

SQUISHY SCIENCE

SAMPLE



STUDENT WORKBOOK



OOBLECK AND THE FIVE SENSES

Our senses help us understand the states of matter better.

In this activity, you will use the five senses to describe objects.

LEARNING GOALS:



I can describe and classify materials based on their physical properties.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF MATTER

5

Matter is the name for all the “stuff” in the universe. Everything you can touch or see is matter. Different types of matter have different things that are true about them. These things that are true are called **properties**. One kind of property is a **physical property**. You can observe a physical property using your five senses.



TOUCH



TASTE



SEE



SMELL



HEAR

The state of matter (solid, liquid, or gas) is an example of a physical property. Some other examples of physical properties are color, shape, size, smell, taste, softness, shininess, roughness, smoothness, stretchiness, how well it dissolves in water, and the melting temperature. Let's practice our skill of observing physical properties. Think of a chocolate bar.

USE YOUR SENSES

? 1. How does a chocolate bar look?

? 2. How does it smell?

? 3. How does it feel?

? 4. How does it taste?

? 5. What does it sound like?

? 6. What can it do?

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF OOBLECK

? List four physical properties of oobleck below. Think about your 5 senses.

1.

2.

3.

4.

CHOOSING THE MATERIAL WITH THE RIGHT PROPERTIES

Physical properties help us decide what materials to use for making things. Imagine that you have three materials to choose from for making a bicycle tire: paper, rock, and rubber.






1. What are the properties of each material that would make it a good or bad bicycle tire?

A bicycle tire is made of rubber. Rubber has properties that make it a good material for tires. It can be shaped into a circle, it's bouncy, and it's strong.

Filling out a table can help you keep track of the physical properties of many materials or objects all at once. Try filling in the blanks in the table on the next page to show how well paper, rocks, and rubber would work as bicycle tires.



	Is it strong?	Is it bouncy?	Can it be made into a circle?
			
			
			

? 2. What is one physical property that is NOT listed in the table?

? 3. Do you think that property should have been included? Why or why not?

Notice how it's not always easy to decide if a material has a property. For example, rubber might be strong sometimes and weak at other times.

? 4. Is there something you disagree with on the table, or think it could be better? Why?

GLOSSARY

Gas – a state of matter that can change its size and its shape.

Liquid – a state of matter that keeps its size, but can change its shape.

Matter – all the stuff of the universe.

Physical property – can be observed using the five senses.

Property – a description of matter

Shear-thickening fluid – a material that can act as a liquid when under stress and as a solid when under stress.

Solid – a state of matter that keeps its size and shape.

State of matter – if the matter is a solid, liquid, or gas.

SAMPLE

WONDER



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