

Science

Talk 2





저자의 말

안녕하세요. 맛있는 영어 젤리스쿨입니다.

타 교육업체들이 자체교재들을 제작하고 있다고 할 때, “시중에 좋은 교재가 많은데 왜 만들어?” 라는 생각을 했습니다.

하지만 시중 교재로 수업을 하기에는 부족한 부분이 계속 보이더라고요. 특정 교재는 양이 너무 적기도 했고요.

그래서 스피킹에 가장 적합한 포맷으로 1차적으로 20여종의 교재를 직접 만들게 되었습니다.

2024년 9월에 출시한 20종의 교재는 모두 그림묘사를 활용하여, 학생의 수준에 맞춘 수업이 가능한 교재니, 많은 관심 부탁드립니다.

젤리스쿨 소개

젤리스쿨은 영유재학생, 졸업생들의 눈높이에 맞는 화상영어수업 제공을 위해 2022년 설립된 프리토키ング에듀에서 런칭한 프리미엄 교육브랜드로 미국, 남아공 등 영미권 원어민 강사들로만 수업을 제공하고 있습니다.

온라인으로만 진행하는 화상영어의 틀에서 벗어나, 2024년 여름 국내영어캠프를 시작으로, 오프라인 행사를 지속적으로 진행하고 있으며, 화상영어 사업 이외에도, 출판, 영상제작, 온라인스쿨등의 교육과 관련된 사업을 추진하고 있습니다.

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Unit 1: The Walking Water Experiment





Activity 1: Predict

Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



I think the water will _____.



Activity 2: Materials

Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



Let's explore!

Look at the materials and answer together.

- Which material holds the water?
- Which material is soft?
- Which colours can you see?
- How many cups are on the table?

Say the words:

cup – water – paper towel – red – blue



Activity 3: Follow the Steps



Let's set up the experiment.



Let's look at the steps.

1. Fill the cups with water.
2. Add the colours.
3. Put the empty cup in the middle.
4. Place the paper towels.
5. Wait and watch.



Activity 4: Observe

Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Is the water moving?
- What colour is in the middle cup?
- What changed?

Complete the sentences:

I can see _____.

The water moved _____.



Activity 5: Science Time



Let's learn something new.



Science Word

Capillary Action

Water can move through tiny spaces inside a paper towel.

UNIT 2

The Dancing Raisins



1 Activity 1: Predict

Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



Let's talk!

- Where are the raisins?
- What can you see in the drink?
- What do you think will happen next?

I think the raisins will _____.

2 Activity 2: Materials

Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



Look at the materials and answer together.

- Which material is a drink?
- Which material can you eat?
- What colour are the raisins?
- How many raisins can you see?

3 Activity 3: Follow the Steps

Let's set up the experiment.



Step 1: Fill a clear glass with a fizzy drink.

Step 2: Look closely at the bubbles.

Step 3: Drop a few raisins into the glass.

Step 4: Watch the raisins carefully.

Step 5: Observe what happens.

4

Activity 4: Observe

Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Are the raisins moving?
- Where do the raisins go?
- What is attached to the raisins?

I can see _____.

The raisins _____.

5 Activity 5: Science Time

Let's learn something new.



Science Word

Bubble

A bubble is a small pocket of gas inside a liquid. In this experiment, bubbles attach to the raisins and help lift them upward. When the bubbles pop, the raisins sink back down.



UNIT 3

The Hovering Ping Pong Ball



1 Activity 1: Predict

Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



Let's talk!

- What objects can you see?
- What shape is the ping pong ball?
- What do you think will happen next?

I think the ping pong ball will _____

2

Activity 2: Materials

Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



Look at the materials and answer together.

- Which material blows air?
- Which material is round?
- What colour is the ping pong ball?
- How many materials can you see?

3 Activity 3: Follow the Steps

Let's set up the experiment.



Step 1: Place the hair dryer on a table.

Step 2: Point the hair dryer upward.

Step 3: Turn on the hair dryer.

Step 4: Place the ping pong ball above the air stream.

Step 5: Watch the ball carefully.

4

Activity 4: Observe

Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Is the ball moving or hovering?
- Why does the ball stay in the air?
- What is coming out of the hair dryer?

