



WARNING! Only for use by children over 10 years old. To be used solely under the strict supervision of adults that have studied the precautions given in the experimental set. Contains some chemicals which are classified a safety hazard. Read the instructions before use, follow them and keep them for reference. Do not allow chemicals to come into contact with any part of the body, particularly mouth and eyes. Keep small children and animals away from experiments. Store the chemistry set out of reach of small children. Eye protection for supervising adults is not included.

WARNING — Science Education Set. This set contains chemicals and/or parts that may be harmful if misused. Read cautions on individual containers and in manual carefully. Not to be used by children except under adult supervision.

What's in your experiment kit:



Checklist: Find – Inspect – Check off

~	No	. Description	Qty.	Item No.
	1	Plaster powder (250 g)	1	773675
	2	Sodium bicarbonate	1	033532
	3	Tartaric acid	1	033272
	4	Measuring cup	1	708166
	5	Wooden spatula	3	000239
	6	Red food coloring	1	705822
	7	Small bottle	1	702758
	8	Screw top for small bottle	1	702759
	9	Black plastic tube	3	701375
	10	Bag with volcanic rock	1	770951
	11	Die-cut sheet 1: seismograph,		
		plate tectonics puzzle, volcano		
		base, learning wheel frame	1	711074
	12	Die-cut sheet 2: globe, learning		
		wheel disks	1	711075
	13	Lid remover for chemical vials	1	070177
	14	Bag of small parts: compass lead, put	sh rive	t,
		wooden beads, spring, screw	1 ea.	
		Two-pronged clips	2	773710
	15	Safety glasses	1	052297
	16	Polystyrene insert	1	711072

Additional things you will need:

Table, water, scissors, knife, three or four empty plastic yogurt containers, paper towels, glue, glue stick, tape, ruler, ballpoint pen, pencil, piece of paper or sticky note, screwdriver, newspaper or washable table surface, heavy book, two rubber bands, three small play figures, two coins, flat block of wood, four equal-size blocks of wood (cubes or squares), clay

Any materials not contained in the kit are marked in *italic* script in the "You will need" boxes.

- → Before doing anything else, please check all the parts against the list to make sure that nothing is missing.
- → If you are missing any parts, please contact Thames & Kosmos customer service.

CONTENTS

Volcanoes: Mountains of Fire Pages 7 to 13

Make your own volcano erupt!



Volcano Locations and Plate Tectonics Pages 22 to 26

Assemble a globe and learn where volcanoes are located

Earthquakes and Tsunamis Pages 32 to 34

Make the Earth shake and measure the magnitude!



Earthquake-safe Building Pages 41 to 44

Learn why some houses remain standing while others collapse when there's an earthquake.





You'll find supplemental information on pages 14, 28, 37, and 45.

EXPERIMENT 3

Your volcano grows

YOU WILL NEED

- → safety glasses
- → volcano from **Experiment 2**
- → sodium bicarbonate
- → tartaric acid
- → bottle
- → lid
- → black plastic tube
- → plaster
- → red coloring
- → measuring cup
- → wooden spatula
- → paper towels
- → water
- → empty yogurt container

Tip

If your volcano has grown too big, you can scrape off the plaster

with a wooden spatula and toss it into the trash. Remove the poly-

styrene volcano from the base

and rinse it thoroughly under the

faucet. Gently bend the base to

make the plaster crumble off.

HERE'S HOW

- 1. Put on your safety glasses again.
- 2. Insert the black plastic tube into the volcano from below to make sure that the crater remained clear after your first volcanic eruption.
- 3. If the opening is clear, then perform steps 3 through 11 from Experiment 2 again. You can mix your plaster paste to be a little thicker or thinner this time to create different lava effects.

Safety note: For sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, and plaster, see the "Information about hazardous materials" on page 5.

→ WHAT'S HAPPENING?

The new paste will flow over the older layers, and your volcano will gradually grow — just like in real life.

WHEN EARTH SHAKES

In addition to volcanoes, your globe also shows you areas threatened by earthquakes. It is easy to see that where there are volcanoes, the Earth will often shake as well.

This is because volcanoes usually sit on the border between plates, and it is precisely at those same contact points between two or more plates that almost all earthquakes also occur.

The plates are not smooth, but have jagged edges and projections that grab onto each other as the plates slide by. The plates don't stay put when that happens; they keep getting pulled along. Tension accumulates in the rock until the jagged projections tear away with a jerk. It's this jerk that we experience as an earthquake.

