## Forces

A.	De	finition	s:					
	1.	Force:	a o	^a				
	2.	Mass:	a measure of how much		; me	asured in		
			or	, which most people do n	ot realize because they	are not		
		scientists and so they think they are talking about weight						
	3.	<u>Inertia</u>	a: an object's		; more	equals		
		more _						
	4.	Frictio	n: a force that works in the	direction	to an object trying to			
			across a surface					
	5.	<u>Gravit</u>	<u>y</u> : a force of	; anything with m	ass	other		
		object	s with mass and it always	and never	; s;	and		
		d	affect the power	er of this force				
	6.							
7. Weight: the measure of the force of acting on					g on an object; measur	ed in		
			, which mo	st people do not say because t	they are not scientists			
	8.	Air res	sistance: the force applied by	air on objects; it				
		object						
B. First Law of Motion: an object at tends to stay at,						ject in		
	tends to stay in							
			· -					
		a.						
		b.						
		c.						
		2. Th	nere are two types of forces:					
		b.						
		٠.		<del></del>				
			0.					

C.	Second Law of Motion: an	forces changes an	object's The	
	change in	depends on the object's m	and the size of the force.	
	1. Balanced forces:			
	a. equal in			
	b. opposite in			
	2. Only	forces will cause a change in		
D.	Third Law of Motion: for e	very force, there is an _	and opposite	
	1. Forces act in			
		n forces are applied to	objects.	
	3. Therefore, action a	nd reaction forces are not	, because they are not	
	acting on the	object.		
	4. An	force causes a change in	in one of the	
	objects.			

- E. **Draw:** Draw and label each example, showing a red arrow for the action force and a blue arrow for the reaction force.
  - 1. A bird flying
  - 2. A rocket taking off into space
  - 3. A ball being caught
  - **4.** A canoe being paddled
  - 5. A parachute descending to the earth