

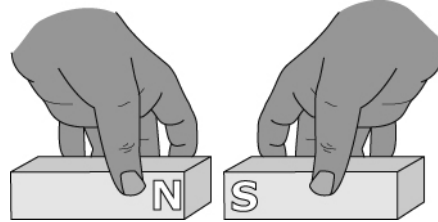
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Use the apparatus provided to help you to fill in the gaps on this sheet. The words you need are given in the brackets.

1

**Apparatus**

- two 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).

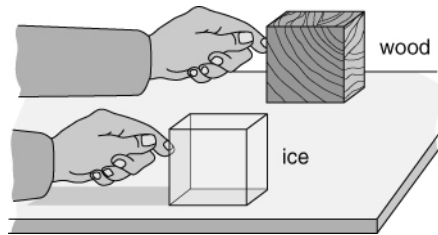
What will happen if you turn one of the magnets around? \_\_\_\_\_

2

**Apparatus**

- ice cube
- wooden block

⚠ Clear up any spilled water straight away.



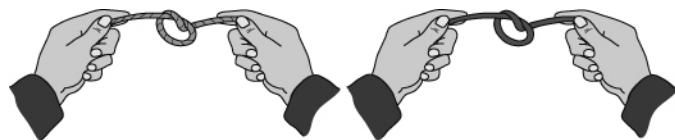
The force of \_\_\_\_\_ (friction/gravity/magnetism) tries to stop the blocks moving across the desk.

It is \_\_\_\_\_ (easier/harder) to push the block of ice, because the ice is \_\_\_\_\_ (wet/dry).

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) to hold the knot in shape.

4

**Apparatus**

- spring



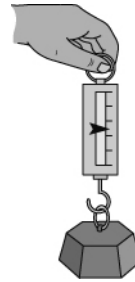
The force from the spring gets \_\_\_\_\_ (bigger/smaller) if it is stretched further.

The spring is \_\_\_\_\_ (pulling/pushing).

5

**Apparatus**

- force meter
- object



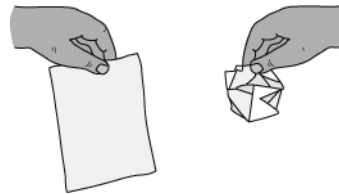
Weigh the object. How much does your object weigh? \_\_\_\_\_

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.

**I can...**

- recall the names of simple forces
- describe the effects of different forces on objects.