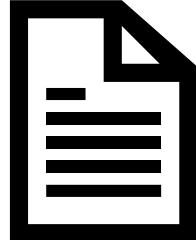


FORCE AND MOTION



DIGITAL



PRINT

FORCE AND MOTION

Why does a ball drop when you let go of it? Why doesn't a top spin forever? These great questions deal with the laws of motion and force. Motion is movement in any direction, including forwards, backwards, up, down, sideways, and in circles. You can travel and move, which is called locomotion. Examples of locomotion include gallop, walk, skip, leap, etc. You can always stay in place and move, called axial movement! Axial movement examples are bend, twist, pivot, spin, etc. Other examples of movement occur with objects. For instance, a water fall or guitar strings move.

There must be a force to move something. Force is the push or pull of an object. For example, moving a wheelbarrow, lawnmower, snow blower, someone on a swing, or stroller are examples of push. Pulling examples include a horse pulling a carriage, rating leaves, and opening a door or curtain.

Forces can be small or large to make something move, speed up, slow down, change direction, stop an object, or change shape. The amount of force needed to affect something varies. Imagine you had a box filled with feathers and a box filled with rocks. Which box would be easier to push, carry, or pull? The box with feathers would be easier because the mass is smaller. Mass, measured in kilograms (kg), is the amount of matter in something. Rocks have more mass than feathers.

What happens if you have two identical wagons filled with mulch. An adult pulls one wagon, and an 8-year-old pulls the other one. Which person would have the easiest time? The adult would have more success and ease pulling the wagon. Why? Because the amount of force applied to the speed at which something will move. An adult pulling the wagon has more power, energy, and force than an 8-year-old.

How do you stop or slow down a heavier or faster moving object? How does that compare with stopping or slowing down a lighter or slower moving item? More force is required to stop or slow down the heavy and fast object. There are two kinds of forces: contact force and field force. Contact force occurs when two objects connect. Examples of contact forces include:

- Kicking a ball
- Sanding wood (sandpaper on wood).
- Stretching a spring.

Newton developed how many laws of motion? *

- Three
- Six
- Nine
- Twelve

What measures the required force to speed up objects? *

- Tripolis
- Isaacs
- Newtons
- Sartors

Earth circling the sun is an example of what force? *

- Kinetic
- Axial
- Turning
- Potential



READING PASSAGE

15 QUESTIONS

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Motion is movement in any direction.

TRUE OR FALSE

8 Motion is movement in any direction.

FALSE

FREE CHOICE

2 How many different kinds of forces are there?

A. Two
B. One
C. Twelve
D. None of the above

3 Newton developed how many laws of motion?

A. Three
B. Six
C. Nine
D. Twelve

4 What measures the required force to speed up objects?

A. Tripolis
B. Isaacs
C. Newtons
D. Sartors

5 Earth circling the sun is an example of what force?

A. Kinetic
B. Axial
C. Turning
D. Potential

6 How many different kinds of contact forces are there?

A. Six
B. Twelve
C. Seven
D. Fourteen

7 A suspension bridge is an example of what type of force?

8 Newton's first name was Neil.

9 A suspension bridge is an example of what type of force?

DIGITAL OR PRINT

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THINK TANK

INCLUDED

- ✓ READING PASSAGE
- ✓ TEACHER DIRECTIONS
- ✓ ANSWER KEY
- ✓ 15 QUESTIONS
- ✓ SELF-GRADING
- ✓ PRINTABLE VERSION
- ✓ DIGITAL VERSION



QUESTION TYPES

-  MULTIPLE CHOICE (6)
-  TRUE OR FALSE (9)
-  EDITABLE QUESTIONS
(FOR DIGITAL VERSION)

True

False



STUDENTS NEED

✓ ACCESS TO GOOGLE CLASSROOM™
(IF USING THE DIGITAL FORMAT)

✓ GOOGLE™ ACCOUNTS

✓ KNOW HOW TO ZOOM IN AND ZOOM OUT TO
ENLARGE OR SHRINK THE SCREEN

True

False



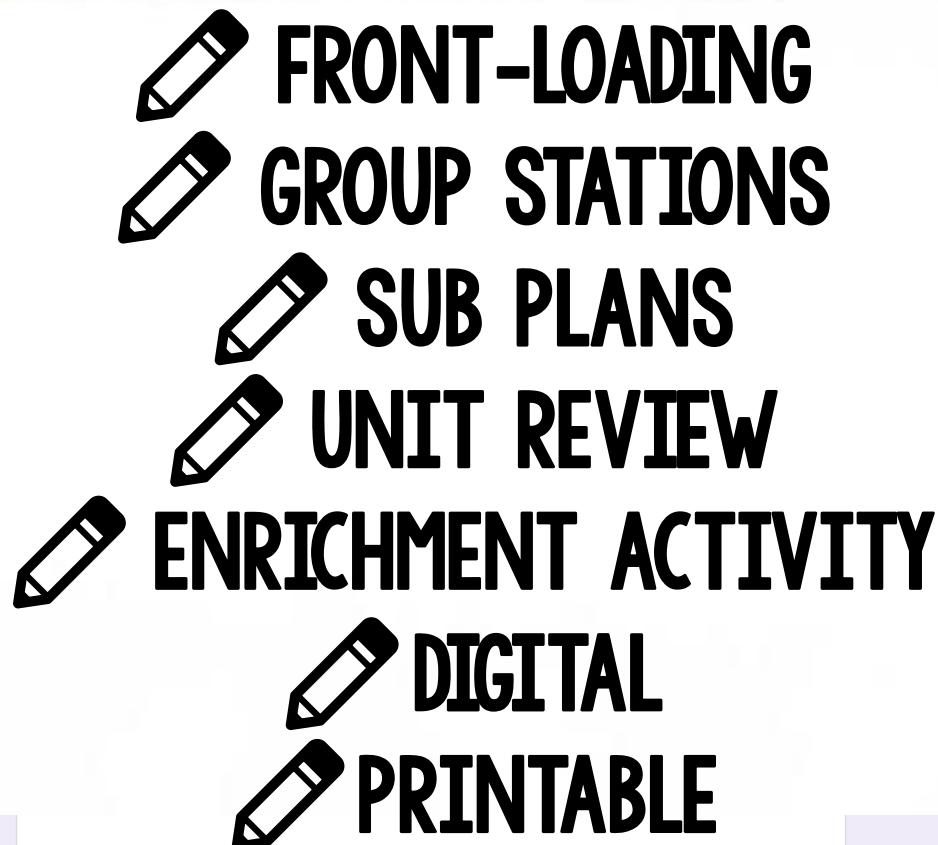
BENEFITS

The image shows a laptop screen with a white background. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for "Questions", "Responses", and "Settings", and a status bar indicating "Total points: 15". In the center, five benefits are listed, each preceded by a pencil icon:

- SELF-GRADING
- IMMEDIATE STUDENT FEEDBACK
- PAPERLESS
- NO PREP
- SAVES YOU TIME

Below these benefits, the word "COMPREHENSION PRACTICE" is written in large, bold, black capital letters. The laptop is resting on a light-colored wooden desk. In the bottom left corner, there is a circular logo with a blue and white striped pattern containing the words "THINK TANK" in pink and blue.

OPTIONS

- 
- FRONT-LOADING
 - GROUP STATIONS
 - SUB PLANS
 - UNIT REVIEW
 - ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY
 - DIGITAL
PRINTABLE

