Force and Motion Study Sheet

Force is a push or a pull on an object that can cause it to change direction. *Examples: pushing a swing, pulling a wagon*

Force can make an object start moving, stop moving, go faster, go more slowly, or change direction.

Examples: peddling cam make a bike go or go faster, braking a bike can make it slow down or stop, leaning can make a bike change direction

Gravity is the force that pulls any two objects toward each other such as you being pulled toward the middle of the earth.

Examples: a coin falling into a butter dish, a thrown ball falling to the earth

Inertia is the tendency for a moving object to stay in motion and an object at rest to stay at rest until a force acts upon it.

Examples: A space craft moving in outer space will continue on forever unless some force (like gravity from a star) act upon it, Mrs. Moser's desk will stay messy forever unless someone cleans it.

Friction is a force that slows down moving objects.

Energy is the ability to do work. Energy comes in two kinds: Potential energy - the energy of position or stored energy *Examples: rock at the top of a hill, child at the top of swing arc* Kinetic energy- the energy of motion *Example: a rock rolling down the hill; child swinging at bottom of arc*

Energy comes in many **forms: Mechanical** (when some object is moving); **electrical** (when electricity is flowing); **Chemical** (when chemicals are doing a chemical reaction); **heat**; **sound**; **light**.

Work happens when force moves an object.

Simple machines are devices made of 1 or two moving parts that change the amount or direction of a force.

Examples of simple machines are: wheel & axle, lever & fulcrum, inclined plane, screw, wedge, pulley, and toothed gears.

A compound machine is a device made up of two or more simple machines. *Examples: push lawn mover, garden shears, a bicycle.*

A **complex machine** is a device mad up of many simple and compound machines.

Examples: a car engine, a motorcycle