

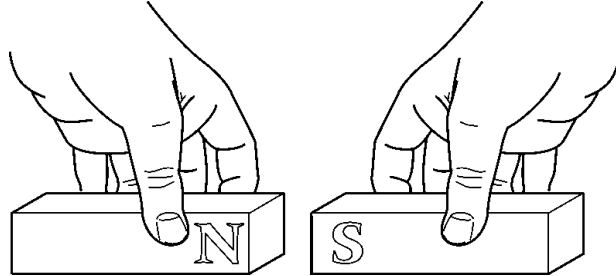
Types of Forces Worksheet 2

Fill in the gaps on this sheet. The words you need are given in the brackets.

1

Apparatus

- 2 magnets



The magnets are _____ (attracting/repelling) each other.

The force is strongest when the magnets are _____ (close together/far apart).

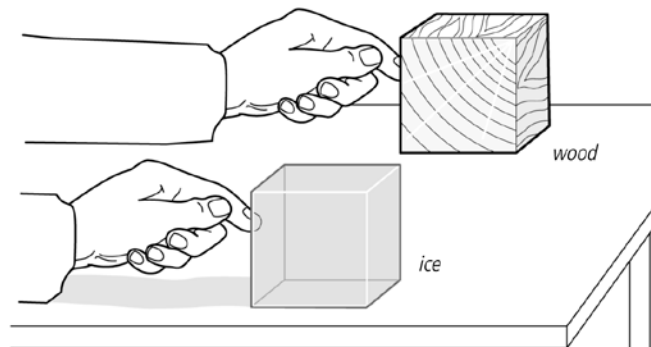
The name of this force is _____ (friction/gravity/magnetism).

What will happen if you turn one of the magnets round?

2

Apparatus

- ice cube
- wooden block



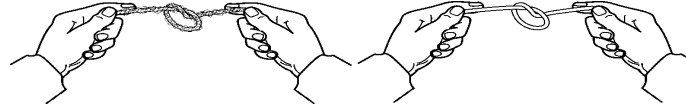
The force of _____ (friction/gravity/magnetism) tries to stop the blocks moving across the desk.

It is _____ (easier/harder) to push the block of ice, because the ice is _____ (smoother/rougher).

3

Apparatus

- natural string
- plastic string

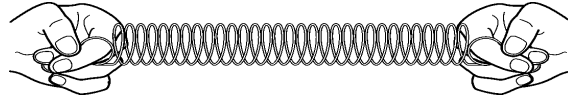


It is _____ (harder/easier) to tie a knot in the plastic string. The plastic string has a _____ (rough/smooth) surface so there is less _____ (friction/gravity/magnetism).

4

Apparatus

- spring

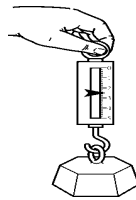


The force from the spring gets _____ (bigger/smaller) if it is stretched further. The spring is _____ (pulling/pushing).

5

Apparatus

- force meter
- object



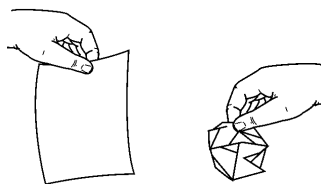
How much does your object weigh? _____

The force of _____ (friction/gravity/magnetism) is pulling the object downwards.

6

Apparatus

- Two sheets of paper



The paper takes _____ (less time/more time) to fall if it is crumpled up.

The air resistance is _____ (more/less) when the paper is crumpled up.