

Parachutes



A parachute is used to slow something moving in air. It is often an umbrella shaped device on which people or things can float slowly and safely down to the ground from a great height, such as an aircraft. (Kids Encyclopedia Facts, Kiddle.Co)

This 1 minute video shows a good explanation for younger children:

[How does a Parachute Work? - Science for Kids | Educational Videos by Mocomi - YouTube](#)



In the YouTube video below I have used a sandwich bag – but we also made a successful parachute using a paper plate.

[Make a parachute - YouTube](#)

Why not have a go at making your own parachute?

You will need a plastic bag, string, scissors, clothes peg.

****Please talk about scissor safety with your child and also assist your child making holes in the parachute material****

You can experiment with different types of materials and different ‘passengers’ to see which one works best!

Experiment with Your Parachute

What happens if you drop the peg or toy passenger from a height without a parachute?

What will happen if you make your parachute bigger or smaller?

What will happen if you put something light or heavy as a passenger on your parachute?



We love to see your creations – tell us what happened!

Please share your photographs with us on Twitter [@HazeldeneFamC](https://twitter.com/HazeldeneFamC)

What are the Children Learning?

This activity covers the following area in the Curriculum for Excellence:

Science, Forces:

Through everyday experiences and play with a variety of toys and other objects, I can recognise simple types of forces and describe their effects. **SCN 0-07a**

Skills gained:

- Agree on what might happen from several suggestions provided.
- Follow simple instructions.
- Use simple techniques and apparatus.
- Recognise simple cause and effect.
- Recognise similarities and differences.
- Use observation skills.
- Inquire about different materials for different purposes.
- Make a simple record of an investigation; e.g. drawing pictures, pictorial charts, writing captions and lists.
- Answer questions about what happened.
- Ask questions in relation to one or more observations.

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