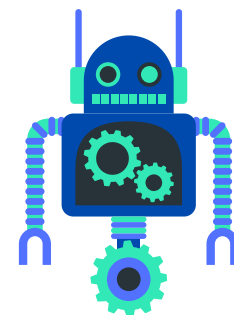
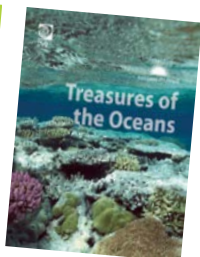
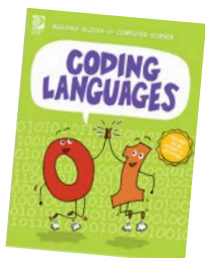


STEM RESOURCES



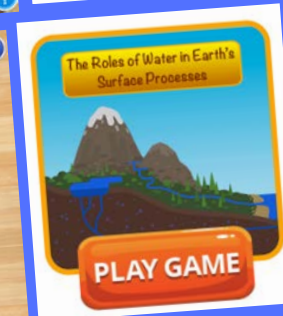
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EBOOKS



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GAMES



ON EARLY LEARNING, KIDS, AND STUDENT

SCIENCE PROJECTS

You will need:

- water
- a small, solid, plastic ball
- a small plastic bag
- scissors
- four packets of gelatine



Introduction:

Amebas are single-celled protists. Giant amebas are just big enough for you to see without a microscope. An ameba takes in its food by wrapping itself around it. The ameba then absorbs the food through its outer cell membrane.

⚠️ Danger: Hot water can scald you! Ask a grown-up to help you with this experiment.

Procedures:

1. Ask an adult to help you dissolve the gelatin in some hot water. Add enough warm water to make a jelly that will set. Leave the jelly to cool for a few minutes.

2. Pour half of the jelly into the plastic bag.



WORLD BOOK KIDS FEATURES SCIENCE PROJECTS & EXPERIMENTS IN EIGHT CATEGORIES, INCLUDING MACHINES, MICROSCOPIC LIFE, AND PLANTS. MANY SCIENCE PROJECTS ALSO COME WITH LESSON PLANS.

HOW TO DO A SCIENCE PROJECT

How to Do a Science Project

Choosing a topic

Ask a question

The hypothesis

The experiment

Safety

The conclusion

An experiment tests a hypothesis by using variables. A **variable** is factor in your experiment that changes. For example, an experiment might test how the **temperature** of soda causes it to fizz more or less. The soda's temperature is the variable. You can change the soda's temperature by putting it in the refrigerator, or in an bucket filled with ice. If your hypothesis is "cold soda fizzes more," you can test this hypothesis by pouring colder and warmer soda into bottles and measuring how high the foam rises.

A good experiment only tests one variable at a time. In the **soda** experiment, for example, temperature is not the only variable

LEARN ABOUT THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD TOO!