Vocabulary Study Cards

Remember: you will have to apply this.

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| When one object collides with another object the forces are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, | Equal and Opposite |
| How can you increase motion, Acceleration? | Decrease Mass  Increase Force |
| How can you decrease motion, Acceleration? | Increase Mass  Decrease Force |
| A bug hits a windshield with a force of 500N. What is the force the windshield hits back with?  Explain | 500N  Newton’s Third Law of Motion  Forces are equal but opposite |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are two **forces** acting in opposite directions on an object, and equal in size. | Balanced Force |
| **Forces** that cause a change in the motion of an object are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | Unbalanced Force |
| Energy that has the ability to do work | Potential Energy |
| What two things affect potential energy?  Explain | Potential Energy: Height and Mass  More Height= More potential energy  Less Height=Less potential energy  More Mass=More potential energy  Less Mass=Less potential energy |
| Energy in motion | Kinetic Energy |
| What two things affect kinetic energy? Explain | Kinetic Energy: Mass and Speed  More Mass=More kinetic energy  Less Mass= Less kinetic energy  More speed=more kinetic energy  Less speed=less kinetic energy |
| What accelerates slower, light mass or heavy mass? | More massive objects accelerate slower than less massive objects because of mass. |
| What is Newton’s 2nd Law of Motion? | Force= mass x acceleration |
| What is Newton’s 3rd Law of Motion? | For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction |
| Accleration depends on…… | Force and Mass |