Science in a Bag - Elementary Option:

"This is just like being a *real* scientist!" An amazing reaction in a plastic bag...*woah*...a vivid color changes...*double woah*...extreme temperature changes...and ends with an exciting surprise! This classic reaction is a wonderful experience for young learners to make scientific observations, view changes, and record findings! This safe, non-toxic, and easily disposable, hands-on experience maximizes excitement!

You will need:

- Jumbo Pipettes (1 per every 2 children) +++
- Phenyl Red Indicator ***
- Calcium Chloride (Ice Melt Compound) ***
- Sodium Bicarbonate (Baking Soda) ***
- Sandwich-sized Plastic Bags
- Scissors (1 per every 2 children)

*** A Special Kit (SKU # MAC041) can be easily purchased from On-Line Science Mall (1-205-853-2711). The kit services 30 children working in pairs. Click here for the Kit. Materials can be purchased separately from On-Line Science Mall:500g Calcium Chloride (SKU# SCG107) - Click Here. 500ml Phenyl Red Indicator – Must call and request

+++ 100 Jumbo Pipettes can be easily ordered (Item #: WJUM-252) from Steve Spangler Science (1-800-223-9080). Click Here

Science in a Bag Tips:

1. Place full containers of labeled chemicals at each station.
2. Ask students to fill out the observation portion of the worksheet prior to the video starting.
3. Important! Listen to all of the instructions for each step prior to starting that step.
4. Scissors are the limiting factor. Make sure you have enough! Suggestion: 1 per every 2 children.
5. Do not wait for every student to finish each step completely. Start the next step of the video when 85% of the groups are ready to move on. Be sure to have adults help slower students.
6. Students should work in pairs.
7. Once the video and the reaction are completed, every student should place their completed bag into the trash.
8. Take time for each student to thoroughly wash their hands with soap and water after this chemical reaction.
9. Running short on time? Consider pre-filling all reaction baggies using volunteers prior to students arriving. The students can record observations, and then begin reacting.