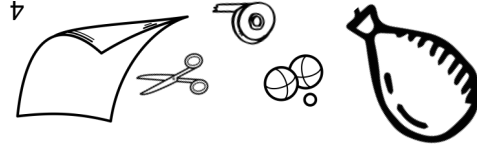
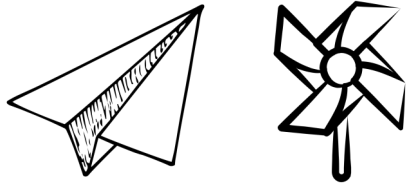


- Place the balloon or ball above the source of air and try to make it float. Observe how it behaves.
- Test 1:
- Make a flying object, such as a paper airplane or helicopter rotor, out of the full sheet of paper.
- Position your fan or hair dryer so that it blows air upwards and doesn't fall over (you may need an adult to help you).
- Try to get your flying object into the air and keep it there!

If you were able to get your flying object to stay in the air, then you just figured out how lift works!

Create more complex or heavier flying prototypes and test them. What do you notice?

Cut small holes on the wings. Does it fly as high? Does it even float?



- Let's try making something fly!
- Gather the materials below. You can swap them for what you have on hand, as needed.
- A small fan or a hair dryer
- A ping-pong ball or a balloon
- A full sheet of paper
- A pair of safety scissors
- Various craft supplies: Popsicle sticks, pipe cleaners, and cardboard
- Tape or paperclips

How did your flying object(s) behave? Write or draw your observations here.

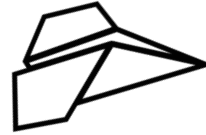
Objects fly because of two things: lift and thrust.

Lift pushes things up from the bottom, and thrust makes them move forward or backward.

Working against lift is weight, through gravity; this is the reason why we stay grounded and don't float away! Countering thrust is drag, which stops the perpetual movement of an object. But as long as lift and thrust are higher than drag and weight, objects can stay airborne!

Here are a few more challenges: ideas

- Make your flying object land upside down!
- Make your flying object reach the ceiling!
- Make modifications to attempt longer and longer flight.



The Fly Zone is all about getting objects in the air and keeping them there — like planes, kites, and drones.

But how do they do it? How does anything fly?

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The Fly Zone

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