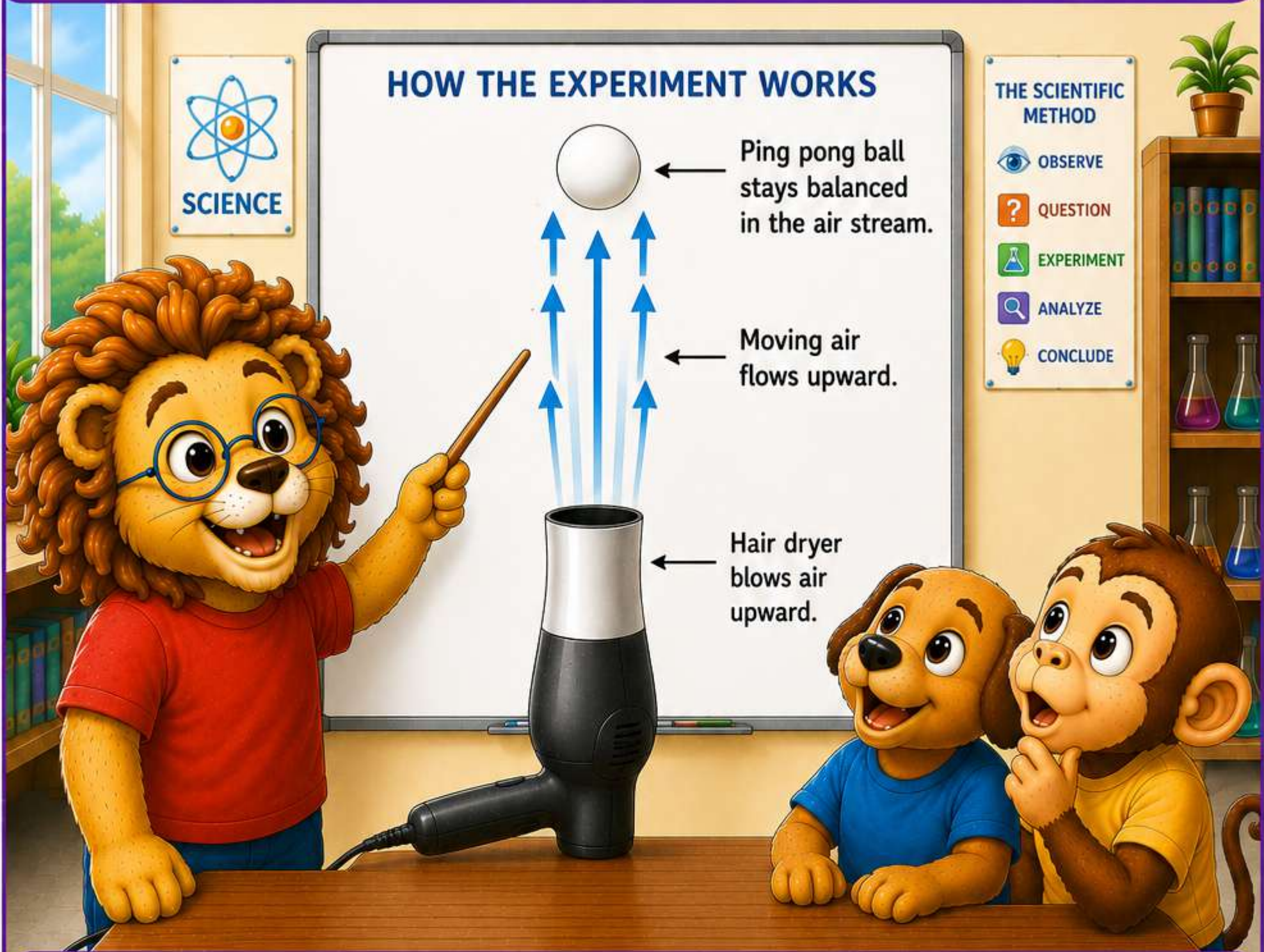
I can see _____.

The ping pong ball _____.

5

Activity 5: Science Time

Let's learn something new.



Science Word

Air Stream

An air stream is moving air. In this experiment, the moving air from the hair dryer pushes upward and helps keep the ping pong ball floating above the nozzle.

Let's say it together:

Air Stream

Can you point to:

- 👉 the hair dryer?
- 👉 the moving air?
- 👉 the hovering ping pong ball?

UNIT 4

The Balloon Rocket Race



THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

- OBSERVE
- QUESTION
- HYPOTHEZIZE
- EXPERIMENT
- ANALYZE
- CONCLUDE



1

Activity 1: Predict

Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



Let's talk!

- What objects can you see?
- Is the balloon big or small?
- What do you think will happen when the balloon is released?

I think the balloon will _____.

2

Activity 2: Materials

Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



Look at the materials and answer together.

- Which material can stretch?
- Which material is long and thin?
- What shape is the straw?
- How many materials can you see?

3 Activity 3: Follow the Steps

Let's set up the experiment.



Step 1: Thread the string through the straw.

Step 2: Stretch the string tightly.

Step 3: Inflate the balloon.

Step 4: Hold the end of the balloon closed.

Step 5: Tape the balloon to the straw.

Step 6: Release the balloon and watch.

4

Activity 4: Observe

Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Is the balloon moving fast or slow?
- Which direction is the balloon moving?
- What is coming out of the balloon?

I can see _____.

The balloon _____.

5

Activity 5: Science Time

Let's learn something new.



Science Word

Force

A force is a push or a pull. In this experiment, the air rushing out of the balloon creates a **force** that pushes the balloon forward along the string.

Let's say it together:

Force

Can you point to:

- 👉 the balloon?
- 👉 the moving air?
- 👉 the string?

UNIT 5

The Static Electricity Butterfly



1

Activity 1: Predict

Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



Let's talk!

- What objects can you see?
- What shape is the balloon?
- What do you think will happen when the balloon moves closer?

I think the butterfly will _____.

2

Activity 2: Materials

Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



Look at the materials and answer together.

- Which material is made of paper?
- Which material is soft?
- What shape is the balloon?
- How many materials can you see?

3 Activity 3: Follow the Steps

Let's set up the experiment.



Step 1: Cut out a paper butterfly.

Step 2: Hang the butterfly from a piece of string.

Step 3: Blow up the balloon.

Step 4: Rub the balloon with wool or a soft cloth.

Step 5: Move the balloon close to the butterfly.

Step 6: Watch what happens.

4

Activity 4: Observe

Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Did the butterfly move?
- Did the balloon touch the butterfly?
- Which object moved?

I can see _____.

The butterfly _____.

5

Activity 5: Science Time

Let's learn something new.



Science Word

Static Electricity

Static electricity is a build-up of electric charge on an object. When the balloon is rubbed with wool or a soft cloth, it can attract light objects like the paper butterfly without touching them.

