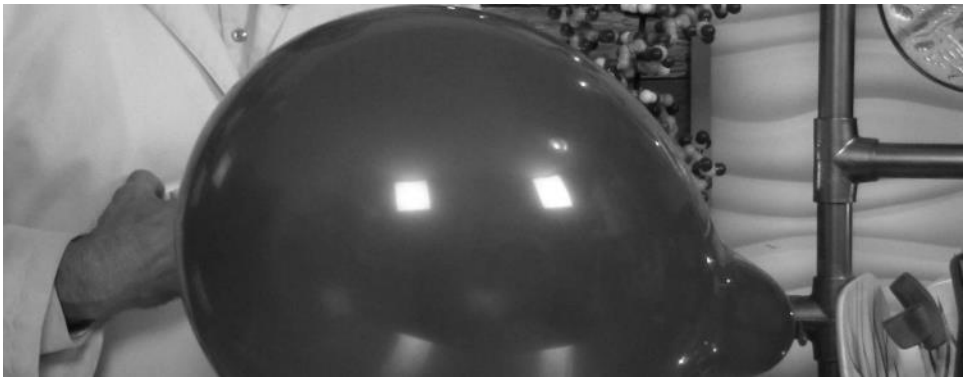

# POP A BALLOON WITH AN ORANGE

## 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

- Balloon
- Orange
- Flexible Measuring Tape

## INSTRUCTIONS

**STEP 1**: Inflate the balloon. Describe the inflated balloon by using its observable properties. Using the flexible measuring tape, measure the distance around the fattest part of the balloon. Using this data, identify the balloon based on its properties.
**STEP 2**: Remove the peeling from the orange. Describe the orange peeling by using its observable properties.
**STEP 3**: Holding the shiny part of the orange peeling toward the inflated balloon, squeeze the peeling, so the oil in the orange peeling sprays on the balloon, and observe. Describe the oil from the orange peeling by using its observable properties.

## EXPLANATION

The peeling of the orange contains limonene oil, which dissolves the rubber balloon, causing the balloon to quickly pop.

Hooked on SCIENCE

### SCIENCE BACKGROUND

Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space. Different kinds of matter exist and many of them can be either solid or liquid, depending on temperature. Matter can be described and classified by its observable properties. Measurements of a variety of properties can be used to identify matter. Different properties are suited to different purposes.

### I CAN STATEMENTS

- ✓ I can plan and conduct an investigation to describe and classify different kinds of materials by their observable properties.
- ✓ I can make observations and measurements to identify materials based on their properties.

### NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS CONNECTION

2 – Structure and Properties of Matter I Patterns
5 – Structure and Properties of Matter I Scale, Proportion, and Quantity