

## Pre-Lab Questions and Lab

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1. Hypothesis:

If the pop-can moves towards the balloon,

then the balloon and the pop-can have (circle one) opposite / the same charge(s), meaning that the

balloon is (circle one) repelling / attracting the pop-can.

Drawing:

If the pop-can moves away from the balloon,

then the balloon and the pop-can have (**circle one**) opposite / the same charge(s), meaning that the

balloon is (**circle one**) repelling / attracting the pop-can.

Drawing:

2. What kind of charging process are we using? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why are we rubbing the fur on the balloon for 3 different amounts of time? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What amount of charging (5, 10, or 15 seconds) on the balloon will make the pop can have the highest speed? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How can we calculate speed? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Why must we dissipate the charge on the balloon before beginning another trial? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. How will you dissipate the charge on the balloon before? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Table 1:** Observe and record your observations on the pop can and the balloon

	Balloon (Not rubbed with any balloon)	Balloon rubbed for 5 seconds with fur	Balloon rubbed for 10 seconds with fur	Balloon rubbed for 15 seconds with fur
Time pop can took to travel 1 meter				
Speed Calculate: 1 meter/# seconds				
Drawing:				