

TASK 1:Forces

1) A force can be a p_____ or a p_____.



2) Forces cannot be seen, but you can see their effect.

The effects of forces:

Match the picture with the effect that a force produces:



change shape

stop moving

Break

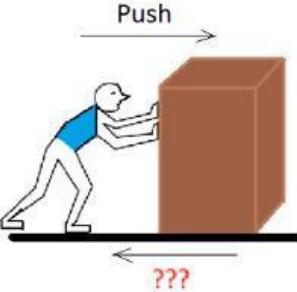
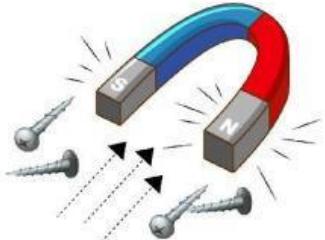
start moving

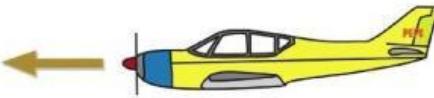
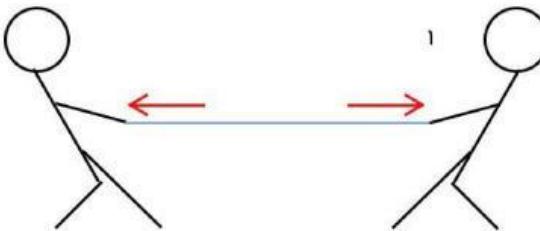


3) Different types of forces

There are many different types of forces. Name the type of forces with the correct picture.

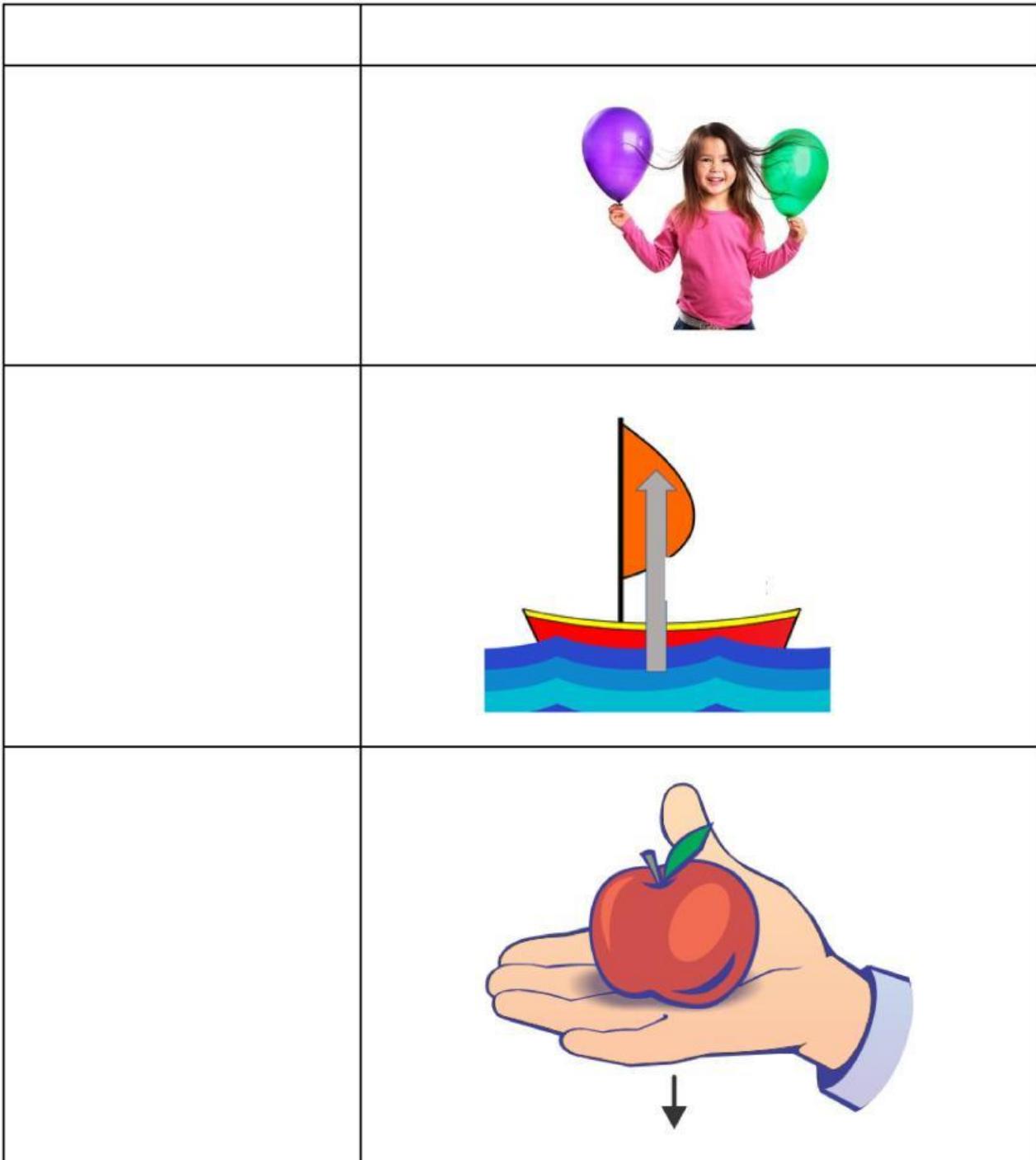
Air resistance Frictional force Water resistance Thrust Gravity Magnetic force Tension force Weight Electrostatic force

Forces Name	Pictures
Frictional force	
	
	

	 <p>When walking or swimming through the sea or swimming pool, you feel that water is pushing you back.</p>
	
	<p>Two Men Pulling a Rope</p> 
	

FORCES PRACTICE

Prepared by Ms Intan



4) Name three contact forces and three non-contact forces from the forces mentioned above.

