




Week 1~Science Schedule

Date:	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Scientific Method/What is Chemistry?					
Eyewitness Chemistry		p. 6-7 "What is Chemistry?"			
Super Science Concoctions		p. 7-9 "Welcome to your Kitchen Lab"		p. 12-13	
Exploring the World of Chemistry		p. 4-11 "Ancient Metals"			

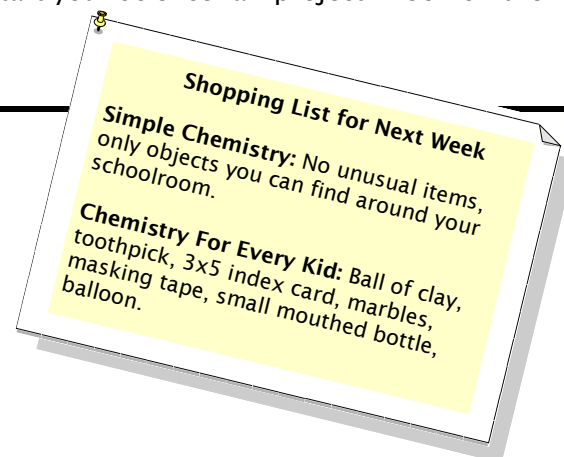
Explanations

Comprehension Questions: What is the scientific method? *The Scientific method is an organized way of asking questions and finding answers.* What are the steps of the scientific method? 1. Wonder why 2. Take a guess 3. Test your guess 4. Observe and record 5. Organize 6. What can you say? 7. Share results. What is Chemistry? Chemistry is the science of change. For example studying how and why ice changes to water when it melts or how mixing flour, sugar, butter and eggs can make cookies, or how the heat of the frying pan can make a runny egg change into a fried egg. Why is Chemistry important? Chemistry is important because people from all different jobs use chemistry every day (doctors, chefs, farmers, food makers, etc.)

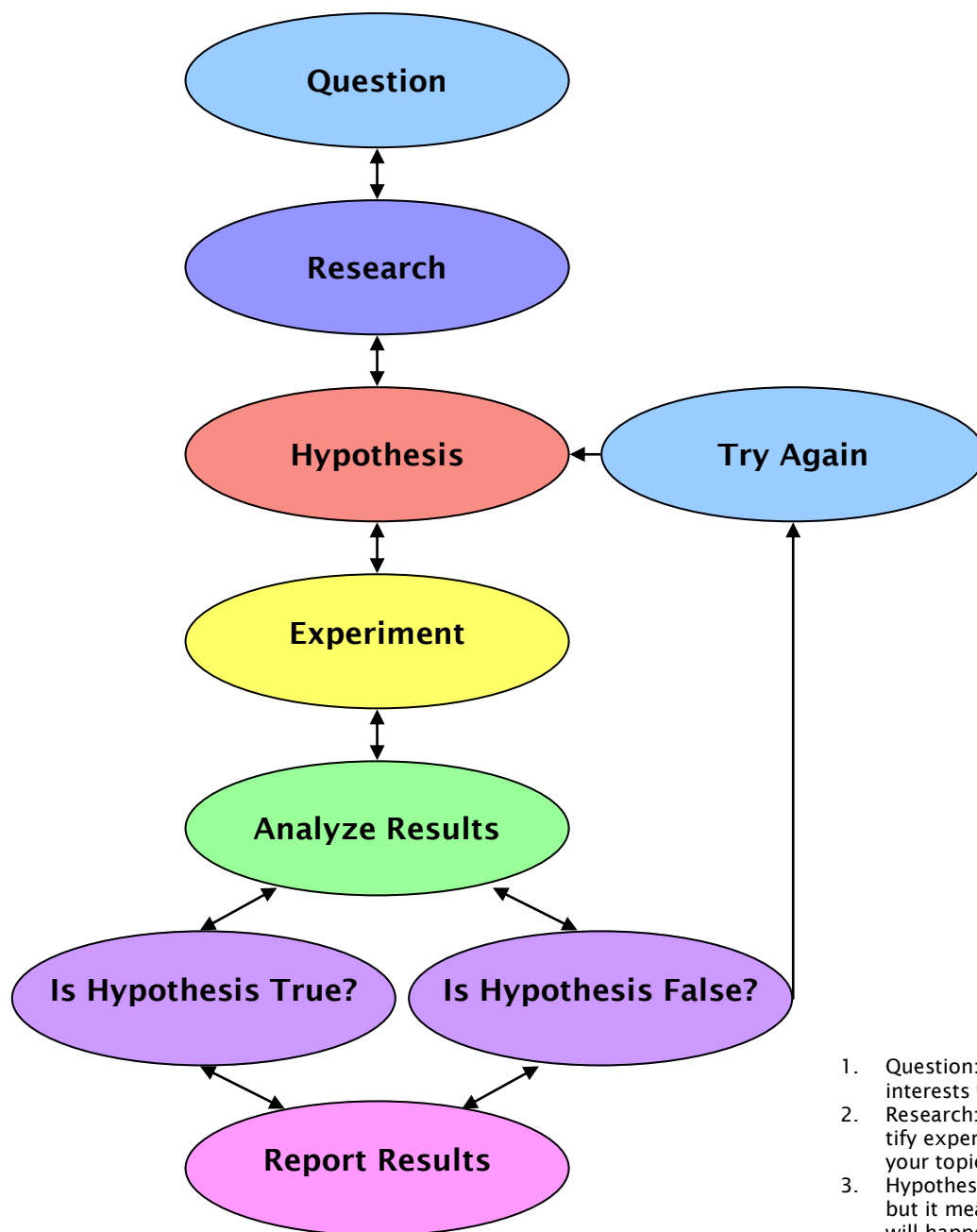
Science Summary: Each week you will see this icon  and "summary" on the schedule. If you are using our main schedules you will be instructed to do a "key word outline" from the Institutes for Excellence in Writing course. Choose a paragraph from the science reading. Write the "key word outline" from IEW and then rewrite or retell (depending on the age of the child) the paragraph from the outline. If you are already familiar with the "key word outline" add dress-ups to your paragraph. This helps teach writing skills as well as allow for better retention of the science facts.

