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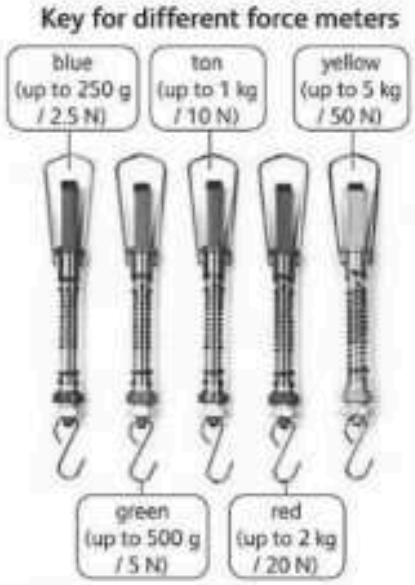
The correct force meter

1. It is important to use the correct force meter when you measure the force of an object. For example:

   • If you use a 2.5 N force meter to measure objects with a larger force than 2.5 N, then the spring will break, or the plastic ring will go past the end of the scale.

   • If you use a 50 N force meter to measure objects with a smaller force than 50 N, you will not get an accurate reading, because the plastic ring will not move very far.



   a. Which is the most suitable force meter to measure the force of the objects in the table below? One example is done for you.

Object	Mass (g / kg)	Colour of force meter
large book	498 g	green
pencil case	35 g	
child's chair	900 g	
brick	1 kg	
music case	210 g	
lunchbox	450 g	
school bag (full)	850 g	
shopping bag (full)	3 kg	

   b. Which object has the biggest force? _____

   c. Which object has the smallest force? _____

   d. Why would a tan force meter be unsuitable for measuring the shopping bag? _____

   _____

   e. What is the relation between mass and weight? Tick the correct sentence.

   ☐ The **more** mass, the **more** weight.

   ☐ The **more** mass, the **less** weight.

Start objects moving

2. Jack and his class had fun blowing bubbles. They investigated how to change the size and movement of the bubbles using push and pull forces.

   a. Which force could they use to make the bubbles move along in the air?

   _____

   b. How could they change the direction of the bubbles moving through the air?

   _____

   c. What could they do to change the speed of the bubbles?

   _____

3. Draw an arrow in this picture to show the direction of the force needed to make the bubble move. Write the word push or pull to show the type of force used.

4. Write true or false for each sentence.

   a. Forces can make bubbles change directions. _____

   b. A pulling force makes bubbles move. _____

   c. The bigger the force, the more the bubbles will move. _____

   d. A push force makes the bubbles move forwards. _____

   e. A pull force makes the bubbles move back towards Jack. _____

   f. A smaller force makes smaller bubbles. _____

5. What is the relation between force and motion? Tick the correct sentence.

   ☐ The **more** force, the **faster** the motion.

   ☐ The **more** force, the **slower** the motion.

6. Draw arrows to represent the force needed to move:

Object	Motion	Arrow
Ping-pong ball	From right to left	
Basket-ball	From left to right	

CONCLUSION

→ Mass and weight are **equal** / **different**, but they **increase** / **don't increase** at the same time. It is because the weight **takes** / **doesn't take** into account both the mass and the gravity.

→ A force can **keep** / **change** the direction and speed of a moving object, but it is needed to apply a **small** / **big** force to reach longer distances. It is because forces **make** / **don't make** things move.