Let's say it together:

Static Electricity

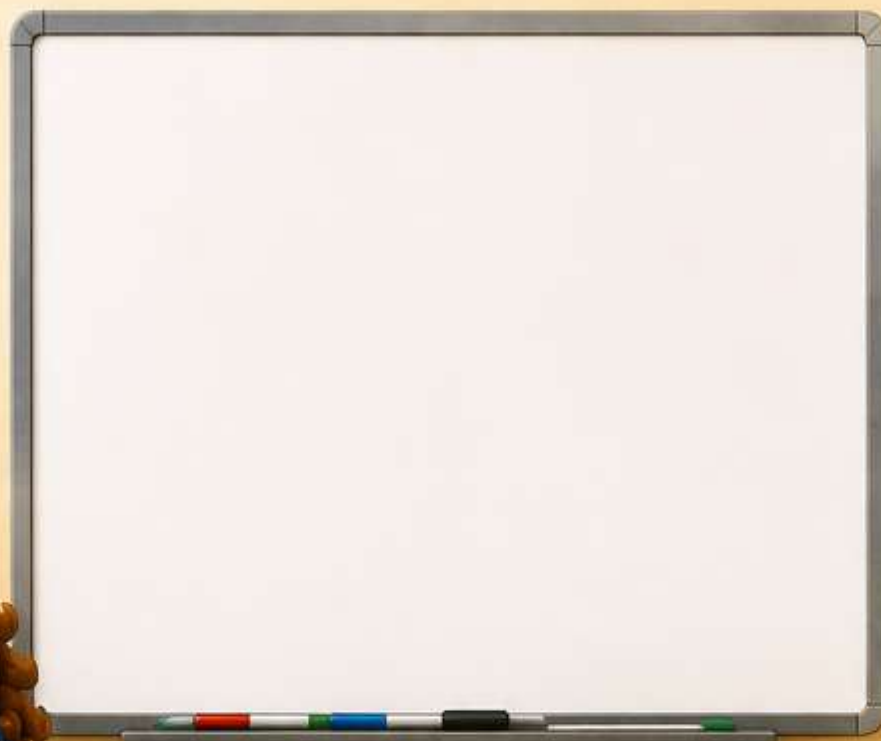
Can you point to:

- the balloon?
- the paper butterfly?
- the moving butterfly?



UNIT 6

The Sound Wave Cup Phone



1

Activity 1: Predict

Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



Let's talk!

- What objects can you see?
- What connects the two cups?
- What do you think will happen when Leo speaks?

I think the sound will _____.

2

Activity 2: Materials

Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



Look at the materials and answer together.

- Which material is the longest?
- Which material can hold a drink?
- Which material is used to stick things together?
- How many cups can you see?

3

Activity 3: Follow the Steps

Let's set up the experiment.



Step 1: Make a small hole in the bottom of each cup.

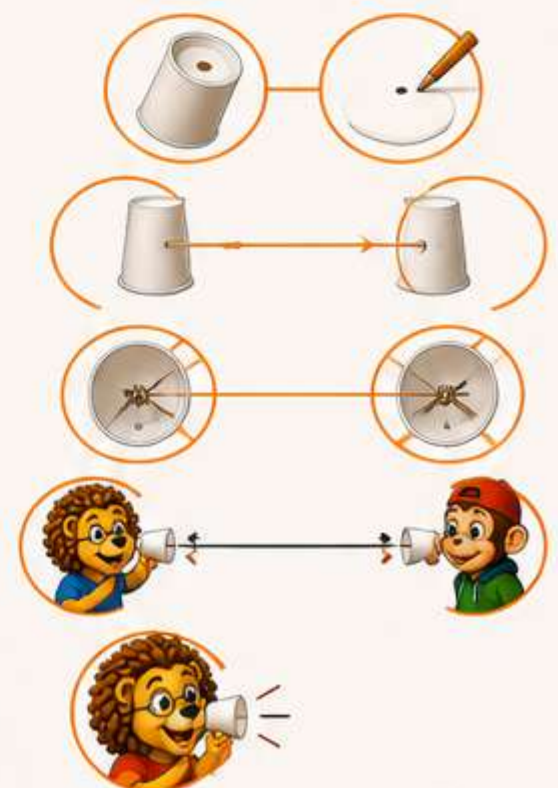
Step 2: Thread the string through both cups.

Step 3: Tie a knot inside each cup.

Step 4: Pull the string tight.

Step 5: One person speaks into a cup.

Step 6: The other person listens through the second cup.



4

Activity 4: Observe

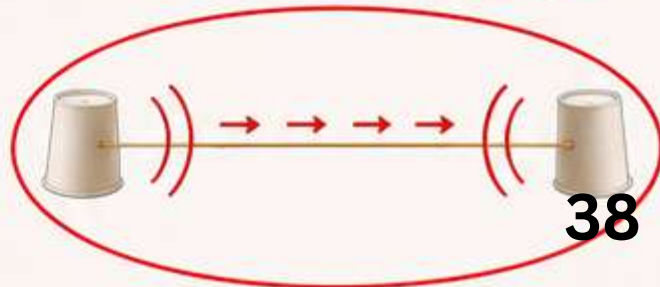
Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Who is speaking?
- Who is listening?
- Is the string tight or loose?

I can see _____.

The sound _____.



5 Activity 5: Science Time

Let's learn something new.

THINK
LIKE A
SCIENTIST!



1. Speak into
the cup.

2. Sound waves
make the cup vibrate.

3. Vibrations travel
along the tight string.

4. The second
cup vibrates.

5. The person
listens and
hears the sound.

THE SCIENTIFIC
METHOD

OBSERVE

QUESTION

HYPOTHEZIZE

EXPERIMENT

ANALYZE

CONCLUDE



Science Word Vibration

A vibration is a quick back-and-forth movement. When someone speaks into the cup, the sound makes the cup and string vibrate. These vibrations travel through the string to the other cup, allowing another person to hear the sound.

