

Volcano Fun

SCIENCE
CORNER



Turn an apple
into a tiny
volcano!

You'll need:

- Cored apple
- Baking soda
- Food colouring (optional)
- Vinegar
- Tray or plate

What to do:

- 1 Place the apple on a tray or plate.
- 2 Fill the apple halfway with baking soda.
- 3 Add a few drops of food colouring.
- 4 Pour in some vinegar and watch what happens!

TIP: Rinse off the apple and eat it afterwards.



How it works

When the vinegar mixes with the baking soda, it causes a chemical reaction. The reaction creates bubbles that flow up and out of the apple.



FUN FACT

Students used to give apples to teachers on the first day of school as a thank you for their hard work!



Frosty Fun

Watch ice crystals form on a tin can!

You'll need:

- Clean can
- Ice cubes
- Lots of salt
- Plastic lid

What to do:

- 1 Fill the can with ice.
- 2 Cover the ice with lots and lots of salt.
- 3 Place the lid on top and shake the can for a few minutes. What happens to outside of the can?

How it works

When you add salt to ice, it melts quickly and turns into super cold water. This makes the can cold, too. Tiny water droplets in the air land on the outside of the can and freeze into ice crystals!

I'm Nyla and
I LOVE
science!



Invisible Ink



Make a secret message with *Chirp* reader Nayora, 6.

You'll need:

- 15 mL (1 tbsp.) baking soda
- 15 mL (1 tbsp.) water
- White paper
- Grape juice
- 2 paintbrushes

What to do:

- 1 Mix baking soda and water together in a bowl.
- 2 Dip a paintbrush into the mixture and use it to write on the paper. Let it dry.
- 3 Use the other paintbrush to paint a thin layer of grape juice over the paper and see what happens.

How it works

Baking soda and water are clear, so they don't show up on white paper. But when the grape juice touches the baking soda message, a chemical reaction makes the juice darker there than on the rest of the page.



Bouncy Glow Egg



Try an egg experiment with *Chirp* reader Genna, 5.

You'll need:

- Yellow highlighter
- Clear glass or jar
- Raw egg
- Vinegar
- Flashlight or UV light

What to do:

- 1 Remove the ink tube from the highlighter. Place it in a glass.
- 2 Place an egg in the glass and add enough vinegar to cover it. Leave it overnight.
- 3 Rinse off the egg. Gently drop it on a table. Does it bounce? What happens when you press a flashlight to it?

Tip: Use a UV flashlight to see the egg glow in the dark!



How it works

Vinegar breaks down the egg's shell and soaks into the egg, making it bigger and bouncy. The highlighter liquid fills the egg, too, so it glows.



▶ Watch a video of Genna doing this experiment at owlkids.com/chirpscience.



Colour Moves

Watch as colour travels through a plant leaf!

You'll need:

- Napa cabbage leaf
- Butter knife
- Glass of water
- Food colouring

What to do:

- 1 Add a few drops of food colouring to the water.
- 2 Cut a slit into the bottom of the cabbage leaf and then place it into the water.
- 3 Wait for a few hours. What happens?

TIP If you don't have napa cabbage, try this experiment with celery or a white carnation.



How it works

Plants have tubes in them that pull water from the ground and bring it up to the ends of their leaves. When you add food colouring to the water, you can see the path the water takes.



Volcano Time

Make an erupting volcano!

You'll need:

- Small bottle
- 45 mL (3 tbsp.) baking soda
- Water
- Food colouring
- Dishwashing liquid
- Damp sand or clay
- Vinegar
- Baking sheet





Look out below!

How to make it:

- 1 Put the baking soda in the bottle.
- 2 Fill the bottle about three-quarters full with water. Stir or shake until mixed.
- 3 Add a few drops of food colouring and one drop of dishwashing liquid.
- 4 Place the bottle on a baking sheet and use sand or clay to build a mountain around it. Keep the top open.
- 5 Pour vinegar into the top of the bottle and watch the eruption!

Volcanoes are types of mountains that spill out lava from under the Earth's surface!



Cool Compost

Make special soil with *Chirp* reader Ethan, 5.

You'll need:

- Plastic bottle with top cut off
- Potting soil
- Plant, fruit and veggie scraps
- Newsprint pieces
- Water spray bottle

What to do:

- 1 Layer soil, scraps and newsprint in the bottle. Spray with water as you go.
- 2 When the bottle is full, spray it with water again and tape the top part of the bottle back on.
- 3 Place the bottle outside in a sunny spot for a few weeks. What do you see?

How it works

When food, plant and paper scraps are given water and air, they rot and break down quickly. The nutrients in the scraps mix with the potting soil and turn it into super-nutritious soil for new plants.

TIP Use your new soil to help your garden grow!



Listen Up



Listen like
an animal
with *Chirp*
reader
Nathan, 4.



