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Introducing

COMPLETE

SCIENCE
S
TECHNOLOGY
T
ENGINEERING
E
MATH
M

SMART

Pre K K

1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12

Juvenile Non-fiction
Study Aids
Science & Nature

CAD\$18.95 each
Available in January 2024

SELLING POINTS

- Grade-appropriate activities to consolidate the concepts students learned in school
- Succinct information to help students master the basic concepts of science
- Relevant activities related to society and the environment around them
- QR codes which bring students to educational resources to further explore STEM

SPECIFICATIONS

- Full Colour
- 8¼" x 11¼"
- Perfect Bound
- 232 Pages
- Paperback
- Carton Quantity: 20

ISBN

Grade 1 978-1-77149-505-9
Grade 2 978-1-77149-506-6
Grade 3 978-1-77149-507-3
Grade 4 978-1-77149-508-0
Grade 5 978-1-77149-509-7
Grade 6 978-1-77149-510-3

New
Releases

Complete STEM Smart (Grades 1 to 6)

A dynamic workbook to motivate young minds to explore STEM



FEATURES

- Focuses on concepts and skills to allow students to explore STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) concepts
- Covers the fundamentals of Science: Life Systems, Structures and Mechanisms, Matter and Energy, Earth and Space Systems
- Activities and hands-on experiments for scientific observations and STEM Inquiry sections to support the development of the skills needed for scientific inquiry
- Real-life examples to demonstrate the importance of science in daily life
- STEM Notes and Fun to Know sections to enhance students' interest in science

essential science concept

short description of the unit's coverage

useful fact related to the concept covered

real-life example with relevant illustrations

list of key terms

meaningful and engaging activity

4 Liquids and Solids (2)
Different liquids and solids have different properties. In this unit, you will see how liquids and solids interact with other liquids and solids.

Watch your mug, Ted. You're going to spill your hot chocolate.

After completing this unit, you will

- know that liquids and solids interact in different ways.
- know that only some solids are buoyant.

towel: absorbs
chocolate powder: dissolves

absorb: soak up liquid
dissolve: become part of a liquid
buoyant: able to float
repel: not allow through

Extension
Mixing some liquids – tea and honey, for example – is harmless. When cooking, adding oil to hot water is okay, too. But adding water to hot oil will cause splattering or, in some cases, even an explosion! This is because oil can get much hotter than water. So when drops of water come into contact with hot oil, the water will heat up almost instantly, causing it to splatter.

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words to describe the pictures.

absorbs dissolves buoyant repels

- Ice floats on water.
Ice is _____.
- Water slides off the plastic glove.
The glove _____ water.
- The towel soaks up the spill.
The towel _____ the spill.
- The salt disappears in the soup.
The salt _____ in the soup.

covering a main strand of elementary science

experiment conducted with everyday objects

questions to cultivate students' enthusiasm for learning STEM

overview of what the experiment is about

interesting fact related to the experiment

Experiment 5 Matter and Energy – Properties of Liquids and Solids

WATER IN LAYERS
understanding how the density of water and temperature are related

Building layer cakes is fun and simple. All you have to do is start with a layer of cake and add a layer of frosting alternately. It is easy to layer solids, but how about liquids? Is it possible to create layers with liquid water? Try the experiment to see.

What you need:

- red and blue food coloring
- 2 small identical jars
- water
- a baking sheet
- a thin piece of cardboard

The cardboard must be larger than the openings of the jars.

STEM INQUIRY

- What is the purpose of using different colors for each jar?
- If you leave the hot water and cold water from Setup 1 out for longer, do you think they will eventually mix together?
- In Setup 2, do you think the mixing will be more or less obvious if the cold water is colder and the hot water is hotter?
- Are there energy-efficient technologies or systems that can optimize the heating or cooling process?
- How can we change the cardboard to make a better seal between the two jars?
- If the hot water from the tap is at 113°F (45°C) and the cold water is at 59°F (15°C), what do you think the approximate temperature will be when they are fully mixed together?

How Water Boils

Hot water (less dense) rises.
Cold water (denser) sinks.

At first glance, you might think that the water in a kettle is sitting idle as it is being heated but, in fact, it is constantly on the move! The water at the bottom of the kettle is closer to the cooktop, so it heats up faster than the water at the top. As the water gets hotter and less dense, it rises to the top, while the now cooler water at the top sinks to the bottom. So rather than sitting idle, water in a kettle is in a cycle of rising and sinking as it reaches its boiling point.



Sample from:
Complete STEM Smart (Grade 2)



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