Let's say it together:

Vibration



Can you point to:

- the paper cup?
- the string?
- the sound waves?

UNIT 7

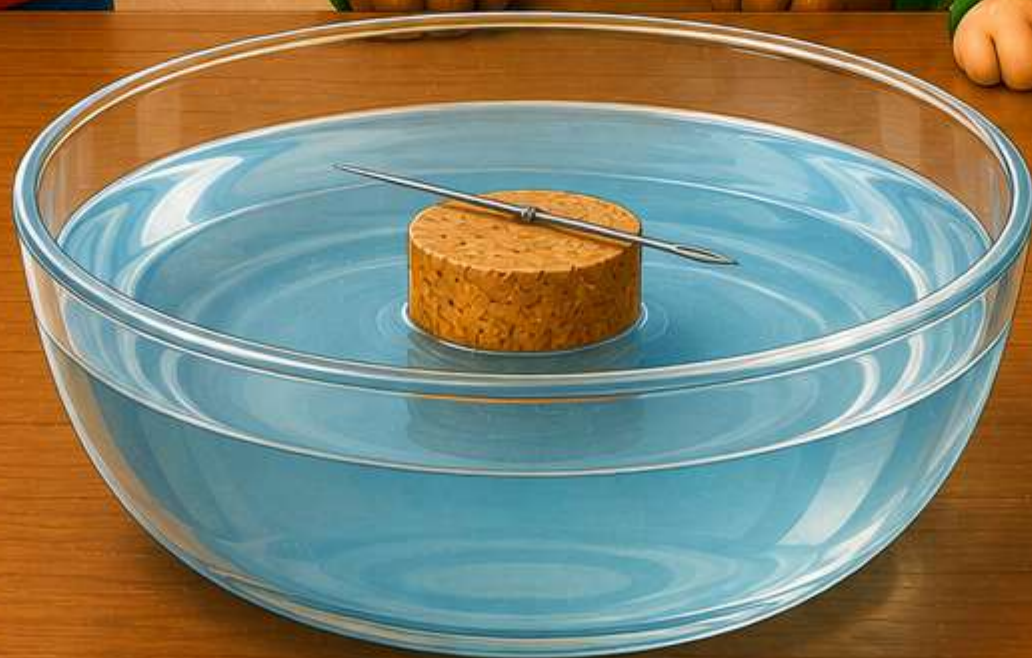
The Homemade Compass

THINK
LIKE A
SCIENTIST!



THE SCIENTIFIC
METHOD

-  OBSERVE
-  QUESTION
-  HYPOTHESIZE
-  EXPERIMENT
-  ANALYZE
-  CONCLUDE



1

Activity 1: Predict

Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



Let's talk!

- What objects can you see?
- Which object is floating?
- What do you think the needle will do?

I think the needle will _____.

2

Activity 2: Materials

Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



Look at the materials and answer together.

- Which material holds the water?
- Which material can float?
- Which material is made of metal?
- How many materials can you see?

3 Activity 3: Follow the Steps

Let's set up the experiment.



Step 1: Rub the needle with the magnet.

Step 2: Fill a bowl with water.

Step 3: Place the cork on the water.

Step 4: Put the needle on top of the cork.

Step 5: Let the cork float freely.

Step 6: Watch the needle carefully.

4

Activity 4: Observe

Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Is the cork floating?
- Did the needle turn?
- Which direction is the needle pointing?

I can see _____.

The needle _____.

5

Activity 5: Science Time

Let's learn something new.

THINK
LIKE A
SCIENTIST!



How the Homemade Compass Works

1

Rub the
needle with
a magnet.



2

Place the needle
on a floating
cork.



3

The cork floats
in the water.



4

The needle
turns.



5

The needle points
in one direction.



THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

- OBSERVE
- QUESTION
- HYPOTHEZIZE
- EXPERIMENT
- ANALYZE
- CONCLUDE



Science Word

Magnet



A magnet is an object that can attract certain metals, such as iron. When the needle is rubbed with a magnet, it can line up with Earth's magnetic field, helping it point in the same direction, just like a compass.

Let's say it together:

Magnet

Can you point to:

- the magnet?
- the needle?
- the floating cork?



UNIT 8

The Shadow Tracing Experiment



1

Activity 1: Predict

Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



Let's talk!

- What objects can you see?
- Where is the shadow?
- What do you think will happen to the shadow later?

I think the shadow will _____.

2

Activity 2: Materials

Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



Look at the materials and answer together.

- Which material is used for drawing?
- Which material is the biggest?
- Which object will make a shadow?
- How many materials can you see?

3 Activity 3: Follow the Steps

Let's set up the experiment.



- Step 1: Place a sheet of paper on the ground.
- Step 2: Put a small toy on the paper.
- Step 3: Make sure the Sun is shining.
- Step 4: Trace around the shadow with a pencil.
- Step 5: Wait for a while.
- Step 6: Look at the shadow again.

4

Activity 4: Observe

Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Did the shadow move?
- Does the shadow still match the drawing?
- Why do you think the shadow changed?