Setting up your science lab: allow your child to take part in the organization and set up of your chemistry lab. Store items in a medium sized plastic box, or on a small table or on top of a short bookcase. Make the items as suggested on p. 13 of Super Science Concoctions or purchase the items at a science supply store or on our website.

Science Fair: Beginning in third grade children are eligible to enter regional and state science fairs. As you progress through the year your child will be introduced to a variety of science experiments. With each science experiment reiterate the scientific method. This will make doing a science fair project seem more doable. Most regional science fairs are held in February. So if you start now you will have plenty of time to do a thorough job on the project. Begin by deciding what question you want to answer. Go to our website and click on **Easy Links** on the homepage and click on "Science Fair Ideas" for more information about science fair projects. Several prompts are placed throughout this schedule to encourage you to start your science fair project. Look on the next page for a chart that explains the Scientific Method.



Scientific Method





Scientific Method

1. Question: Ask yourself a question about a topic that interests you.
2. Research: Look at information on your topic. Identify experiments that have already been done on your topic.
3. Hypothesis: Form a hypothesis. This is a big word, but it means to make a guess about what you think will happen.
4. Experiment: Design an experiment that will test your hypothesis. This is the fun part. Set it up so you can record and observe measurable data.
5. Analyze Results: Look at your data and determine what you have learned from the experiment.
6. Hypothesis True? or False?: Decide whether you have proved or disproved your hypothesis.
7. Report Results: Write a report explaining your results.

For more information on the Scientific Method: go to **Easy Links** on our website and click on week 1 of the Physics Schedule.

