



GRAVITY DEFYING BOTTLE

SCIENCE SAFETY

PLEASE follow these safety precautions when doing any science experiment.

- **ALWAYS** have an adult present.
- **ALWAYS** wear the correct safety gear while doing any experiment.
- **NEVER** eat or drink anything while doing any experiment.
- **REMEMBER** experiments may require marbles, small balls, balloons, and other small parts. Those objects could become a CHOKING HAZARD. Adults are to perform those experiments using these objects. Any child can choke or suffocate on uninflated or broken balloons. Keep uninflated or broken balloons away from children.

INGREDIENTS

- 12 FL OZ Empty Gatorade Bottle
- Ping Pong Ball
- Water

INSTRUCTIONS

STEP 1: Overfill the empty bottle with water.

STEP 2: Place the ping pong ball on top of the bottle

STEP 3: Slowly turn the bottle upside down and observe.

Compare the effects of different strengths or different directions of pushes and pulls on the motion of the ping pong ball. Provide evidence of the effects of balanced forces on the motion of the ping pong ball.

EXPLANATION

Multiple forces are acting on the ping pong ball. Gravity pulls the ping pong ball toward Earth, the water is pushing down on the ping pong ball, and air pressure is pushing on the ping pong ball. The ping pong ball stays in place, since the water helps create a seal around the ping pong ball and the air pressure, or the force exerted by the weight of the air, is equal to or greater than the forces pushing and pulling down on the ping pong ball.



SCIENCE BACKGROUND

A force is a push or pull, which can cause an object to be in motion. Pushes and pulls can have different strengths and directions. Each force acts on one particular object and has both strength and a direction. An object at rest typically has multiple forces acting on it, but they add to give zero net forces on the object. Forces that do not sum to zero can cause changes in the objects speed or direction of motion. Motion is a change in position. The mass of an object affects the objects motion. An object with more mass requires a greater force to put the object in motion. Speed is how far an object moves over a specific period of time. An object moving at a greater speed changes position faster than an object moving at a slower speed. Inertia is the tendency of an object to resist change.

I CAN STATEMENTS

- ✓ I can plan and conduct an investigation to compare the effects of different strengths or different directions of pushes and pulls on the motion of an object.
- ✓ I can plan and conduct an investigation to provide evidence of the effects of balanced and unbalanced forces on the motion of an object.

NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS CONNECTION

K – Forces and Interactions: Pushes and Pulls I Cause and Effect
3 – Forces and Interactions I Cause and Effect