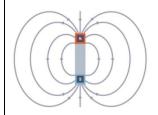
1. Forces							
Force	<ul> <li>A push or a pull on an object.</li> <li>It causes the object to:</li> </ul>						
	Move things	Slow/stop/change	direction	Change sha	аре		
	Kick Roll	Catch Bounce		Press Stretch			
Friction	<ul> <li>A force between two surfaces that are sliding across each other.</li> <li>A rough (uneven) surface creates more friction so the object moves slower.</li> <li>A smooth (even) surface creates less friction so the object moves quicker.</li> </ul>						
Gravity	A pulling force exerted by the Earth on objects, causing them to move towards the ground.						
2. Sir Isaac Newton's Three Laws of Motion							
First	An object will stay in the <b>state</b> it is in (rest or motion) unless a force acts on it.						
Second	Acceleration (ability to get faster) depends on the magnitude (how much/big) of the force applied and the mass of the object.						
Third law	"For every action, there is an equal and opposite re-action."						
3. Magnet	ic Force						
Magnetic force							
	Magnetic	Non-magnetic					
	Iron Steel · Nickel	Brass Tin Copper	Alumini Gold Silver	um			

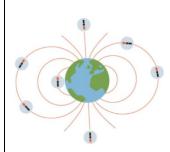
## 

Magnetic force flows from the North pole of the magnet to the South pole.

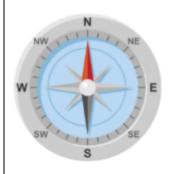
This creates a **magnetic field** (the space around a magnet in which a magnetic force is active).



The **Earth** behaves as if it contains a **giant magnet**. It produces a magnetic field in which the field lines are most concentrated at the poles.



The north pole of the compass needle points towards the Earth's north pole. This lets you navigate (plan and direct a route) outdoors using a map.



## 5. Key Figure

## Galileo Galilei

- Born 15<sup>th</sup> February 1564 in Pisa, Italy
- Died January 8<sup>th</sup> 1642 under house arrest because the Church thought his ideas went against their teachings.
- Proved the Earth and the planets resolved around the Sun
- Proved that heavy and light objects fall at the same speed