Winchester Public Schools

Volume 2, Issue 2

Cool Science Club News

July 15th, 2008

Meet the Counselors

- **Katelyn Bailey** returns as a counselor for her third year. She's 14 and going into 9th grade in the fall. She likes playing sports and eating ice cream.
- **Kyle Culhane** returns for his second year with CSC. He's going to be in 11th grade in the fall. He likes to play lacrosse and golf.
- **Hannah Driscoll** is a new CIT this year. She's going into 8th grade in the fall.
- **Sam Holland** returns for his 6th year at CSC. He's going to be a senior at Winchester High, where he runs track.
- **Hilary Kent** returns to CSC for a 3rd year. She's going to be a senior at Salem State College next semester, where she's studying to become a middle school science teacher.
- **Dan O'Connell** is returning to CSC this year. He's going into 11th grade this fall. He likes to play basketball, football and baseball.
- **Elke Schipani** returns for her third year at CSC. In the fall she will be attending Concord Academy.
- **Catherine Wall** is a new counselor this year. She's 14 and going into 9th grade in the fall. She likes to play sports and hang out with her friends.

Meet Our Specialists

Bill Anderson

Bill has exceptional qualifications and truly enjoys sharing his knowledge. Bill completed the Project RE-SEED training program at Northeastern University, and is qualified to teach physical science to middle school students. He also has over 40 years of experience in Aerospace. He's been teaching many elementary students in several different school systems for 15 years. Currently, he's the Director of Education in the USNSM and the Vice President of the USS Salem Association. Bill is also a volunteer tour guide on the USS Salem. Today Bill taught the scientists about the science of bubbles.

Emily Steinberg

Emily grew up in Winchester graduated from Winchester High School in 1995. She went to Bates College in Lewiston, ME and graduated *magna cum laude* with a double major in biology and theater in 1999. She received a Master's in Education from UMass Lowell in 2001 and has been teaching all levels of chemistry and biology for the past nine years. In 2005, she took a group of Lowell High School students to study the rainforest in Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands. She's remained connected to Winchester as she has been the ABC House favorite science tutor for the last eight years. Today Emily taught the scientists some kitchen chemistry and made ice cream with them.

Field Trip Itinerary

- ***Tomorrow we are going to the Museum of Science to see the "Baseball as America" exhibit.***
- ***The buses will leave McCall at 9:15 and will return by 2:30.***
- ***Please follow normal procedure and sign your child in and out in their assigned classroom.***
- ***Please don't send your scientists with money because it is often lost or other students want to "borrow" is.***
- ***Other possible exhibits include the lightning show, live animals, design challenge activity and more!***
- ***We'll have lunch in the rock garden***
- ***If you have questions about anything please call Lanie Higgins at (781)729-7157 or Mary Conley at (781)844-3536.***

Kitchen Chemistry with Mr. Downs and Mrs. DiMare

Today our scientists performed many experiments based upon kitchen chemistry. Mr. Downs demonstrated how to make cheese for the scientists. He taught the scientists that it is the acid in the lemon juice that is needed to separate the curds from the whey in cheese. Then he showed them how to press it through a cheese cloth to strain out the whey of the milk, leaving the cheese behind. Finally, the scientists got to sample the final product with some crackers.

Mrs. DiMare's scientists learned about kitchen chemistry by focusing on chemical changes. They learned that a chemical change is a change that produces a new substance with a different molecular structure. They discovered that the three indications of a chemical change are fizzing, color change and precipitates. To demonstrate a chemical reaction that would produce fizzing, baking soda and vinegar were mixed. Mrs. DiMare then showed the students how carbon dioxide can change from a blue color to a yellowish color if a chemical change occurs.

To demonstrate the third indicator of chemical change, the students performed an experiment that involved precipitates. A precipitate is a solid that forms from a liquid solution during a chemical change. The students tested orange, cranberry, cherry, prune and apple juice to see if they contained iron. When mixed with certain chemicals in tea, precipitates will form in juices that contain iron. Ask your scientist to tell you which juice in your refrigerator contains iron.

More Kitchen Chemistry Experiments!

The scientists got to participate in many exciting chemistry experiments with Mrs. Brown today. Using common household items, they learned about several chemistry concepts. The first experiment they performed is called the "Egg in the Bottle Lab". To perform this experiment at home you need one peeled and hardboiled egg, a match, piece of paper, wide-mouthed glass bottle and some vegetable oil. Then they performed another lab called, "Lights Out".

Your child may want to repeat these experiments at home. They are fairly simple to recreate and use common household products. We have stressed to the scientists that the experiments should not be performed without adult supervision. See if your scientist can explain to you about air pressure, vacuums and why the flame went out in "Lights Out".

