



NCW 2001
November 4 – 10

Celebrating Chemistry and Art

Tips for Presenters—Make Your Own

1. Have samples of a few different kinds of or an art store on hand to show students clay with different qualities. The from the combination of ingredients, so be stressed.
2. Students could create a few variations of the dough by making slight changes in the proportions of the ingredients (more salt in one, more flour in another) and observing how this affected the dough's properties.
3. The dough could be made with several different types of oil or flour to determine whether that could have an effect on the final product.
4. For presenting to large groups, dry ingredients could be pre-measured and put into small, labeled, self-sealing sandwich bags.
5. For very young children, the vegetable oil could be pre-measured into small plastic cups, and the water, salt and food coloring could be placed into other small cups so that the children only had to mix the ingredients together.
6. If students are older, large, labeled plastic cups of the various ingredients along with the appropriate measuring spoons could be placed on tables for groups of students to share. Exercising some degree of control over the food coloring containers is advisable, as food coloring can be messy.
7. For very young students, an adult could add the food coloring drops.
8. Students could be asked to predict what color certain combinations of food coloring drops might produce (i.e. 2 drops red and 2 drops blue, or 1 drop red and 3 drops yellow) and then dough could be made to test their ideas.
9. Dough may be easily transported in self-sealing plastic bags.



Sculpture Dough

clay from a potter
some examples of
chemistry here is
that is what should

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