on the ping pong ball?

Science Behind This

When the flashlight shines through different windows, the light hits the ping pong ball from various angles, casting shadows and illuminating the ball differently. This is because light travels in straight lines until it hits an object.

#17 GRAVITATIONAL PULL OF BLACK HOLE

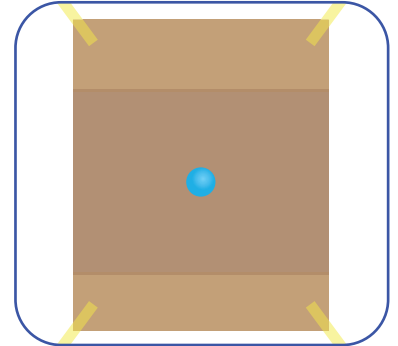
5 MINS

Equipment

Materials Needed

- Magnetic Ball
- Adhesive Tape
- Flat Piece of Magnet
- 2 Sheets of Cardboard

- 1 Take a piece of cardboard and place it on a flat surface.
- 2 Place the piece of the magnet on top of the sheet. Secure it with adhesive tape.
- 3 Place the second piece of cardboard on top of the magnet. Then, secure the cardboard along the flat surface using adhesive tape.
- 4 Roll the magnetic ball over the cardboard a few times until it passes over the magnet.



Did You See?

Did the magnetic ball change direction or speed over the hidden magnet?

Science Behind This

This experiment demonstrates magnetism by using a hidden magnet to create an invisible magnetic field under cardboard. As the magnetic ball rolls over the top, it is attracted to the magnet below, showing the force of attraction and how magnets can influence objects from a distance.

#18 POWER OF VACUUM

15 MINS

Equipment

Materials Needed

- Boiled Egg
- Newspaper
- Glass Bottle
- Matchsticks

- 1 Take a glass bottle and place it on a flat surface.
- 2 Crush a small piece of newspaper and put it inside the bottle.
- 3 Ask an adult to drop a burning matchstick inside the bottle to set the newspaper on fire.
- 4 Place the boiled egg on the mouth of the bottle once the paper starts burning. Ensure that the egg is just big enough to be comfortably placed over the mouth.



Did You See?

Did you notice that the egg was sucked inside the bottle?

Science Behind This

When the newspaper is lit on fire inside the bottle, it burns the oxygen and creates a vacuum, similar to the vacuum of outer space. It is an empty space with no air or matter. The vacuum inside the bottle then exerts a strong pressure that pulls the egg into the bottle.

#19 BOTTLE ROCKET

15
MINS

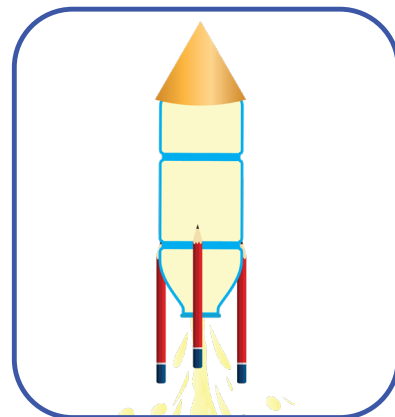
Equipment

- Funnel
- Spatula

Materials Needed

- Cork
- Glue
- Vinegar
- Small, Clear Plastic Bottle
- Coloured Paper
- Baking Soda
- 3 Pencils

- 1 Attach 3 pencils to the body of the bottle using glue. The pencils will be the stands of the bottle rocket.
- 2 Make a cone out of coloured paper and attach it over the broad side using glue. This will be the cone of the rocket.
- 3 Fill 1/8th of the bottle with vinegar.
- 4 Add 6-7 scoops of baking soda into the bottle. Then, immediately block the mouth using a cork.
- 5 Quickly flip the bottle and make it stand on the pencils. Then move far away from the bottle and observe.



Did You See?

Did You See the bottle rocket flying upwards?

Science Behind This

Vinegar and baking soda react to form carbon dioxide gas inside the bottle. The gas exerts pressure inside the bottle until it pushes itself out of the mouth after dislodging the cork. The expulsion of the gas creates a thrust that sends the bottle flying.

#20 ERODING WAVES

5
MINS

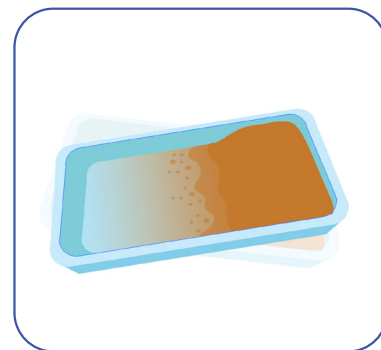
Equipment

- Cup
- Tray
- Spatula
- Measuring Cylinder

Materials Needed

- Colours
- Crystal Powder
- Salt
- Water

- 1 Add 2 scoops of crystal powder in the tray.
- 2 Pour 50 mL of water in a cup. Add 2 drops of red, 3 drops of yellow, and 1 drop of blue colour to form 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 in it. Then pour this solution into the empty side of the tray.
- 6 Gently tilt the tray from side to side and observe. Make sure that the water doesn't fall out of the tray.



