| Statement | Classification | Example/Non-Example |
| --- | --- | --- |
| As the ball dipped farther into the bucket, its gravitational pull lowered. | Always trueSometimes trueNever true | The steel ball, which was heaviest, dipped lower into the bucket. |
| When a heavy ball and a light ball were in the gravity bucket, the light ball rolled toward the heavy ball. | Always trueSometimes trueNever true | Although the light ball typically rolled toward the heavy ball, and the heavy ball never rolled toward the light ball, sometimes the two balls were too far apart to roll together and would sit still in the bucket.  |
| Black holes have a higher gravitational pull than the sun. | Always trueSometimes trueNever true | It was easier to make objects orbit the baseball rather than the steel ball.  |
| Gravity is greater when objects are closer in distance to each other. | Always trueSometimes trueNever true | Things close together always rolled together. |
| Objects with greater volume have a greater gravitational pull.  | Always trueSometimes trueNever true | Gravity is related to mass, but heavy things could be big. The baseball had more mass than the steel ball, as well as more volume. |
| Objects with greater mass have a greater gravitational pull.  | Always trueSometimes trueNever true | Everything rolled quickly toward the steel ball, but if the distance had been greater, this might not have been the case.  |
| Distance influences the gravitational pull between two objects. | Always trueSometimes trueNever true | In the table, the closer the planet, the faster it orbited around the sun. |
| Mass influences the gravitational pull between two objects. | Always trueSometimes trueNever true | In the table, Jupiter had a lot of mass and a lot of gravity. |

Always, Sometimes, or Never True? – Answer Key

Read each statement. Circle whether you think the statement is always, sometimes, or never true. Include an example and non-example, if applicable, that support your classification.