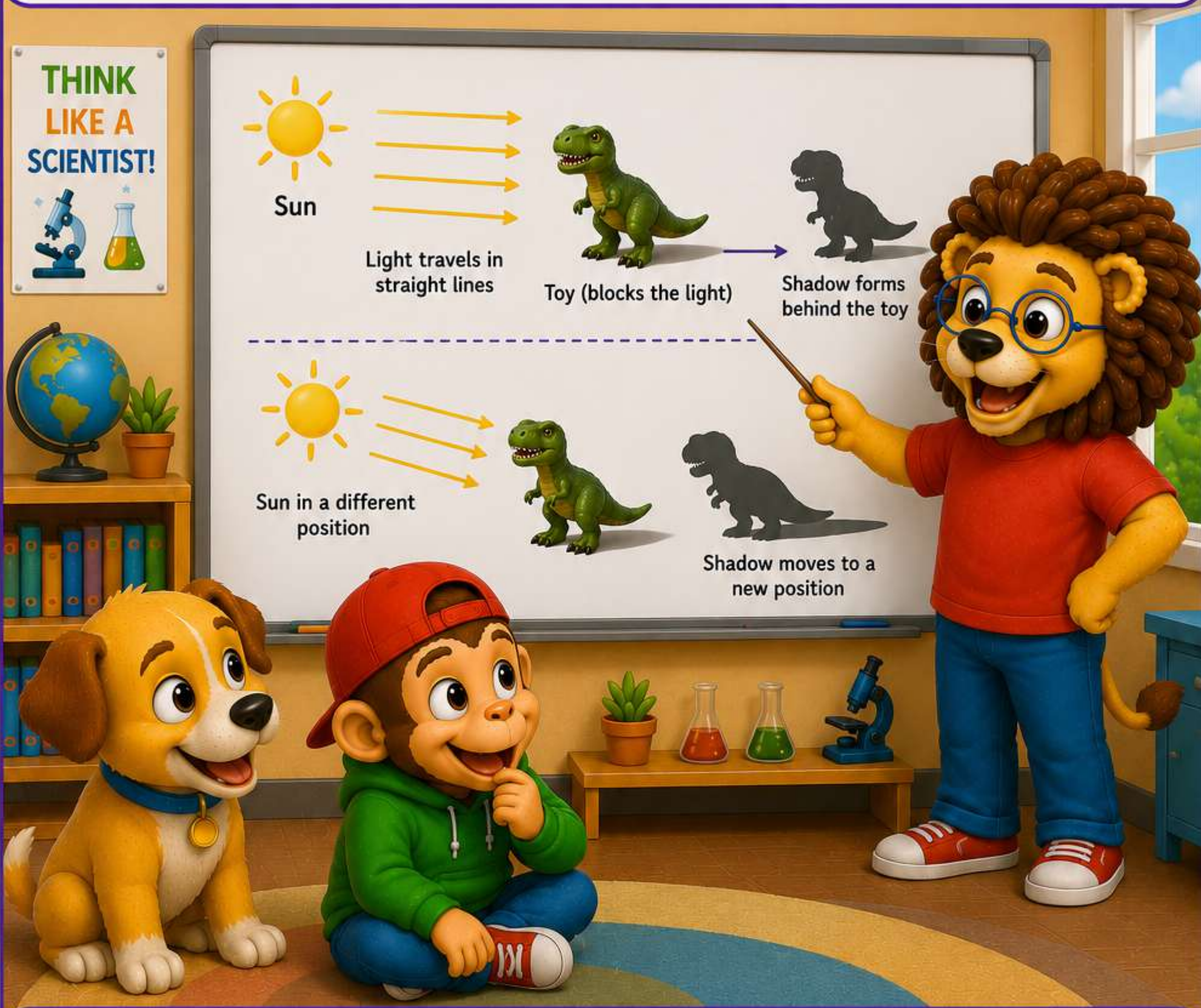
I can see _____.

The shadow _____.

5

Activity 5: Science Time

Let's learn something new.



Science Word

Shadow

A shadow is a dark shape made when an object blocks light. As the Sun moves across the sky, the position and length of the shadow change too.

Let's say it together:

Shadow

Can you point to:

👉 the Sun?

👉 the toy?

👉 the shadow?



UNIT 9

The Paper Bridge Challenge



1

Activity 1: Predict

Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



Let's talk!

- What objects can you see?
- What is the bridge made of?
- What do you think will happen when the toy car is placed on the paper?

I think the bridge will _____.

2

Activity 2: Materials

Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



Look at the materials and answer together.

- Which material is the strongest?
- Which material can bend easily?
- Which object has wheels?
- How many books can you see?

3 Activity 3: Follow the Steps

Let's set up the experiment.



Step 1: Place two stacks of books a short distance apart.

Step 2: Lay the paper across the books.

Step 3: Make sure the paper is flat.

Step 4: Place the toy car in the middle of the paper.

Step 5: Watch what happens.

Step 6: Try folding the paper and test it again.

4

Activity 4: Observe

Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Which bridge is stronger?
- What happened to the flat paper?
- What happened after the paper was folded?

I can see _____.

The folded bridge _____.

5

Activity 5: Science Time

Let's learn something new.

FLAT PAPER BRIDGE

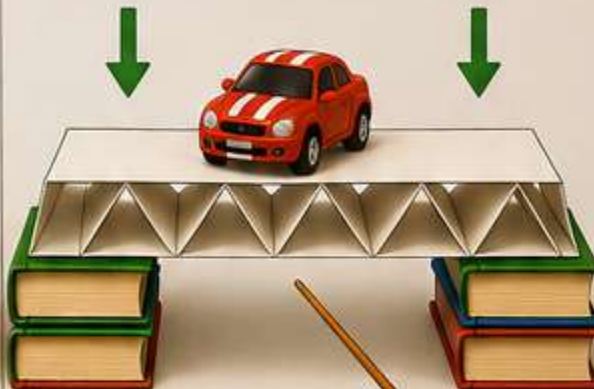
Weight presses down.



