

DAY 2 - KPSI: MATTER AND FORCES

			
	I don't know	I know a little	I could explain it
Can you define the term " matter "?			
Can you describe the general properties of matter?			
Can you define the term " force "?			
Can you explain the types of forces ?			
Can you describe how forces can change an object movement ?			
Can you describe how forces affect materials ?			
Can you classify objects depending on how they change when a force is applied to them?			
Can you explain the properties of materials ?			

ACTIVITIES 2: FORCES

1. Watch the video “[What is force? – Part 2](#)” and complete the following questions by choosing the correct answer.

1.1. What is “force”?

- It is only a human pushing or pulling on an object.
- It is a push or pull upon an object resulting from its interaction with another object

1.2. What are the two types of forces?

- Contact forces and non-contact forces.
- Pulling or pushing an object.

1.3. What are contact forces?

- When an object pushes or pulls another object.
- When a force acts on an object without touching it.

1.4. What kind of force is “friction”?

- It is a non-contact force.
- It is a contact force.

1.5. What are non-contact forces?

- When an object pushes or pulls another object.
- When a force acts on an object without touching it.

1.6. What kind of force is “gravity”?

- It is a non-contact force.
- It is a contact force.

1.7. What are the effects of forces?

<input type="checkbox"/> Start a movement.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooking.
<input type="checkbox"/> Evaporation.	<input type="checkbox"/> Change direction.
<input type="checkbox"/> Change the shape.	<input type="checkbox"/> Condensation.
<input type="checkbox"/> Watching TV.	<input type="checkbox"/> Stop movement.

2. Choose the correct words to complete the diagrams about forces.

TYPES OF FORCES



----- forces

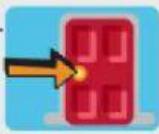
----- forces

When one object is in contact with another that pushes or pulls it.

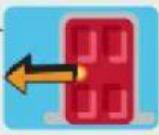
When a force acts on an object without touching it.

Example:

- when you _____ a door to open it.



- when you _____ a door to open it.



Example:

- a magnet attracts paper clips without touching it (_____).

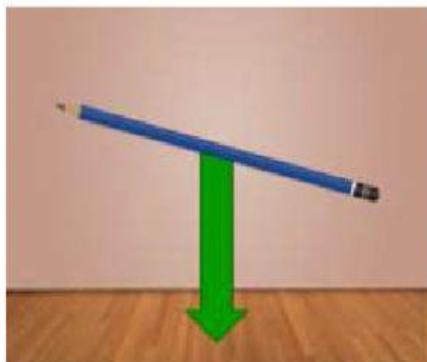


- Earth's _____ attract us to the planet's core.



3. Classify the next examples as contact or non-contact forces.

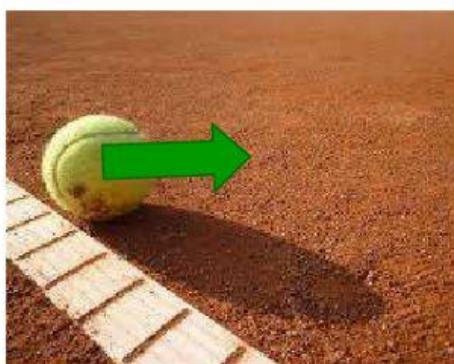
3.1. When a pencil falls to the floor (gravity).



3.2. When you kick a ball while playing football.



3.3. A ball moving on the floor (friction).



3.4. A magnet attracts some nails (magnetism).



3.5. A compass always points north (magnetism).



3.6. When you catch a ball (and stop it).

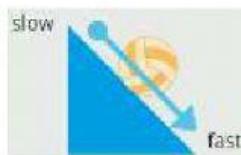


4. Complete the sentences and match them with their image.

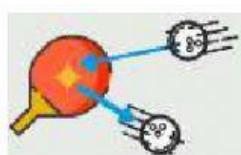
It can change s_____.



It can change d_____.



It can start m_____.



5. Complete the sentences and match them with their image.

malleable

elastic

rigid

a) An _____ object returns to its original shape when you stop applying a force to it.

b) A _____ object breaks when you apply a force to it.

c) A _____ object changes shape but doesn't return to its original shape when you stop applying a force to it.

6. Tick the feature of these objects regarding how they change when a force is applied.

Hair bands They are ELASTIC _____



They are RIGID _____

They are MALLEABLE _____

Hair bands It is ELASTIC _____



It is RIGID _____

It is MALLEABLE _____

Plasticine It is ELASTIC _____



It is RIGID _____

It is MALLEABLE _____

Balloons It is ELASTIC _____



It is RIGID _____

It is MALLEABLE _____

Steel ruler It is ELASTIC _____



It is RIGID _____

It is MALLEABLE _____

Slime It is ELASTIC _____



It is RIGID _____

It is MALLEABLE _____

Clay It is ELASTIC _____



It is RIGID _____

It is MALLEABLE _____

Rubber It is ELASTIC _____



It is RIGID _____

It is MALLEABLE _____