

Forces can be exerted by one object on another through direct contact or from a distance (ACSSU076)

Word Wall Vocabulary

science	pull	repel	gravity
scientist	friction	attract	buoyancy
force	displace	sink	equilibrium
push	magnetic	poles	surface

Definitions

science- a system of studying, testing, and experimenting on things in nature. Science is a search for general laws about how the world works.

scientist- a person who works in some branch of science.

force- power, energy, or physical strength.

E.g. The force of the wind knocked down the trees.

push- to use pressure against in order to move.

E.g. I pushed my bed under the window.

pull- to take hold of (something) and use force to bring it nearer to oneself.

E.g. She pulled the door shut.

friction- the rubbing of objects against each other.

E.g. If you don't have gloves, you can warm your hands with friction.

displace- to move out of the usual or proper place.

magnetic- having to do with magnets and the way they work.

E.g. Certain stones have magnetic properties.

repel- to force back.

E.g. These magnets are repelling each other.

attract- to cause to come near.

E.g. Magnets attract anything made of iron or steel.

sink- to fall or drop slowly to another level.

E.g. We watched the rock sink in the pond.

poles- either of the opposite ends of a magnet, or either of the charged ends of an electric battery.

E.g. Opposite poles on a magnet attract each other.

She attached a wire to each pole of the battery.

gravity- the force by which all objects in the universe are attracted to each other.

E.g. On Earth, objects fall to the ground because of gravity's pull.

buoyancy- the capacity to float or rise up in a liquid or gas.

E.g. Wood of good flexibility and buoyancy was needed to build seaworthy ships.

equilibrium- a state of balance between two or more forces.

E.g. When two people are sitting on a seesaw and the seesaw is level, their weights are in equilibrium.

surface- the outside limit
or top layer of something.