The paper bends.

FOLDED PAPER BRIDGE

Weight presses down.



The folded paper stays strong!



Folding changes the shape.
A strong shape can hold more weight!

THINK
LIKE A
SCIENTIST!



Science Word

Strength

Strength is the ability of an object to hold weight without breaking or bending. Folding the paper changes its shape, making the paper bridge much stronger than a flat sheet.

Let's say it together:

Strength

Can you point to:

- 👉 the flat paper bridge?
- 👉 the folded paper bridge?
- 👉 the toy car?

UNIT 10

The Sink or Float Challenge

THINK
LIKE A
SCIENTIST!



Science



THE SCIENTIFIC
METHOD

1. Ask a Question

2. Make a
Hypothesis

3. Test

4. Observe

5. Conclude



1

Activity 1: Predict

Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



Let's talk!

- What objects can you see?
- Which object looks the heaviest?
- Which objects do you think will float?

I think the _____ will float.

2

Activity 2: Materials

Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



Look at the materials and answer together.

- Which material is made of wood?
- Which object is made of metal?
- Which object is made of plastic?
- Which object comes from a tree?

3 Activity 3: Follow the Steps

Let's set up the experiment.



Step 1: Fill a clear tub with water.

Step 2: Choose one object.

Step 3: Place the object gently into the water.

Step 4: Watch what happens.

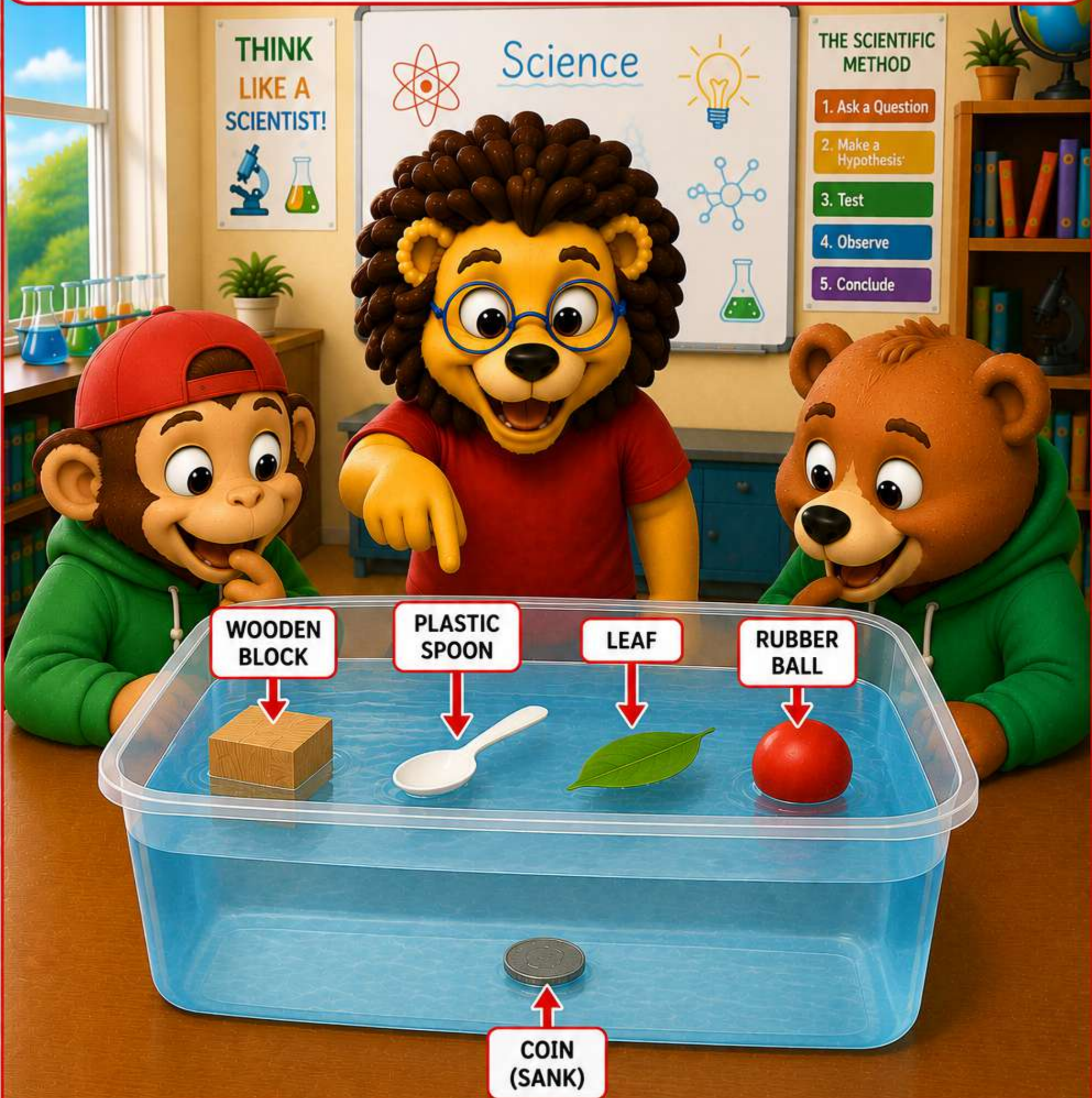
Step 5: Remove the object.

Step 6: Test the next object.

4

Activity 4: Observe

Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Which objects are floating?
- Which object sank to the bottom?
- Did every object do the same thing?

I can see _____.

The _____ floated.