I can
hear you!

You'll need:

- Paper cup
- Scissors

What to do:

- 1 Ask a grown-up to cut the bottom out of a paper cup.
- 2 Listen for sounds around you. Then place the cup around your ear.
- 3 Face the cup towards any sound you hear. Are the sounds louder than they were without the cup?

How it works

Animals hear differently than humans because their ears are shaped in a way that traps sound better. A cup is good at trapping sounds so you can hear more by listening through it.

TIP

If you don't have a cup, roll paper into a cone shape.



Watch science experiment videos
at owlkids.com/chirpscience.

Toy Rescue



Try an icy experiment!

You'll need:

- Plastic container
- Small plastic toys
- Large tray or bin
- Stick, spoon or small shovel
- Water
- Salt

What to do:

- 1 Fill a plastic container with water and toys.
- 2 Leave it in the freezer overnight.
- 3 Remove the ice block from the container and place it on a large tray.
- 4 Start digging your toys out of the ice! Pour on some salt or warm water and see what happens.

How it works

Salt and warm water both melt ice. As the ice turns from a solid back into liquid water, the toys are no longer stuck.



Rescue workers sometimes send robot **drones** to help find missing people and animals in cold and faraway places.



Watch *Chirp* science experiment videos at owlkids.com/chirpscience.

Slime Time



Make stretchy
alien slime!

You'll need:

- 125 mL ($\frac{1}{2}$ cup) clear or white glue
- Food colouring
- 5 mL ($\frac{1}{2}$ tsp.) baking soda
- Googly eyes
- Glitter (optional)
- 15 mL (1 tbsp.) contact lens solution
- Baby oil
- Bowl

What to do:

- 1 Stir a bit of food colouring into the glue.
- 2 Stir in the baking soda, and then add googly eyes and glitter, if you'd like.
- 3 Add the contact lens solution and mix until the slime pulls away from the edges of the bowl.
- 4 Add a splash of oil and your slime is ready!



How it works

When the contact solution mixes with the other ingredients, it causes a chemical reaction that allows all the molecules to stick together. Now the mixture can stretch and change its shape, too.

TIP Store your slime in an airtight container to make it last longer.





Let It Snow

Make fake snow you can play with!

You'll need:

- Different white ingredients from around the house, like baking soda, shaving cream, tissues, hair conditioner
- Bowls

What to do:

- 1 With a grown-up's help, experiment by mixing different ingredients together.
- 2 Play with the different mixtures. Which mixture feels and looks the most like real snow?



Tissue pieces, baking soda and water

Shaving cream (left overnight) and baking soda

How it works

Snow happens when water droplets freeze in the air and stick together. When the fake snow ingredients mix, they stick to each other, too.

Hair conditioner and baking soda





Taste Test

Try a tasty
experiment with
Chirp reader
Lochlan, 6.

You'll need:

- Small pieces of fruit and/or veggies

What to do:

- 1 Close your eyes and plug your nose. Ask a grown-up to place a piece of food on the centre of your tongue.
- 2 Try to guess what food is on your tongue without chewing it.
- 3 Repeat steps 1 and 2 with the other food pieces. How many times did you guess right?

How it works

Your tongue is covered in tiny taste buds. The centre has fewer taste buds than the sides, so it's harder to taste food there. Your nose also helps you taste by sending messages to your brain about what food smells like. If you plug your nose, it's harder to taste what you're eating.

PHOTO: LAURA ARSIE CONSULTANT: PHIL MCCLOREY



▶ Watch a video of Lochlan doing this experiment at owlkids.com/chirpscience.

Floating Fun

Learn about
salt water with
Chirp reader
Juliet, 4.

You'll need:

- 2 large glasses
- Warm water
- 75 mL ($\frac{1}{3}$ cup) salt
- 2 raw eggs
- Spoon

What to do:

- 1 Fill the glasses with warm water.
- 2 Pour salt into one glass and stir until dissolved.
- 3 Gently place an egg in each glass. What happens?

BONUS: Try using crayons or marbles instead of eggs!

How it works

When the salt dissolves, it makes the water heavier. Lighter objects are then able to float on top. Oceans are full of salt, which is why it is easier to float in them.





Happy Heart



**Measure your
heartbeat
with this
experiment.**

You'll need:

- Timer
- Pencil and paper

What to do:

- 1 Set the timer for 20 seconds.
- 2 Stand still and place your hand on your chest or wrist.
- 3 Count your heartbeats for 20 seconds and write down the number.
- 4 Jump and run around. Count your heartbeats again and write it down. When did your heart beat faster?

How it works

Your heart pumps blood through your body. The faster you move, the harder and faster your heart works to get blood to your organs and brain. When you exercise, you're helping your heart stay healthy and strong!