Our visiting specialist Emily Steinburg came in to share her knowledge of kitchen chemistry with the scientists. She showed the scientists how to make ice cream.

She explained that the rock salt lowered the freezing temperature of the cream, thus helping to create ice cream quicker. Ask your scientist if they can tell you how to make ice cream and maybe try it at home!

Bubbles!

Ms. Galletta introduced the scientists to the basics of bubbles. They got to blow bubbles on soapy desks to explore their properties. You can do this with your scientist at home using a straw and a slightly watered down solution of dish soap. Have your scientist explain what's going on with the bubbles.

Ms. Galletta was preparing the scientists for their visit with Bill Anderson, our other visiting specialist. Bill came in to share his knowledge of bubbles with the scientists. He introduced them to the concept of surface tension and explained the need for soap lubrication in order to expand the bubble. The scientists made their own bubble wands and were introduced to the bubble mixture. Then they got to use huge bubble wands to make the largest bubble possible. See if your scientist can tell you everything they learned about bubbles today!

Special Thanks

The CSC Staff would like to thank Jim Spencer from JBS Partners for creating an excellent Cool Science Club website! The website contains information about summer camp and the CSC after school program. It also includes downloadable registration forms. Visit us at www.coolscienceclub.com or www.coolscienceclub.org. If you are in need of a website designer, we highly recommend Jim. You can contact him at jim@jbspartners.com. Thanks again!

Inside Story Headline

This story can fit 150-200 words.

One benefit of using your newsletter as a promotional tool is that you can reuse content from other marketing materials, such as press releases, market studies, and reports.

While your main goal of distributing a newsletter might be to sell your product or service, the key to a successful newsletter is making it useful to your readers.

Caption describing picture or graphic.

A great way to add useful content to your newsletter is to develop and write your own articles, or include a calendar of upcoming events or a special offer that promotes a new product.

You can also research articles or find "filler" articles by accessing the World Wide Web. You can write about a variety of topics but try to keep your articles short.

Much of the content you put in your newsletter can also be used for your Web site. Microsoft Publisher offers a simple way to convert your newsletter to a Web publication. So, when you're finished writing your newsletter, convert it to a Web site and post it.

Inside Story Headline

This story can fit 100-150 words.

The subject matter that appears in newsletters is virtually endless. You can include stories that focus on current technologies or innovations in your field.

You may also want to note business or economic trends, or make predictions for your customers or clients.

If the newsletter is distributed internally, you might comment upon new procedures or improvements to the business. Sales figures or earnings will show how your business is growing.

Some newsletters include a column that is updated every issue, for instance, an advice column, a book review, a letter from the president, or an editorial. You can also profile new employees or top customers or vendors.

"To catch the reader's attention, place an interesting sentence or quote from the story here."

Inside Story Headline

This story can fit 75-125 words.

Selecting pictures or graphics is an important part of adding content to your newsletter.

Think about your article and ask yourself if the picture supports or enhances the message you're trying to convey. Avoid selecting images that appear to be out of context.

Microsoft Publisher includes thousands of clip art images from which you can choose and import into your newsletter. There are also several tools you can use to draw shapes and symbols.

Once you have chosen an image, place it close to the article. Be sure to place the caption of the image near the image.

Caption describing picture or graphic.

Winchester Public

Primary Business Address
Your Address Line 2
Your Address Line 3
Your Address Line 4

Phone: 555-555-5555
Fax: 555-555-5555
E-mail:
someone@example.com

We're on the Web!
example.microsoft.com

Your business tag line here.

Organization

This would be a good place to insert a short paragraph about your organization. It might include the purpose of the organization, its mission, founding date, and a brief history. You could also include a brief list of the types of products, services, or programs your organization offers, the geographic area covered (for example, western U.S. or European markets), and a profile of the types of customers or members served.

It would also be useful to include a contact name for readers who want more information about the organization.

Back Page Story Headline

This story can fit 175-225 words.

If your newsletter is folded and mailed, this story will appear on the back. So, it's a good idea to make it easy to read at a glance.

A question and answer session is a good way to quickly capture the attention of readers. You can either compile questions that you've received since the last edition or you can summarize some generic questions that are frequently asked about your organization.

A listing of names and titles of managers in your organization is a good way to give your newsletter a personal touch. If your organization is small, you may want to list the names of all employees.

If you have any prices of standard products or services, you can include a listing of those here. You may want to refer your readers to any other forms of communication that you've created for your organization.

Caption describing picture or graphic.

You can also use this space to remind readers to mark their calendars for a regular event, such as a breakfast meeting for vendors every third Tuesday of the month, or a biannual charity auction.

If space is available, this is a good place to insert a clip art image or some other graphic.