Year 6 Science Activities		
Rubbery Egg Materials: • 1 egg • Drinking glass • Vinegar Steps: 1. Gently place the egg into the glass.	Help Cook Dinner List the physical and chemical changes. Select one physical change and one chemical change you observed and explain if it is reversible or not and why.	Colourful Sugar Materials: • 4 teaspoons of sugar • 20 teaspoons of water • Food dye • Bowl
 Pour vinegar over the egg to completely cover it. You can also add food colouring if you would like a colourful egg. Wait 7 days. Take the egg out of the glass and feel the shell. The egg should bounce but be careful as it can be messy if it breaks. Record your observations explain if this is a reversible or irreversible change. 	Rusty Wool Materials: • Steel wool (not the soapy kind) • 3 jars • Water • Salt • Cooking oil Steps:	 Sunny spot Steps: Stir the sugar into the water until it dissolves (disappears). Add a few drops of food dye. Leave the bowl in a sunny spot for a few days. Record what happens and identify if it is a chemical or physical change. Can it be reversed? How?
Baking, Yum! Click on the link and watch the video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=37pirOej_SE What are the signs of chemical change when baking a cake? Ask your carer if you can bake your own cake to observe the chemical changes.	 Place a small ball of steel wool (bouncy ball size) into each jar. Cover one with plain water, one with a mixture of salt and water, one with cooking oil. Leave to sit for at least one week, record your observations of any changes each day. Which wool rusted the fastest? Why? Watch the video below and explain if rusting is a physical or chemical change: <u>https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/pressro</u> om/reactions/videos/2016/why-does-metal- rust.html 	All About Mixtures Click on the link and watch the video: <u>http://studyjams.scholastic.com/studyjam</u> <u>s/jams/science/matter/mixtures.htm</u> Take notes about mixtures. Explain which types of mixtures are physical changes that can be reversed and how.