## Eggsperiments

It is amazing what you can do with eggs...

## What you need

Floating Egg • Large jar or clear plastic container • Spoon • Water • Egg • Salt
Bouncy Egg • Large jar or clear plastic container • Vinegar • Water • Egg • Plate • Torch
Osmosis • 3 x Bouncy Eggs • Salt • Water • Fizzy drink (Sprite/ lemonade/ cola) • Concentrated dilute juice • 3 x wide topped jars to hold egg • Plate
• Measuring scales

Hold the egg a few centimetres Floating Egg. Using the spoon carefully Bouncy Egg. 3. 3. Fill a container (or jar)  $\frac{2}{3}$  full remove the egg from the Pour vinegar into container, over a plate and let it go. container. Add 10 spoons of enough to submerge egg What happens? of water. salt. Stir until all the salt is in (about ½ full), add an Try raising the egg higher and dissolved. egg and place in refrigerator. letting it go. 2. Every few hours check egg to see if anything has happened 2. Using the spoon carefully add Using the spoon carefully add 4 4 Shine a torch next to the to the shell. After 24 hours an egg to the container. Watch an egg to the container. Watch egg. What happens? Try remove egg from vinegar and shining a torch beside a regular what happens. what happens. rinse the egg carefully with egg and compare. water (you do not want to break the membrane). Pour the vinegar down the sink.





## **The Science**

**Floating Egg.** This experiment is all about density. Density is all about the amount of matter in a space, the more the matter the denser it is said to be. In this experiment we have one egg and two different solutions. Solution one is fresh water, and the egg is denser than the fresh water, so it sinks. The second solution is salt water which has a higher density than fresh water, if there is enough salt the egg will be less dense than the solution and float.

**Bouncy Egg**. Eggshells are made from a mineral called calcium carbonate. Vinegar is a weak acid and when you submerge the egg in it the acid reacts with the calcium carbonate. During this reaction carbon dioxide is formed and the eggshell dissolves. When you rinse the egg, you remove this 'dissolved eggshell' and are left with the thin outer membrane inside the egg. This membrane is translucent, so it allows light to pass through it. The membrane, although soft, has been toughened by the vinegar and is quite rubbery, therefore the egg can now bounce. Be careful as the membrane can break.

**Osmosis**. This experiment is all about the membrane of the bouncy egg and the chemical process called osmosis. Osmosis describes the movement of water from a less concentrated solution to a more concentrated solution (making it weaker until the solutions match). Depending on the solution you use, some water will move into the egg making the solution less concentrated and bigger or moves out of the egg making it smaller (solution more concentrated).