Week 2~Science Schedule

Date:	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Matter					
Eyewitness Matter		p. 6-7 "What is Matter"			
Simple Chemistry		p. 2		p. 3-7	
Chemistry for Every Kid				p. 2-7 and 18-21	

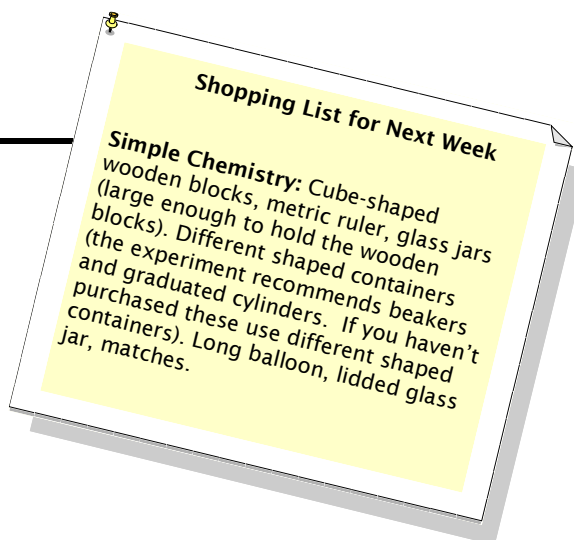
Explanations

Comprehension Questions: What is matter? Matter is anything in the universe from the farthest star to the smallest speck of dust that has mass and takes up space. What are properties? Properties are the characteristics that help us describe and identify matter. What are physical properties? Physical properties are things like color, texture, hardness, etc. What are chemical properties? Chemical properties are the way a substance (or piece of matter) reacts with other substances. For example the ability to ignite (catch on fire) and burn; or what happens to a substance when it is mixed with water or with acid. We will be learning a lot more about this in the weeks to come. What is mass? Mass is the amount of material in an object. For example a bulldozer has more mass than a pencil. It is much harder to move the bulldozer than the pencil.



Eyewitness Matter: The pages listed above (p.6-7) should give a great introduction to matter, but if your child is curious and wants more information read Eyewitness Matter p. 8-11

Simple Chemistry: Your child will learn how to classify matter, determine the properties of an object and classify them.

Chemistry for Every Kid: These experiments will help you explore the properties of matter. The experiments on p. 2-7 go along with the exploration of the properties of matter discussed in Simple Chemistry. Do these experiments together to bring the concepts to life.



Week 3~Science Schedule

Date:	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Phases of Matter					
Eyewitness Matter		p. 12-13 "Solid Matter"			
Super Science Concoctions		p. 35 "Just a Phase" p. 37 "Solid, Liquid, Gas"			
Simple Chemistry		p. 8-9 "Substances can Exist in Different States"		p. 10-15	
Exploring the World of Chemistry		p. 78-85 "Water"			

Explanations

Comprehension Questions: What are the three main states of matter? **The three main states of matter are solid, liquid and gas.** What is a solid like? **A solid is rigid or stiff and it holds its shape.** What is a liquid like? **A liquid flows and takes the shape of the container it is in.** What is a gas like? **A gas is hard to see, and it fills things like balloons. It will take the shape of the container it is in and it will completely fill the container, no matter what the size.**

Simple Chemistry: Read the first 4 paragraphs on p. 8 on Tuesday. You will read the last three next week. On Thursday, read through pages 10-15, explore the properties of solids, liquids, and gases.

Exploring the World of Chemistry: Either read this aloud to younger children (skipping the technical parts) or have older children read this on their own.

Reminder: Are you using the scientific method that you learned in week 1 to do your experiments? Are you thinking about a potential science fair project you can complete?

Shopping List for Next Week

Simple Chemistry: 400 ml beaker, hotplate, freezer, ice cubes, oven mitts (instead of a hotplate and a beaker you can use a frying pan and a stove). Decide whether you will have time to do the experiments on p. 31-37 on melting point and boiling point. If so you will need: test tubes, thermometers, butter, chocolate, wax, stove, goggles (instead of the rubber stopper, burette clamps and stand use a smaller glass and do the experiment with a microwave).

Super Science Concoctions: read through the experiments and decide which ones you would like to do with your children.

Chemistry for Every Kid: If your kids are eager for more experiments look through the ones listed and decide what you want to do.



Week Three Comprehension Quiz

Directions: Give this as a written or oral quiz depending on the reading and writing ability of your student. Discuss all missed answers to make sure your student understands the material.

1. What are the three main states of matter?

2. What is a solid like?

3. What is a liquid like?

4. What is a gas like?