Did You See?

Did You See the brown crystals being formed?

Science Behind This

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

#21 STRAW ROCKET

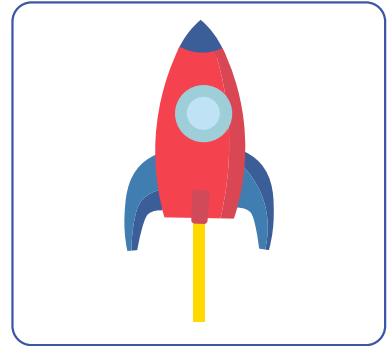
10
MINS

Equipment

Materials Needed

- Scissor
- Colours
- Marker Pens
- Sheet of Paper
- Paper Straw
- Adhesive Tape

- 1 Draw a small rocket on a sheet of paper. Then, ask an adult to cut out the rocket.
- 2 Ask an adult to cut another piece of paper while using the rocket cutout as a reference. Then, colour both the cut-outs.
- 3 Attach both cutouts together using adhesive tape. Ensure that the bottom sides are not taped together.
- 4 Attach both sides of the rocket together using adhesive tape. Ensure that the bottom of both sides of the rocket are not taped together. Insert the paper straw through the bottom of the rocket. Then, blow air into the straw and observe.



Did You See?

Did You See the rocket flying away after blowing air into the straw?

Science Behind This

Similar to previous experiments, this experiment also simulates how rockets are sent to space using thrust. The air blown through the straw is the thrust, and if it is stronger than the weight and drag of the rocket, then it will successfully launch.

#22 PAPER CUP ROCKET

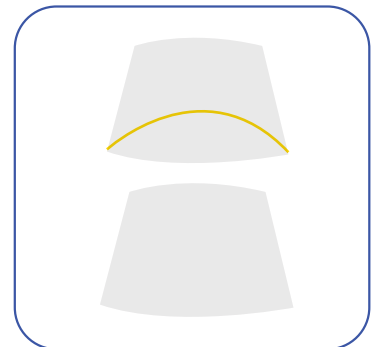
10
MINS

Equipment

Materials Needed

- Pen
- Glue
- Scissor
- Colours
- Marker Pen
- 2 Paper Cups
- Sheet of Paper
- 2 Rubber Bands

- 1 Take a paper cup and punch two holes near the rim. Ensure that the holes are on opposite ends.
- 2 Cut a rubber band and fix both of its ends along the two holes in the cup.
- 3 Attach small paper fins to the cup to complete the rocket using glue. Then, colour the rocket.
- 4 Take another paper cup and place it on a flat surface, then place the rocket on top of the cup and pull it down. Let go and observe.



Did You See?

Have you noticed the paper rocket flying high after you released it?

Science Behind This

This experiment is an example of Newton's third law of motion, which states that for every force in nature, there is an equal and opposite reaction. When the rocket is pushed against the rubber bands, it creates a reactive force that pushes the rocket upwards.

#23 TEA BAG ROCKET

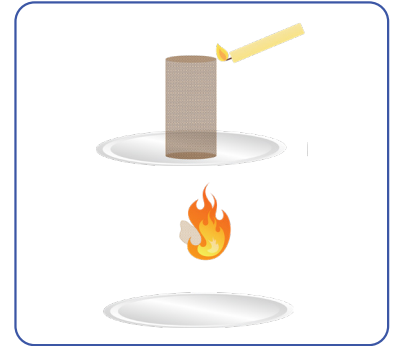
5
MINS

Equipment

Materials Needed

- Plate
- Candle
- Tea Bag

- 1 Take a tea bag and ask an adult to cut out its top.
- 2 Empty the tea leaves into a separate container. Then, unfold the tea bag and hollow it out using your finger.
- 3 Stand the tea bag upright on a plate and ask an adult to light both sides at the top with a candle.
- 4 Stand back and observe.



Did You See?

Did the tea bag fly like a rocket once it was set on fire?

Science Behind This

When this hot air tries to escape from the bottom, it lifts the hollow teabag upwards like a rocket taking off.

#24 MARTIAN SOIL

10
MINS

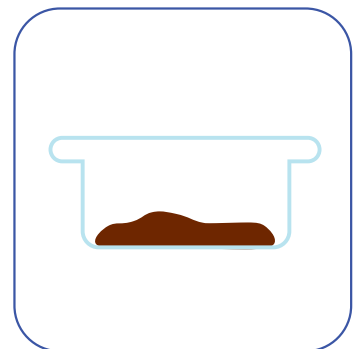
Equipment

- Cup
- Spatula

Materials Needed

- Cornstarch
- Baking Soda
- Red Food Colour

- 1 Combine 2 scoops of cornstarch with 1 scoop of baking soda in a cup.
- 2 Drop in a few drops of red colour. Mix well.
- 3 Blend ingredients with your hands until you have a consistent texture.
- 4 Use your Martian soil to explore and create Martian landscapes or structures.



Did You See?

How did the mixture feel after blending? Did it change texture?

Science Behind This

The combination of cornstarch and baking soda creates a mixture with properties similar to Martian soil. Cornstarch's fine particles mimic the dusty texture, while baking soda's alkalinity reflects Martian soil chemistry.

