

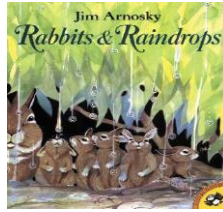


Small Groups: Absorbency of Materials

Support: High

Standards:

ATL.IC.PS.2 - 5
CA.VA.PS.1-2, 4
ELA.SL.CC.PS.1 - 3
PHD.FM.PS.1, 5, 6



Materials:

- *Rabbits & Raindrops*
- eye droppers
- small cups or shallow dishes to hold water
- paper plates or trays
- paper towels
- variety of objects to test absorbency (small sponges, aluminum foil, cotton balls, fabric, construction paper, small Ziploc bags, etc.)
- paper
- pencils
- clipboards

Vocabulary:

- eyedropper
- absorb: to soak up liquid
- waterproof: keeps water out/ off
- soak: very wet
- record: write something down
- results: what happened
- experiment: try something

Preparation: Set up materials.

Procedure:

Show page in *Rabbits and Raindrops* that describes how rabbit fur is not **waterproof**. Remind children that the rabbits had to shelter under the hedge so that their fur would not **absorb** the rain and get **soaked**.

Tell children that they will experiment to find out how absorbent different materials are. Show and name the objects to be tested. Give each child an **eyedropper**, a paper plate (to place the objects on), and a small cup or shallow dish of water.

Demonstrate using the eyedropper, e.g., “Put the tip of the dropper into the water and then squeeze the other end. Let go slowly and that will make the water go up into the dropper. Now you can squeeze the water on the object you are testing.”

Give children objects to test. You may want to give the same objects to pairs of children so they can discuss the results.

Use concept-specific vocabulary to describe the results of the experiment, e.g. “Look how the water soaks into the cotton ball. The cotton ball is very absorbent.”

Encourage children to **record** the results of their **experiments** with drawings and words.