



SLIME BUBBLE

SCIENCE SAFETY

PLEASE follow these safety precautions when doing any science experiment.

- **ALWAYS** have an adult present.
- **ALWAYS** wear the correct safety gear while doing any experiment.
- **NEVER** eat or drink anything when performing any experiment.
- **REMEMBER** experiments may require marbles, small balls, balloons, and other small parts. Those objects could become a **CHOKING HAZARD**. Adults are to perform those experiments using these objects. Any child can choke or suffocate on uninflated or broken balloons. Keep uninflated or broken balloons away from children.

INGREDIENTS

- 2 Bottles of Elmer's 8.75 oz Magical Liquid Slime Activator
- 12 Bottles of Elmer's 6 oz Glue
- Food Coloring

INSTRUCTIONS

STEP 1: Create a batch of slime by mixing together the glue, activator, and food coloring. Describe and classify the slime by its observable properties.

STEP 2: Place the slime on a large, flat surface. Have several people, carefully pull the slime, in different directions. It should be thicker around the edges and thinner in the middle.

STEP 3: Together, not too fast, carefully move the slime up and down, in the air.

STEP 4: Together, drop the slime, on the flat surface and observe. Describe how your slime bubble can be used as a model to describe that matter is made of particles too small to be seen.

EXPLANATION

The slime is matter, which is anything that takes up space and has mass. Moving the slime up and down and then dropping the stretched slime on the flat surface, allows you to capture air, a gas, which is matter, creating a slime bubble.



SCIENCE BACKGROUND

Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space. Different kinds of matter exist and many of them can be either solid or liquid, depending on temperature. Matter of any type can be subdivided into particles that are too small to see, but even then, the matter still exists and can be detected by other means. A model showing that gases are made from matter particles that are too small to see and are moving freely around in space can explain many observations, including the inflation and shape of a balloon and the effects of air on larger particles or objects. Matter can be described and classified by its observable properties. Measurements of a variety of properties can be used to identify materials. Different properties are suited to different purposes.

I CAN STATEMENTS

- ✓ I can plan and conduct an investigation to describe and classify different kinds of materials by their observable properties.
- ✓ I can develop a model to describe that matter is made of particles too small to be seen.

NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS CONNECTION

2 – Structure and Properties of Matter I Planning and Carrying Out Investigations I Patterns

5 – Matter and its Interactions I Developing and Using Models I Scale, Proportion, and Quantity