#25 COLOUR OF GALAXY

5
MINS

Equipment

- Cup
- Tray
- Spatula
- Stirring Stick
- Measuring Cylinder

Materials Needed

- Water
- Citric Acid
- Baking Soda
- Colours
- Liquid Soap

- 1 Spread 2 scoops of citric acid evenly in the tray.
- 2 Pour 20mL water into the tray. Then, add 8 drops of blue food colour to the water. This will create the base for our galaxy colours.
- 3 In a cup, add 2 scoops of baking soda with 20 mL of water. Add 5 mL of liquid soap to the mixture and stir it well.
- 4 Pour the soap solution onto the surface of the water in the tray. Then, add drops of red, blue, and black colour on the foam in different places. Use a stirring stick to gently swirl the colours together, creating a galaxy-like pattern.



Did You See?

Did You See a galaxy like pattern forming ?

Science Behind This

Citric acid and baking soda react with water to produce carbon dioxide gas, creating foam. Soap lowers surface tension, allowing colours to spread and swirl. The interplay of chemicals and physics produces captivating galaxy-like patterns.

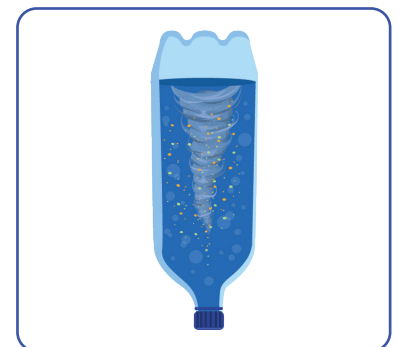
#26 HURRICANE IN A BOTTLE

10
MINS

Equipment

Materials Needed

- Water
 - Blue Colour
 - Liquid Soap
 - Clear Plastic Bottle with Cap
 - Glitter
- 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 fast in a circular motion.



Did You See?

Did You See a spinning tower 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.

#27 CLOUD IN A BOTTLE

10
MINS

Equipment

- Stirring Stick

Materials Needed

- Hairspray
- Hot Water
- Jar with Lid
- Food Colours
- Ice Cubes

- 1 Ask an adult to fill half of the jar with hot water. Then, mix 4-5 drops of any food colour with the water using the stirring stick.
- 2 Spray hairspray into the jar and quickly close the lid.
- 3 Place 3-5 ice cubes on the lid. Observe the inside of the jar. Open the lid after 5 minutes.



Did You See?

Did you notice the cloud forming inside the jar?

Science Behind This

The hairspray traps the vapour from hot water, and when the ice cubes cool the trapped vapour, it condenses into tiny droplets, creating a cloud inside the jar.

#28 FLOATING STARS

10
MINS

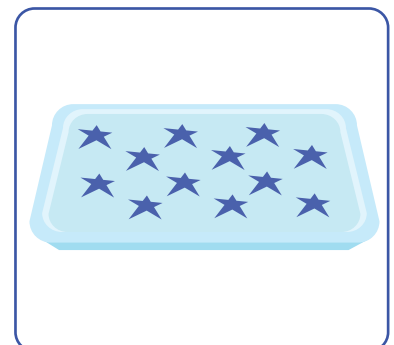
Equipment

- Tray

Materials Needed

- Water
- Whiteboard Marker

- 1 Take a tray and draw stars on it using the marker pen.
- 2 Gently pour water into the tray from the side, to cover the stars completely.
- 3 Tilt the tray from side to side and observe.



Did You See?

Did you notice the stars walking along with the water?

Science Behind This

The ink in markers can't dissolve in water and is lighter than water. So the water pushes the drawing up and makes it float because the ink is not sticky enough to hold on.

#29 VORTEX TUBE

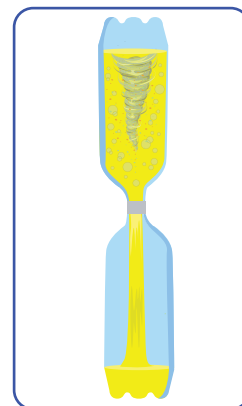
5
MINS

Equipment

Materials Needed

- Colours
- 2 Bottles
- Water
- Adhesive Tape

- 1 Fill one bottle with water. Add 3 drops of colour to it.
- 2 Place the empty bottle upside down over the first bottle.
- 3 Align both the openings of the bottles and secure the openings with tape to create the tube.
- 4 Flip the tube and shake it in a circular motion.



Did You See?

Did You See a spinning whirlpool being formed?

Science Behind This

This experiment emulates a cyclone. The centripetal force causes the vortex to form inside the bottle at the top as it is being emptied.

#30 CHROMATOGRAPHY FLOWER

30
MINS

Equipment

- Measuring Cylinder

Materials Needed

- Colours
- Water
- Scissors
- Marker Pen
- Paper Napkins

- 1 Draw a big circle on a paper napkin and ask an adult to cut it out.
- 2 Make lines around the center of the napkin.
- 3 Fold the circle twice in half to form a cone. Ask an adult to cut the tip.
- 4 In a measuring cylinder, add 5mL of 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.