PHOTO: DREAMSTIME CONSULTANT: PHIL MCCLOREY



Watch videos of science experiments
at owlkids.com/chirpscience.

Cool Comb

SCIENCE
CORNER



Turn a comb into a magnet with static electricity!

You'll need:

- Plastic comb
- Clean dry hair (or a sweater or pillow)
- Paper
- Scissors or hole punch

What to do:

- 1 Cut paper into tiny pieces and place them on a table.
- 2 Rub a comb in your hair or against a sweater or pillow for one minute.
- 3 Hold the comb above the paper. What happens?



How it works

When you rub the comb in your hair, it builds up static electricity. The paper is attracted to the electricity, so it jumps up to the comb.





Melting Magic

Test the
power of the
sun with this
experiment!



You'll need:

- Chocolate, ice cube, cheese
- A tray
- A sunny day

What to do:

- 1 Place a piece of chocolate, an ice cube, or a slice of cheese (or all three) on a tray.
- 2 Leave the tray in a sunny spot and watch what happens. How long does it take the sun to melt each item?

How it works

Melting happens when an item changes from a solid to a liquid. For something to melt, it needs to be warm. The sun warms things up quickly!



BONUS

Which item melts the fastest? Which item takes the longest to melt?



Super Sprout

SCIENCE
CORNER



**Watch a bean
grow into a
sprout!**

You'll need:

- Dried bean
- Paper towels
- Spray bottle of water
- Jar

What to do:

- 1 Use a spray bottle to wet some paper towels and place them in a jar.
- 2 Place a bean in the jar, close to the bottom.
- 3 Put the jar in a warm, sunny spot and water it whenever the paper towel is dry.

How it works

Beans are seeds! Seeds need water and warmth to grow into sprouts. But for sprouts to grow into full plants, they need nutrients from soil, too. Plant your sprout in soil and watch it keep growing!

TIP

Check your seed every day to see if it changes.



Polar Science

**Learn how
polar bears stay
warm with this
experiment.**

You'll need:

- Large bowl of ice water
- 2 sandwich bags
- Shortening

What to do:

- 1 Fill one sandwich bag with shortening.
- 2 Put your hand in the other bag. Stick your covered hand into the bag of shortening and mash it around.
- 3 Keeping your hand in the bags, dip it into the bowl of ice water. Then dip your bare hand into the water. Do you feel the difference?

How it works

Polar bears have a layer of fat, called blubber, under their skin. Cold doesn't pass through blubber. Shortening is made of fat, too, so when your hand is in the shortening, it is protected from the cold.



Balloon Car

SCIENCE
CORNER



You'll need:

- Wooden skewer, halved
- Straw, quartered
- 1 whole straw
- 4 bottle caps, same size
- Small plastic bottle
- Balloon
- Rubber band
- Glue and tape

What to do:

- 1 Stick each skewer through a piece of straw to make two axles.
- 2 Glue bottle caps to the ends of the skewers.
- 3 Tape the straw parts of the axles to the bottle. Do not put tape over the skewers.
- 4 Stick the straw into the neck of the balloon. Secure it with a rubber band.
- 5 Tape the straw to the bottle. Let the end hang over.
- 6 Blow air through the back end of the straw and into the balloon, then plug the end with your finger. Place the car on a flat surface and let go!

How it works

The balloon is filled with air. When you let go, the balloon deflates, pushing the air out. The force of the air pushing out of the balloon makes the car move forward!





Make a Mountain

Learn how mountains form with *Chirp* reader Marina.

You'll need:

- 2 crackers
- Flat surface

What to do:

- 1 Place the crackers face down on a flat surface.
- 2 Gently slide the crackers towards each other.
- 3 What happens when the crackers bump into each other?

How it works

Way under the ground, there are parts of the Earth's crust called plates. The plates are always moving. When two plates push against each other, there is nowhere to go but up! This is how mountains are formed.



TIP
If you don't have crackers, use long Lego pieces instead!





Magic Beans

**Watch beans
dance!**

You'll need:

- Clear cup or jar
- Food colouring (optional)
- Carbonated water or clear soda
- Dried beans or peas

What to do:

- 1 Put a few drops of food colouring into the cup or jar.
- 2 Add a few beans.
- 3 Fill the glass with carbonated water or soda.
- 4 Watch as the beans jump to the top, fall back down and dance around.

How it works

Carbonated liquids like soda have tiny gas bubbles. As these bubbles rise to the top, the beans move around, too.



Icy Science

SCIENCE
CORNER



Explore ice with this experiment.

You'll need:

- Cubes or blocks of ice
- Cup of warm water
- Fork or small digging tool
- Dish or tray

What to do:

- 1 Place the ice in a dish or tray. Feel how smooth and cold it is.
- 2 Scratch the ice with a fork or small tool.
- 3 Pour a bit of water over the scratched part. What happens to the ice?



