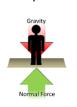




Balanced Force

A force that is equally opposed by another force resulting in no change in position, motion, or acceleration of an object. Example: a tug-of-war where the rope does not move.



Unbalanced Force

Forces that cause a change in an object's motion because the opposing forces don't cancel each other out. Examples: lifting a box, accelerating a car; dropping a ball.

Motion

A change in an object's position, direction, or location. Examples: running, lifting, falling, rotating.



Inertia

The tendency of an object in motion to remain in motion or an object at rest to remain at rest. Example: A car will resist stopping even if you slam on the breaks.







Gravity

A force created by all objects with mass that pulls other objects to it. Examples: Earth's gravity pulls objects to its survace; the

Sun's gravity holds the planets in their orbits.

Newton

A unit of force measured on a spring scale.



Friction

The force that resists motion between two object that are touching. Examples: surface friction; air friction; water friction.





Mechanical Energy

The potential and kinetic energy in a machine system; it is used to generate motion, such as a car engine or drill.



Vibration

The rapid back and forth motion of an object that produces sound



Path

The route electrons take in a circuit. A circuit's path always

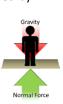
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