5 Activity 5: Science Time

Let's learn something new.

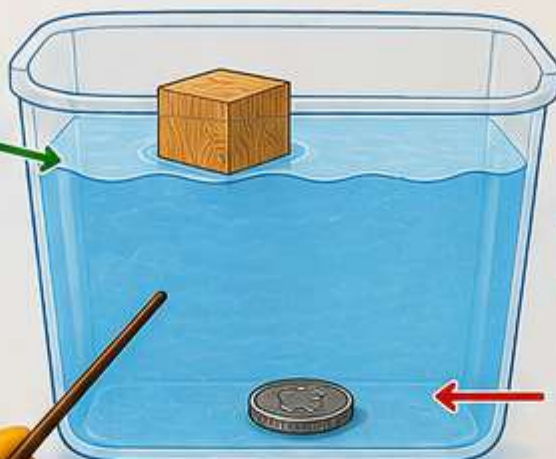
THINK
LIKE A
SCIENTIST!



FLOAT vs. SINK

FLOAT

Stays on
the surface
of the water.



SINK

Goes to
the bottom
of the water.

THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

1. Ask a Question

2. Make a
Hypothesis

3. Test

4. Observe

5. Conclude



Science Word

Float

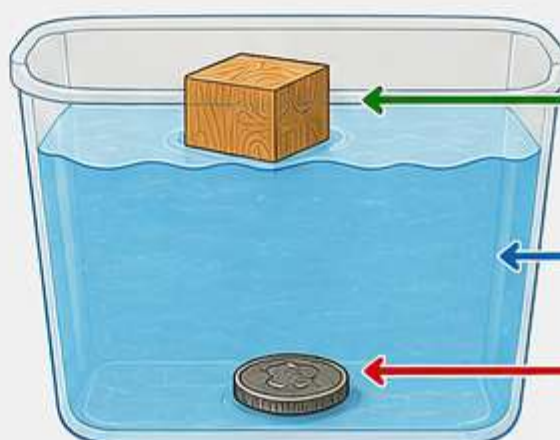
To float means to stay on the surface of a liquid without sinking. Some objects float because they are less dense than water, while other objects sink because they are more dense than water.

Let's say it together:

Float

Can you point to:

- the floating object?
- the sinking object?
- the water?



Floating
object

Water

Sinking
object

UNIT 11

The Leaky Bag Trick



Activity 1: Predict

Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



Let's talk!

- What objects can you see?
- What is inside the bag?
- What do you think will happen when a pencil goes through the bag?

I think the water will _____.

Activity 2: Materials

Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



 **Look at the materials and answer together.**

- Which material holds the water?
- Which material is made of plastic?
- Which material is used for writing?
- How many pencils can you see?

Activity 3: Follow the Steps

Let's set up the experiment.



- Step 1:** Fill the plastic bag halfway with water.
- Step 2:** Seal the bag tightly.
- Step 3:** Hold the bag over a tray.
- Step 4:** Push a sharpened pencil through one side.
- Step 5:** Push the pencil out the other side.
- Step 6:** Watch what happens.

Activity 4: Observe

Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Did the water leak out?
- How many pencils are through the bag?
- Does the bag still hold the water?

I can see _____.

The bag _____.

Activity 5: Science Time

Let's learn something new.



The Leaky Bag Trick

A pencil goes through the plastic.

The plastic stretches tightly around the pencil.

Water stays inside the bag.

The plastic seals around the pencil to prevent leaks.



Science Word Flexible

A flexible material can bend and stretch without breaking. The plastic bag stretches tightly around the pencil, helping to keep the water from leaking out.

Can you point to:

- 👉 the plastic bag?
- 👉 the pencil?
- 👉 the water?

UNIT 12

The Ice Fishing String Trick



Activity 1: Predict

Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



Let's talk!

- What objects can you see?
- What is floating in the water?
- What do you think will happen to the string?

I think the string will _____.

Activity 2: Materials

Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



 Look at the materials and answer together.

- Which material is frozen?
- Which material is used in cooking?
- Which material is soft and flexible?
- Which material holds the water?

Activity 3: Follow the Steps

Let's set up the experiment.



- Step 1:** Fill a bowl with cold water.
- Step 2:** Add a few ice cubes.
- Step 3:** Place the string across one ice cube.
- Step 4:** Sprinkle a little salt onto the ice cube.
- Step 5:** Wait for a few seconds.
- Step 6:** Lift the string slowly.

Activity 4: Observe

Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Did the string lift the ice cube?
- Where is the ice cube now?
- What happened after you waited?

I can see _____.

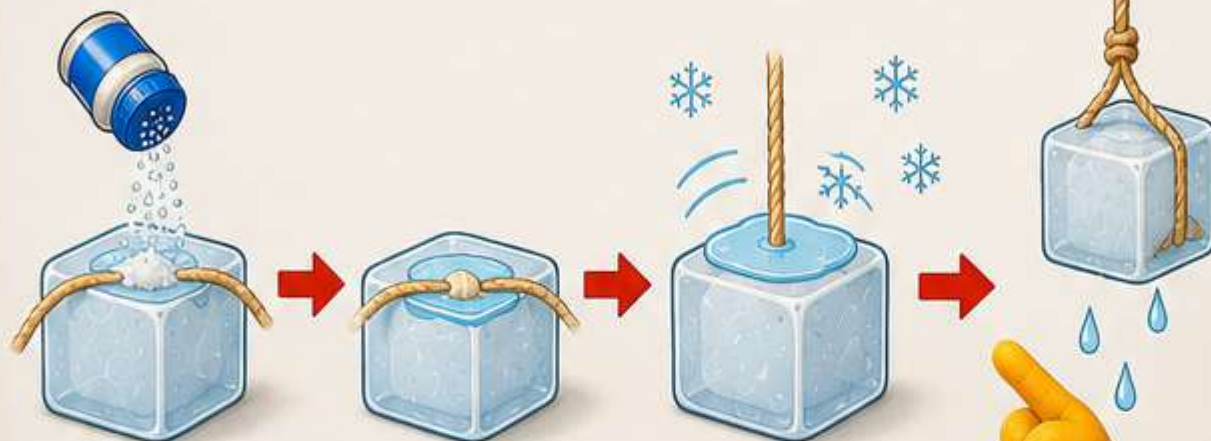
The ice cube _____.