How it works

Warm water melts the small bits of ice that the scratching loosened up and turns them into liquid. When the liquid freezes into ice again, it becomes smooth.



IN REAL LIFE

Skates cut up ice rinks and make them rough, too. Ice resurfacing machines spray warm water onto the rink to make the ice smooth and slippery again for skaters!



Play Time

SCIENCE
CORNER



Learn about the science
of modelling clay!

You'll need:

- 250 mL (1 cup) flour
- 60 mL (¼ cup) salt
- 125 mL (½ cup) boiling water
- 5 mL (1 tsp.) lemon juice
- Food colouring (optional)
- Spatula and bowl

Ask a
grown-up
to help
you.

TIP: Keep
your clay
in a container
or sandwich
bag when not
playing with it.

What to do:

- 1 Stir the flour and salt together in a bowl. Make a hole in the middle of the mixture.
- 2 Pour the water, lemon juice and food colouring into the hole. Use a spatula to mix it all together.
- 3 Let the clay cool. Then play with it!

How it works

When the ingredients mix together, they create a chemical reaction and turn into something new! They stick together and become clay you can mould into different shapes.

PHOTO: LIAM MOGAN (DOUGH); ADOBESTOCK (GIRL) CONSULTANT: PHIL MCCLOREY



Watch Chirp science experiment
videos at owlkids.com/chirpscience.



Mini Rainbow

**Use water to
make your own
rainbow!**

You'll need:

- Spray bottle filled with water
- A sunny day

What to do:

- 1 Stand with your back to the sun.
- 2 Spray a mist of water into the air. What happens?

How it works

Sunlight is made up of lots of different colours. Rainbows happen when sunlight shines through water droplets and the colours separate and shine out the other side.



Cool Colours



Learn about
colours with *Chirp*
reader Spencer.

You'll need:

- Water
- Blue and yellow food colouring
- 180 mL ($\frac{3}{4}$ cup) water
- Tall clear glass
- Clear bowl

What to do:

- 1 Fill the bowl about two-thirds full with water. Add a few drops of yellow food colouring.
- 2 Fill the glass with water and blue food colouring.
- 3 Place the glass into the bowl.
- 4 Look through the side of the bowl. What colour is the water in the glass?

BONUS: What other colours can you make using different food colouring combinations?

I love science!

How it works

When yellow and blue meet, they make a new colour: green! The blue water in the glass looks green when it is sitting inside the yellow water.



Amazing Arrow

SCIENCE
CORNER



Hi, I'm
Josie. Science
is fun!

Watch an arrow
change directions
with *Chirp*
reader Josie!

You'll need:

- White paper
- Black marker
- Glass
- Water

What to do:

- 1 Draw an arrow on the paper. It can be pointing left or right.
- 2 Place the paper behind the empty glass so you can see the arrow through it. Which way is the arrow pointing?
- 3 Fill the glass with water and look at the arrow again. Which way is it pointing now?

How it works

Light bends as it travels through the water in the glass. Then it bends again when it shines out the other side of the glass and onto the paper. This bending makes the arrow reflect back through the water in the opposite direction!

PHOTO: LIAM MOGAN CONSULTANT: PHIL MCCLOREY



Watch Chirp science experiment
videos at owlkids.com/chirpscience.



Frozen Fun

**Dig for dino toys
with Jayden!**

You'll need:

- Small toys
- Water
- Baking soda, dirt, or sand
- Salt
- Muffin tin
- Fork or spoon

What to do:

- 1 Place toys into a muffin tin. Fill with water and freeze overnight.
- 2 Pour baking soda or dirt onto the ice. What happens? Pour on some salt. What melts the ice quickest?
- 3 Once the ice has melted almost all the way, use a fork or spoon to gently dig out your toy.

How it works

Ice will melt if it is touched by anything warmer than itself. But salt melts ice best because it warms the ice quickly and then keeps it warm so it can't refreeze.

PHOTO: LIAM MOGAN CONSULTANT: PHIL MCCLOREY





Bridge Build

Make a bridge
out of paper
with tktktktk!

You'll need:

- 2 cups
- Paper
- Coins

What to do:

- 1 Place the cups on a flat surface.
- 2 Lay the paper across the cups to make a bridge.
- 3 Place the coins on the paper bridge. What happens?
- 4 Now fold the paper back and forth accordian style. Repeat steps 2 and 3. Does the bridge hold the coins now?

How it works

Folding the paper back and forth makes it stronger than when it is lying flat. It is now strong enough to hold the coins without falling!



Watch Chirp science experiment videos at owlkids.com/chirpscience.

FUN FACT: Many bridges are built with steel beams in triangle shapes because they hold more weight.

Listen Up

SCIENCE
CORNER



Learn how dogs
hear with Chirp
reader Fergus!

