Sticky Tape Lab Answers

Describe in words what tape has what charge and where it came from. Under the "electron fluid" model electrons flow from one piece of tape to the other while they are being pulled apart. The tape with more "electron fluid" at the end is negatively charged.

Solutions: Sticky Tape - Dan Maclsaac

The Sticky Tape Lab The Sticky Tape Lab ... Yesterday was a good sticky-tape day, and everything went very smoothly. ... and they all got the right order of magnitude for the answer. They even ...

The Sticky Tape Lab | ScienceBlogs

Charge on a Macroscopic Level All particles contain both positive and negative charges that normally cancel each other out. An object may become charged when some of its positive or negative charges are transferred to another object. Sticky Tape Post Lab The Role of Charge in

Sticky Tape Post Lab by Aaron Press on Prezi

Unit 6 Sticky Tape Post-Lab Thomson Model and Sticky Tape 1. Draw a particle diagram of Thomson's model of the atom: 2. What 3 conclusions can you make by the observations you made from the Sticky Tape lab? REMEMBER these! 3. In the Sticky Tape lab, which tape (top or bottom) did we determine to be negative after being ripped apart from the

Unit 6 Sticky Tape Post-Lab - Home - Buckeye Valley

Sticky Tape lab summary This experiment that objects with the same charge repeal each other and objects with opposite charges attract each other. The top tape was positive and the bottom tape was negative.

Chemistry unit 6 Flashcards | Quizlet

Explore static electricity with sticky tape Charge it A teacher laughs as the two tapes he holds in his hands repel! Introduction Use Scotch Magic Tape™ to determine the electric charge of objects. Material A roll of 3/4 inch (1.5 cm) wide Scotch Magic Tape™ Optional, scrap wood or smooth cardboard at least 20 cm (9 inches) square. Assembly

Explore static electricity with sticky tape

Unit 6 –Sticky Tape Post Lab L1 1. Summarize Data / Observations Prepare a whiteboard of your data by building a table to summarize the interactions of the object. Write if the object tested attracted (A), repelled (R), or had no interaction with the object tested (N).

Unit 6 Sticky Tape Post Lab L1 - Chandler Unified School ...

Basic setup instructions for charging the sticky tape. I use a story brand of translucent "Scotch" tape. In the last step, make to pull apart the pieces of tape VERY quickly. A copy of the lab ...

Electrostatic Sticky Tape Lab Setup

Sticky Tape Lab: Describe the macroscopic changes in the tapes and then provide a microscopic explanation based on Thomson's model of the atom and your drawings. Macroscopic: The top tape attracted to the bottom tape and the bottom tape repelled from the bottom tape and
the top tape repelled from the top tape.

Chemistry: Unit 1 Review Flashcards | Quizlet
Pre-Lab description of the Sticky Tape Lab. How to Attract Paper to a Comb using Static Electricity - Simple Science Experiment - Duration: 0:53. How to...

Sticky Tape Lab
Results showed variations within each trial conducted between all four kinds of tape. The data shows that 170 grams, electrical tape, is the lowest average compared to the others and not Scotch tape as hypothesized. Although this experiment resulted in electrical tape having the

Sticky Tape Lab by Tiffany Thebodeau on Prezi
Physics 1b Lab 1: Electrostatics in Your Home Spring 2007 Page 3 / 8 I. Procedure 1. Stick a piece of plastic adhesive tape (Scotch Magic tape works well) about 40 cm long onto a table top. This is your base tape. 2. Cut two 12-20 cm long pieces of tape. Create a non-sticky handle on the end of each piece by folding over a couple cm section.

Lab 1: Electrostatics in Your Home Introduction
SE2. Sticky Tape Experiments Lab Included, labeled and organized all parts of the lab report. Data section includes the provided table; observations are reasonably accurate and the conclusions regarding the charge are consistent with the observations. Conclusion/Discussion

The Sticky Tape Lab – Uncertain Principles Archive
©Modeling Instruction – AMTA 2013 1 U6 Sticky Tape v1.0 Chemistry – Unit 6 Sticky Tape Post-Lab Thomson Model and Sticky Tape
Let’s see how we can use Thomson’s model to explain the behavior of the sticky tape when we made our tape stacks. A few atoms from the top tape and the bottom tape are represented in the diagram below.

1 Sticky Tape - University of Kentucky
Sticky Tape Experiments Two students are conducting a lab investigation involving charging methods and electrostatic attraction and repulsion. The students know that oppositely charged objects attract, like charged objects repel, and charged and uncharged objects attract.

Experiment 1

Sticky Tape Experiments X Y
The “sticky” strip now repels the other "sticky" strip, but it attracts the "dry" strip. When you have four strips, you can demonstrate that opposite charges attract, but also that alike charges repel. UN-CANCELLED CHARGES What's going on here? How did the strips of tape become electrified? There is a simple answer.

Science fair experiments: Sticky Electrostatics
cm of tape, sticky side to sticky side. Place this tape on the lab table. This is the base tape. 2. Attach a second similarly prepared strip of tape onto the base tape. Label this tape “B” for bottom. 3. Attach a third similarly prepared strip of tape onto the bottom tape. Label this tape “T” for top. 4. Repeat steps 1 through 3 above.

Sticky Tape Activity
• Holding only one end of the tape try to touch the pieces of tape together • Stick the sticky side of one to the sticky side of the other, and rapidly pull them apart. • Holding only one end of the tape try to touch the pieces of tape together • Stick the sticky side of one to the non-sticky side of the other, and rapidly pull them apart.

Laboratory #12 Electrostatics Part A: Scotch Tape Extravaganza
Stuck with sticky tape Advanced Physics for Teachers Summer 2006 ... pieces of tape are cleaned off the lab tables before you leave the
room! Initially, these pieces of tape are neutrally charged. But, when the two pieces are slowly removed from ... determined this answer.