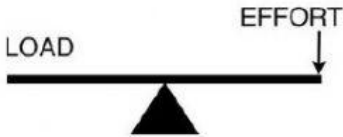
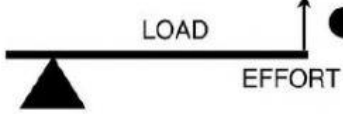
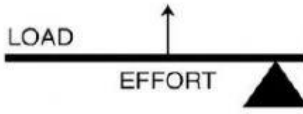
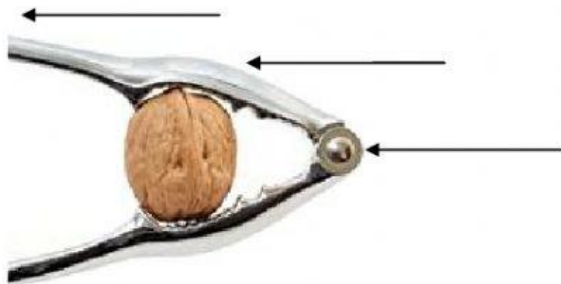


A lever is a **rigid arm/bar** that is braced against a turning point, or **fulcrum/pivot**. They help us lift **loads** with less **effort**. Levers are important parts in many tools, from hammers and crowbars to see-saws, bicycle pedals, nutcrackers, and tweezers.

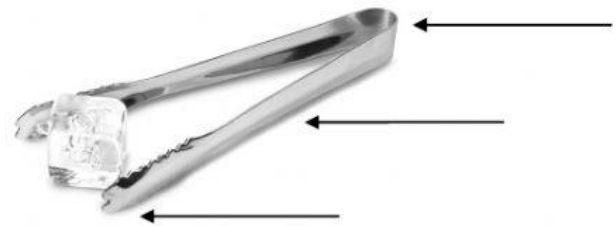
There are three classes of levers, where the fulcrum, load and effort are in different places depending on the job.

| First Class   | Second Class  | Third Class   |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |

1. Label the parts and identify the Lever.



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

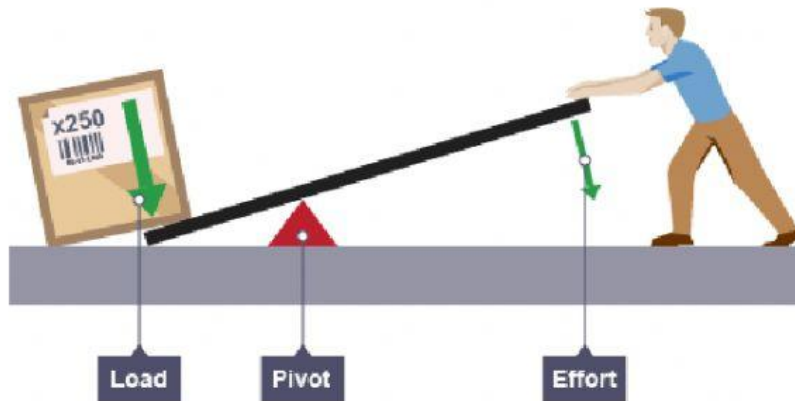


\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Match the parts of a lever with their definition.**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>A. Load</b>    | _____ force applied to move the object. |
| <b>B. Fulcrum</b> | _____ the turning point of the lever.   |
| <b>C. Effort</b>  | _____ the object we need to move.       |

**3. Look at the picture and answer the questions. You can try it at home to check if you are right.**



a) What type of lever is it?

\_\_\_\_\_

b) If you move the pivot point near the load, do you think it would be easier or more difficult to move it?

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Do you think that the length of the bar is important? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

**4. What have I learned about levers?**

I can recognize levers \_\_\_\_\_

I can name different classes of levers \_\_\_\_\_

I can name the parts of a lever \_\_\_\_\_

I can describe the parts of a lever \_\_\_\_\_

I have discovered why it is important where the fulcrum is placed \_\_\_\_\_