You'll need:

- Bristol board
- Scissors
- Tape

What to do:

- 1 Cut a piece of Bristol board in half. Roll each half into a long cone. Tape down the edges.
- 2 Listen to your favourite song.
- 3 Now hold the paper cones to your ears and listen again. Is the song louder or quieter?

BONUS: Angle the cones away from and towards the sound. Do you hear a difference?

How it works

Dogs have super hearing! The openings of their ears are shaped like cones, which helps sounds travel down into their inner ears quickly. They can also move their ears up, down, and around to hear things better.

PHOTO: LIAM MOGAN CONSULTANT: PHIL MCCLOREY



Watch Chirp science experiment videos at owlkids.com/chirpscience.



RISE UP!

Find out how heat rises with this experiment.



You'll need:

- large jar, no lid
- small jar, no lid
- water
- a few drops of food colouring



What to do:

- 1 Fill the bigger jar about halfway full with cold water.
- 2 Fill up the small jar with warm water.
- 3 Add food colouring to the small jar.
- 4 Put the small jar into the the big jar. Now watch what happens to the water!

Dr. Zed explains

The molecules in warm water are lighter than the ones in cold water, so they float to the top of the big jar. This process is called convection. You can see convection in action because of the food colouring. Convection helps a pot of soup on the stove heat up evenly. The soup gets hot near the stove element, then rises to the top of the pot. If there are veggies in your soup, you might see them rise along with the hot liquid.

Convection helps soup
heat up evenly.





Marble in Motion!

Can a marble stay inside a cup even when it's upside down?

You'll need:

- paper cup
- 60 cm (24 in.) of string
- marble
- hole punch or sharp pencil



What to do:

- 1 Punch two holes about 1 cm (½ in.) down from the rim on opposite sides of the cup.
- 2 Tie each end of the string through each hole in the cup and knot twice to make a handle.
- 3 Put the marble in the cup.
- 4 Hold the string handle in the centre. Act like a windmill and spin the cup quickly in a circular motion. What happens? What happens if you slow the spinning down? What happens if you stop it?

Ooze's Challenge:

Head outside and try the experiment again with ½ cup of water!



Dr. Zed explains

When you swing the cup quickly, you're actually pulling on the string to keep it moving in a circle. The force you use to pull the string is called centripetal force, which means it pulls towards the centre of the circle. If you let go, the cup will fly off in a straight line! The cup, in turn, pushes the marble around in a circle. As long as you keep swinging the cup at the same speed, the marble will stay in place.

Super Lungs!

Test your lungs with this cool experiment.

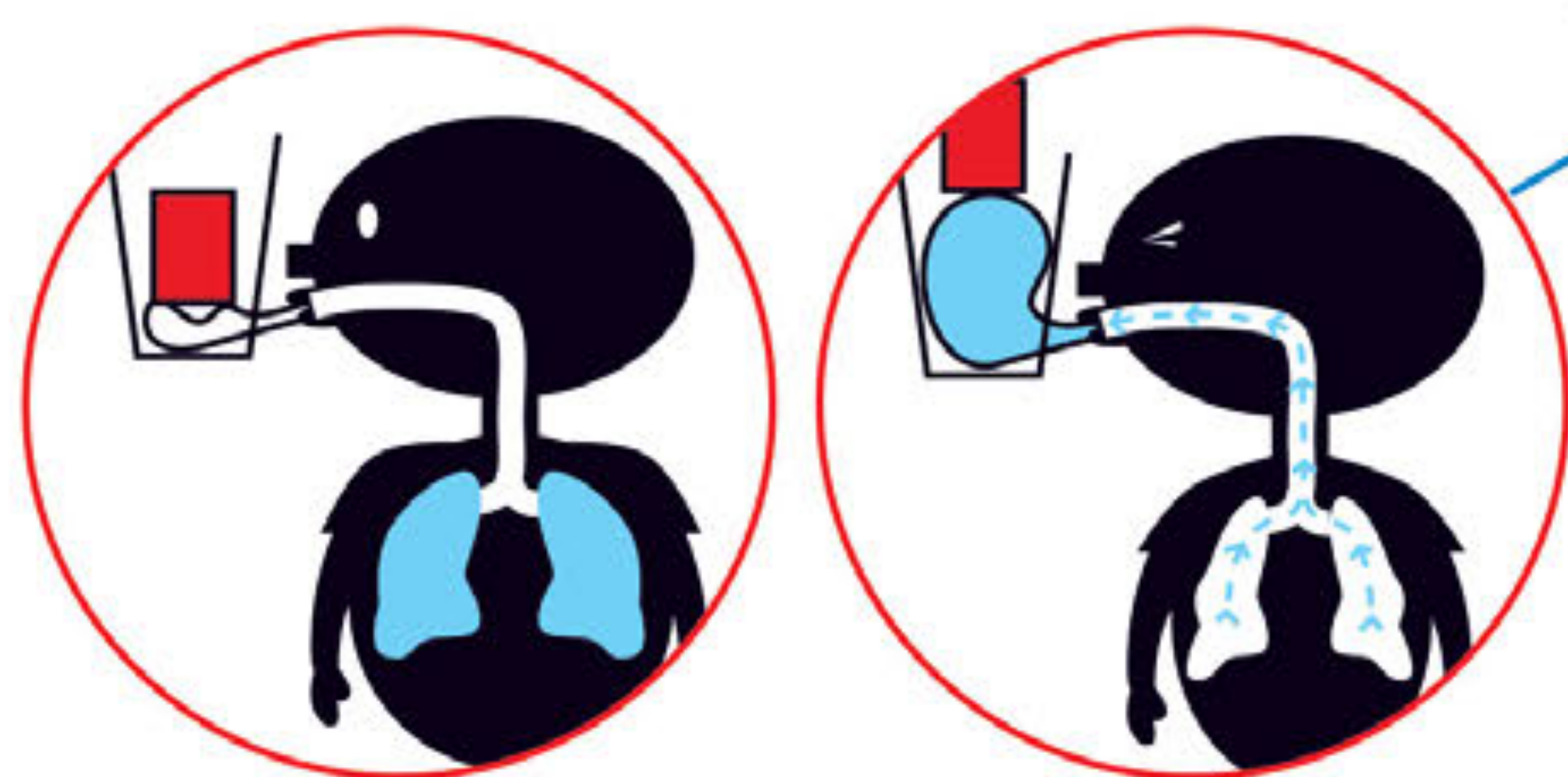
You'll need:

