

Causation Cards

Force and Motion

Engaging & Interactive
Builds Fluency



Teacher's Page

Causation cards are a fun, interactive way to review vocabulary and concepts that students need to learn. In addition, this engaging activity helps improve fluency and listening skills.

So how does causation cards work? The method is similar to the "I have... who has..." cards, where each student has to listen carefully to other students to know when it is their turn. However, causation cards do not contain a repeated language (like "I have... who has..."). Instead it will state an action that a student must perform and a statement they must say. The action can be something simple from jumping in the air to drawing on the board. The statement can be a definition of a term or related concept.

In this resource, you will find the end of a statement the previous student said in **red** (or **bold** in the black and white version), the action to be performed in **blue** (or in *italics* in the black and white version) and what that particular student who has the card says in regular black font. I have also placed numbers on each card so you know if you have all your cards and what order they go in. Finally, along the border you will find the prop needed to complete the action, if applies.

This activity can be used as a quick review or as an introduction. You can challenge students to go through the entire set as fast as they can or to beat their previous record.

I hope you enjoy this fun activity!



Force & Motion

...That's gross!

Stand and say:

The direction could be straight, but it can also be round and round (**spin**) or zig zag! (**Move around the room in a zig zag motion.**)



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...or zig zag!

Stand and say:

How far an object moves in a certain amount of time is speed. (**Run toward the clock and point at it!**) Wow! That was FAST!



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...That was FAST!

Stand and say:

To measure speed, you should know how far something traveled and how long it took to travel that distance. (**Go to the board and write speed equal distance divided by time.**)



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...travel that distance.

Stand and say:

The amount of space between two objects is the distance. (**Place one foot in front of your other, over and over, counting to 12. Pretend to be measuring using your feet.**) That was 12 feet, but we measure distance by a meter or yard stick.



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...meter or yard stick.

Stand and say:

There are many types of forces. Most forces we are familiar with are contact forces. These happen between objects that touch. Playing baseball is an example of contact forces.

(Pretend to hit a ball with a baseball bat.)

HOMERUN!

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Force & Motion

...HOMERUN!

Stand and say:

One contact force is friction. This occurs when one object rubs against another. *(Rub hands together.)* Oooh, my hands are getting warm and toasty from this friction!

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...all this friction.

Stand and say:

Too much friction makes moving things difficult. Go over to the teacher's desk and pretend like you are trying to move it but it's too heavy. Whoa! There is a lot of friction here.

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Force & Motion

...of friction here.

Stand and say:

Too little friction, such as that on an icy surface, can cause you to slide around! Anyone want to go sledding? *(Sit on the ground, place your feet out in front of you, and pretend to be sliding down a hill.)* Whoo-Hoo!!

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