**SECTION 7: THE BER NOULLI’S PRINCIPLE**

## LAB

**INTRODUCTION**

**Bernoulli’s Principle**: Faster moving air has less pressure than the air surrounding it. The surrounding air moves to this area of less pressure. The slower moving air under the wing as higher pressure and pushes the wing up, casing lift.

# ASSESSMENT ANCHORS ADDRESSED

**S4.A.2.2** Identify appropriate instruments for a specific task and describe the information the instrument can provide.

**S4.C.1.1** Describe observable physical properties of matter.

**S4.C.3.1** Identify and describe different types of force and motion and the effect of the interaction between force and motion.

**S4.A.3.3** Identify and make observations about patterns that regularly occur and reoccur in nature.

**S4.D.1.2** Identify the types and uses of Earth’s resources.

# PURPOSE

Students will study Bernoulli’s principal in action while making wing models, sprayers, and experimenting with funnels and ping pong balls.

# MATERIALS

## For the class: For the teacher:

1. strips of paper (1” x 8 ½”) (1 per student) 1 vial with lid 12 ping pong balls 1 10ml syringe

Hairdryer\* 1 #6 rubber stopper with hole 24 cups

1. straw halves

*Teacher provides items marked with \**

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