- empty large yogurt container
- empty soup can
- balloon

ASK A GROWN-UP FOR HELP

What to do:

- 1 Ask a grown-up to make a small hole in the side of the yogurt container.
- 2 Place the balloon in the container and pull the neck through the hole.
- 3 Place the can in the container on top of the balloon. Now blow up the balloon with one big breath. What happens?



Ooze's Challenge:

Switch out the balloon and ask a family member to try. Compare your results!

Dr. Zed explains

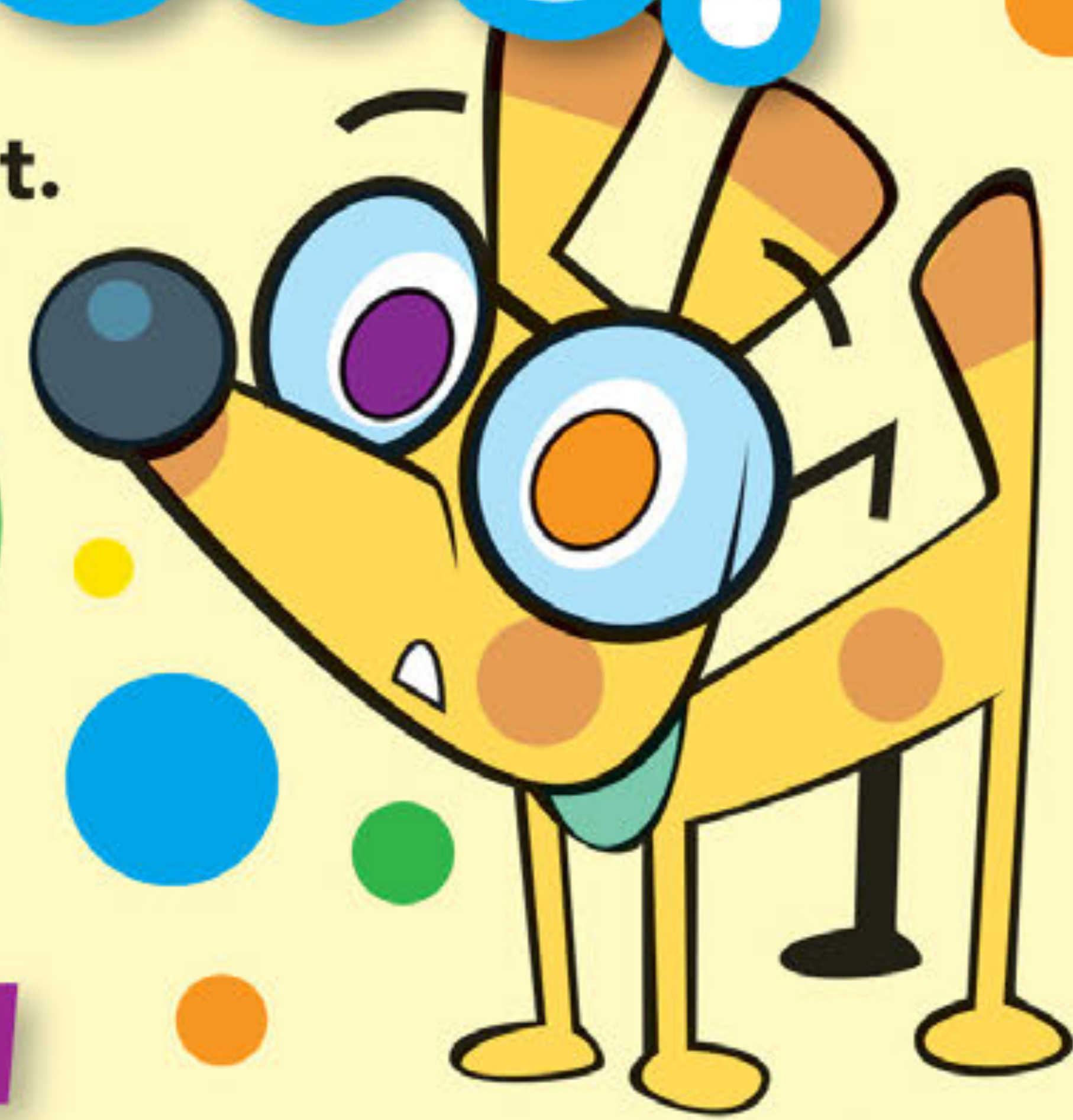
The stronger your lungs are, the more air they hold. You can tell how strong your lungs are by how high the can rises. The more you blow up the balloon, the higher the can will rise.