Contact forces:

Non-contact forces:

5) Forces always come in pairs. The pairs are called _____.

Describe one of the interaction pairs for an apple hanging from the branch of the tree.

Answer: _____



6) Complete the word search below. Highlights/ circle the answers.



Find the following words in the puzzle.

Words are hidden → ↓ and ↘ .

AIR RESISTANCE
CONTACT FORCES
DRAG FORCE
ELECTROSTATIC
FRICTIONAL FORCE

GRAVITY
LIFT
MAGNETIC
NONCONTACT FORCES
TENSION FORCE

THRUST
UPTHRUST
WATER RESISTANCE
WEIGHT

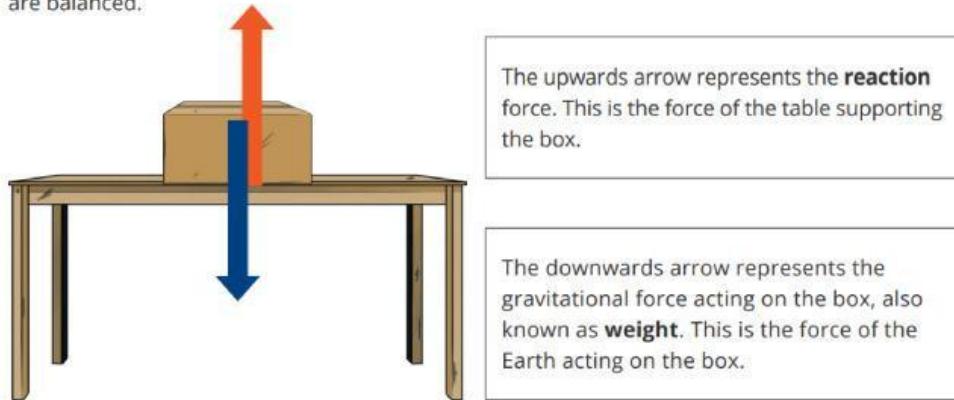
TASK 2 :

Force Diagrams

You add force arrows to a diagram to show which forces are acting. The arrows show the direction and the size of the force (the longer the arrow, the bigger the force).

The arrows must touch the object in the diagram.

If an object is stationary, or moving at a constant speed, the forces on it are balanced. Balanced forces act in opposite directions and are the same size. The forces in the diagram below are balanced.



If forces acting on an object are unbalanced, the object will be speeding up (accelerating) or slowing down.

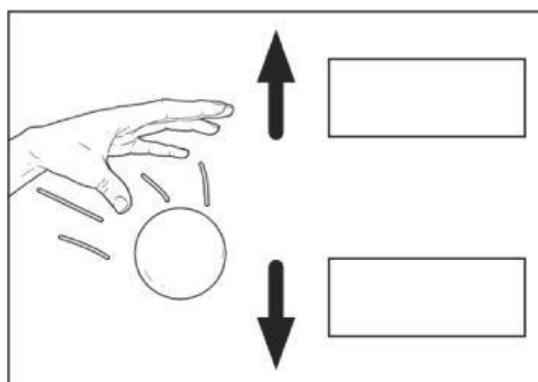
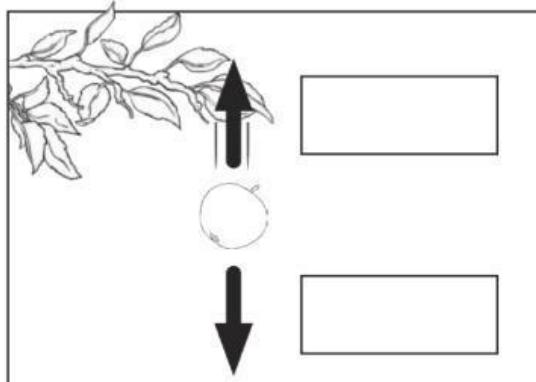
If an object is speeding up, the forward arrow will be larger.



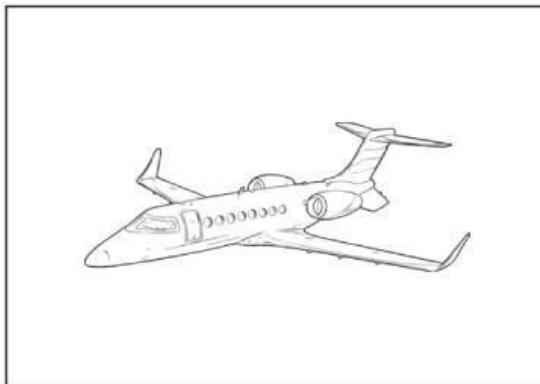
If an object is slowing down, the backward arrow will be larger.



In the two pictures below, the arrows represent forces acting. Write the names of the forces in the boxes.



Draw your own arrows and label them to show the forces acting.



Add force arrows to the diagrams below. Label the arrows with the force and add a description that says whether the forces are balanced or unbalanced.



A person sitting on a chair.



An apple hanging on a tree.



A ball accelerating downwards.



A car travelling at a constant speed.

Draw your own pictures in the boxes below. Then label them and draw your own arrows to show the forces acting.



Balanced and unbalanced Forces

Forces acting on the table	Balanced or unbalanced	Resultant force	Direction of the net force (left or right)
			
			
			
			
			

END OF PAPER