Activity 5: Science Time

Let's learn something new.

How the Ice Fishing String Trick Works

- 1** Salt is sprinkled onto the ice cube.
- 2** The salt melts a small layer of the ice.
- 3** The water freezes again around the string.
- 4** The string lifts the ice cube.



Science Word

Freeze

To freeze means to change from a liquid into a solid. In this experiment, the salt melts a small part of the ice, and then the water freezes again around the string, allowing the string to lift the ice cube.

Let's say it together:

Freeze

Can you point to:

-  the ice cube?
-  the string?
-  the salt?

UNIT 13

The Color-Changing Cabbage Juice



Activity 1: Predict

Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



Let's talk!

- What colours can you see?
- How many glasses are on the table?
- What do you think will happen when the ingredients are added?

I think the juice will _____.

Activity 2: Materials

Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



 Look at the materials and answer together.

- Which material is a liquid?
- Which material is a white powder?
- What colour is the cabbage juice?
- How many glasses can you see?

Activity 3: Follow the Steps

Let's set up the experiment.



Step 1: Fill three glasses with purple cabbage juice.

Step 2: Leave one glass as it is.

Step 3: Add a little vinegar to the second glass.

Step 4: Stir gently.

Step 5: Add a little baking soda to the third glass.

Step 6: Watch the colours change.

Activity 4: Observe

Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Which glass stayed purple?
- Which glass turned pink?
- Which glass turned green?

I can see _____.

The juice _____.

Activity 5: Science Time

Let's learn something new.



Science Word

Indicator

An indicator is a substance that changes colour when it is mixed with different materials.

Purple cabbage juice is a natural indicator because it changes colour when it is mixed with vinegar or baking soda.



Let's say it together:

Indicator

Can you point to:

- 👉 the pink glass?
- 👉 the green glass?
- 👉 the purple glass?



UNIT 14

The Water Filter Experiment





Activity 1: Predict

Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



Let's talk!

- What can you see?
- Which water looks dirty?
- What do you think will happen after the water goes through the filter?

I think the water will _____.



Activity 2: Materials



Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



Look at the materials and answer together.

- Which material is soft?
- Which material is made of small stones?
- Which material holds the water?
- Which water looks dirty?



Activity 3: Follow the Steps



Let's set up the experiment.



- 1 Step 1:** Cut the bottom off a plastic bottle.
- 2 Step 2:** Turn the bottle upside down.
- 3 Step 3:** Add cotton, sand, gravel, and small rocks.
- 4 Step 4:** Place a clear glass under the bottle.
- 5 Step 5:** Pour dirty water into the top.
- 6 Step 6:** Watch the water drip through the filter.



Activity 4: Observe



Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Which water looks cleaner?
- Where did the water go?
- What is inside the bottle?

I can see _____.

The water _____.



Activity 5: Science Time



Let's learn something new.



DIRTY WATER
enters the top.

COTTON
catches tiny bits
of dirt.

SAND
traps smaller
dirt particles.

GRAVEL
traps even smaller
particles.

SMALL ROCKS
keeps the filter
in place.

HOW IT WORKS

The water moves
down through
each layer.
Dirt gets trapped
in the layers.
Cleaner water
drips out.

CLEANER WATER
collects in the
glass.



Science Word

Filter

A filter removes dirt and
other small pieces from
water or another liquid.

The layers inside the bottle
help clean the water as it
passes through.

Let's say it together:

Filter

.....
Can you point to:

- 👉 the dirty water?
- 👉 the filter?
- 👉 the cleaner water?

UNIT 15

The Parachute Drop Test





Activity 1: Predict



Look carefully at the experiment.
What do you think will happen?



Let's talk!

- What objects can you see?
- What is hanging under the parachute?
- What do you think will happen when Leo lets go?

I think the parachute will _____.



Activity 2: Materials



Let's look at the materials for this experiment.



Plastic Bag

Four Pieces of String

Tape

Scissors

Toy Figure



Look at the materials and answer together.

- Which material is light?
- Which material is used for cutting?
- Which material is used to join the strings?
- Which object will hang below the parachute?



Activity 3: Follow the Steps



Let's set up the experiment.



Step 1: Cut the plastic bag into a square.

Step 2: Tape one string to each corner.

Step 3: Tie the four strings to the toy.

Step 4: Hold the parachute high above the floor.

Step 5: Let go of the parachute.

Step 6: Watch it fall.



Activity 4: Observe



Watch carefully.
What can you see?



- Did the parachute fall fast or slow?
- Was the parachute open?
- What happened to the toy?

I can see _____.

The parachute _____.



Activity 5: Science Time



Let's learn something new.



Science Word

Air Resistance

Air resistance is the force that slows an object as it moves through the air.

A parachute catches more air, which helps it fall more slowly and safely.

Let's say it together:

Air Resistance

Can you point to:



the parachute?



the toy?



the moving air?