Elite athletes like Mollie Jepsen need strong lungs to compete in the Olympic and Paralympic games!

What Do You See?

Try this colour-naming experiment.



What to do:

- 1 Read the colours on the top list out loud.
- 2 For the bottom list, name the **COLOURS** of the words, but do **NOT** read the actual words. For example, if the word red is coloured blue, you should say blue and not red. Say the colours as fast as you can. Which list was easier to say out loud?

Dr. Zed explains

Your brain wants you to say the word instead of the colour. The conflict between what the word is and the colour of the word confuses your brain. That's because your mind is receiving two different types of information. Scientists think your brain can read words faster than it recognizes colours. You have to pay extra attention to stop saying the word and say the colour instead.

Ooze's challenge:

Turn the page upside down and name the colours in the bottom list again. Was it easier or harder?

BLUE
RED
GREEN
ORANGE
YELLOW
PURPLE
PINK

Rock ON!

Do you have limestone in your rock collection? Let's find out!

You'll need:

- a variety of rocks
- 125 mL (½ cup) vinegar
- clear glass

What to do:

- 1 Place a single rock in the glass.
- 2 Pour vinegar over it.
- 3 If the rock starts bubbling, you have limestone!

Dr. Zed explains:

Limestone is a soft rock made of calcium carbonate, a natural substance also found in eggshells and chalk. Vinegar is an acid, so it reacts with the calcium carbonate, causing it to bubble and fizz. The reaction is dissolving the limestone. In nature, carbon dioxide in the atmosphere can produce rain that is a bit acidic. The acid will erode, or wear down, limestone rocks. Other rocks are made of harder minerals that will not erode as quickly.

Ooze's challenge:

Try the experiment with a piece of chalk. It is also made of calcium carbonate. What happens?

TIP: Limestone is often grey, but it can be white, yellow, or brown. It is soft compared to other rocks and can be scratched easily.



Terrific Tube

Can a piece of paper hold up a book and more?

You'll need:

- piece of letter-sized paper
- tape
- hardcover book
- various objects to balance on top of the book

What to do:

- 1 Roll the paper lengthwise into a tube and tape it shut.
- 2 Place the tube upright on a flat surface. Balance a book on top of the tube.
- 3 Try balancing as many objects as you can on the book. What happens?

Dr. Zed explains:

A flat piece of paper is floppy and bends easily. But a tube made of paper is much harder to bend. The shape of an object can be as important for strength as the material it's made of!

Ooze's challenge:

Try the experiment again. Roll up a few tubes and tape them together in a group. You can even shape tubes into triangles or squares. Which tube was the strongest?

Mini Greenhouse

Grow a plant with Dr. Zed and Ooze.

