***Notes- Friction***

Friction

4 types of friction:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friction
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_friction
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friction
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friction

Where does the energy go?

Factors that affect friction

The force that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ motion

* Opposes means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Units are measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Friction that keeps a \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ object in place.
* Always acts in the opposite direction to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Force that acts on an object that is sliding across a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Sliding friction is always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friction therefore it is easier to keep an object moving than to start it moving
* Force that acts on rolling objects.
* This is why we use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* This replaces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friction.
* Force that acts against motion in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Faster the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the greater the friction.
* Since energy can not be created or destroyed, the energy is transferred into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* 1. Surface \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 2. Surface \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ,& \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| Horizon O |  |
| Horizon A |  |
| Horizon B |  |
| Horizon C |  |
| Horizon R (Bedrock) |  |