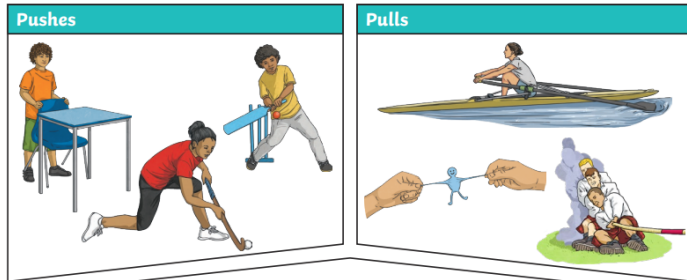




Together, we flourish.

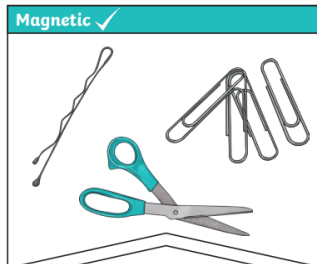
“So we fix our eyes not on what is seen, but on what is unseen”
2 Corinthians 4:18



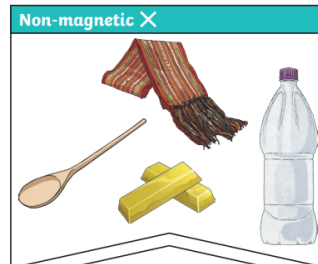
Forces will change the motion of an object. They will either make it start to move, speed up, slow it down or even make it stop.

Different **surfaces** create different amounts of **friction**. The amount of **friction** created by an object moving over a **surface** depends on the roughness of the **surface** and the object, and the **force** between them.

The driving **force** pushes the bicycle, making it move. **Friction** pushes on the bicycle, slowing it down.



These objects contain iron, nickel or cobalt. Not all metals are **magnetic**.



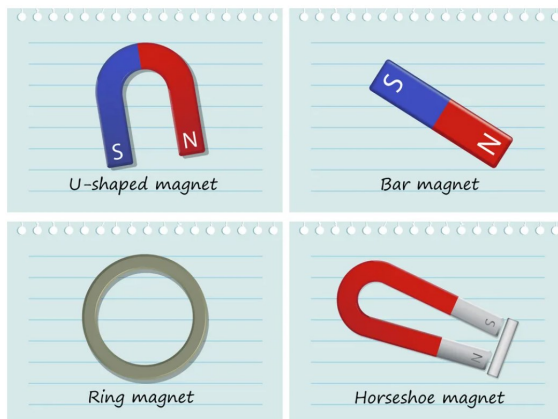
These objects do not contain iron, nickel or cobalt.

Magnetic vs Non-Magnetic Metals

Magnetic		Not Magnetic	
Magnet	Not Magnetic	Iron	Nickel
Cobalt	Steel	Aluminum	Copper
		Lead	Brass

Key Vocabulary

magnet	An object which produces a magnetic force that pulls certain objects towards it.
magnetic	Objects which are attracted to a magnet are magnetic . Objects containing iron, nickel or cobalt metals are magnetic .
magnetic field	The area around a magnet where there is a magnetic force which will pull magnetic objects towards the magnet .
poles	North and south poles are found at different ends of a magnet .
repel	Repulsion is a force that pushes objects away. For example, when a north pole is placed near the north pole of another magnet , the two poles repel (push away from each other).
attract	Attraction is a force that pulls objects together. For example, when a north pole is placed near the south pole of another magnet , the two poles attract (pull together).



→ ←

N S N S

The south pole and the north pole attract each other. The magnets move towards each other.

← →

N S S N

The two south poles repel each other. The magnets move away from each other.

Will these attract or repel?

S N S N

S N N S

Just remember that **opposites attract!**