You'll need:

- small planter or plastic cup with a few holes poked in the bottom
- potting soil
- seeds
- water
- clear cup or cling film
- small plate

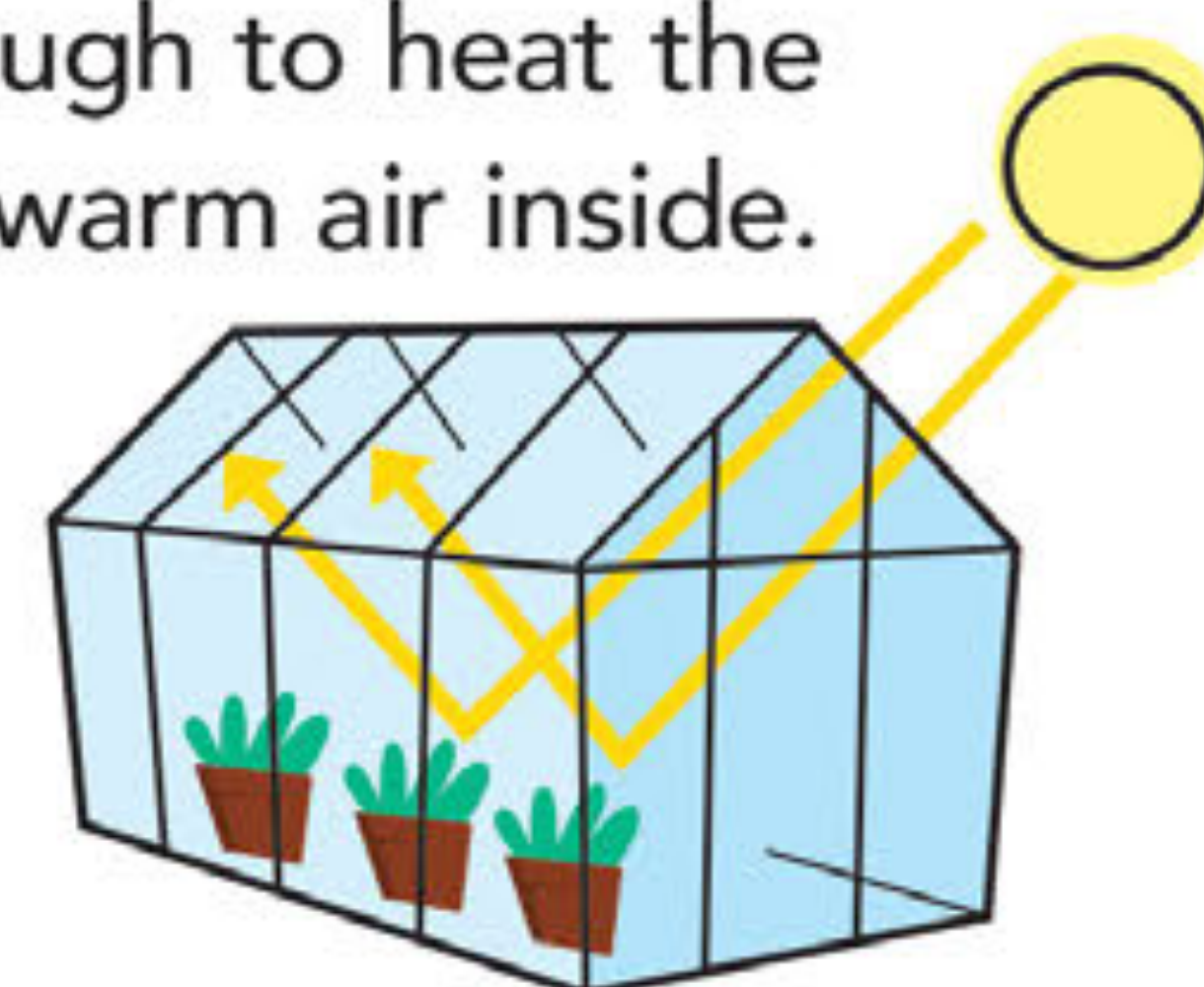
What to do:

- 1 Fill the planter or cup with potting soil.
- 2 Use a finger to poke holes in the soil. Place a few seeds in the holes, then fill them with more soil. Pat down gently.
- 3 Water the soil.
- 4 Place a clear cup or cling film on top of the planter.
- 5 Place your mini greenhouse on a small plate. Put it by a sunny window and water it a bit every other day.

TIP Try planting snap peas or radishes. Once the seeds sprout, transfer them to a garden or bigger planter.

Dr. Zed explains

A greenhouse provides a warm place for plants to grow. You made your own mini greenhouse by putting the clear cup over your planter. The cup or cling film lets the Sun's energy through to heat the air, but traps the warm air inside. The seeds have a warm, moist place to grow quickly!



Ball Launch

Learn about
energy and motion
with Dr. Zed!

3, 2, 1 ...
GO!

You'll need:

- a basketball
- a tennis ball
- a flat, hard floor

What to do:

- 1 Go outside.
- 2 Place the tennis ball on top of the basketball.
- 3 Hold them out in front of you and then let go of the balls at the same time. Watch what happens!

Canadian tennis champion
Bianca Andreescu.

Dr. Zed explains

The basketball hits the ground and bounces back up, hitting the tennis ball. It transfers its kinetic (say: ki-NET-ik) energy into the smaller ball, sending it flying! Kinetic energy is the energy of movement. You can also see it in action when a tennis player swings the racquet and hits a ball.

