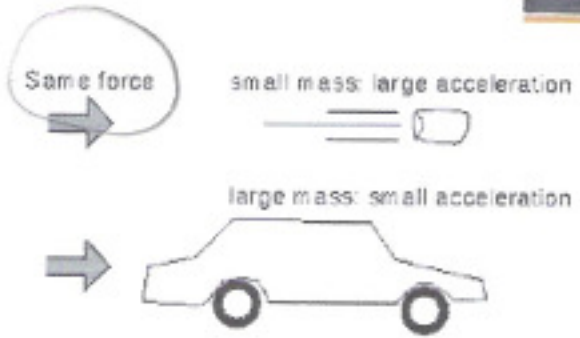


$$F = m \times a$$

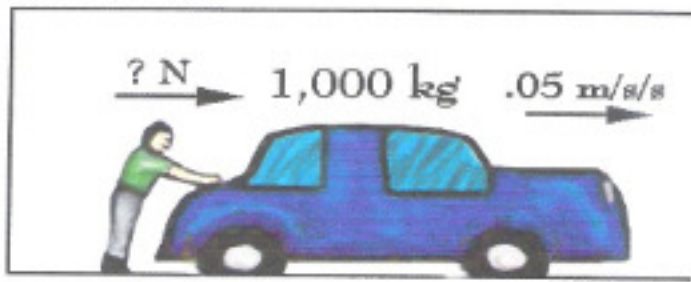
force mass acceleration



$$\frac{1}{20} \times 1000 = 50$$

$$354 \times 220 = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration}$$

What is the Newtons?

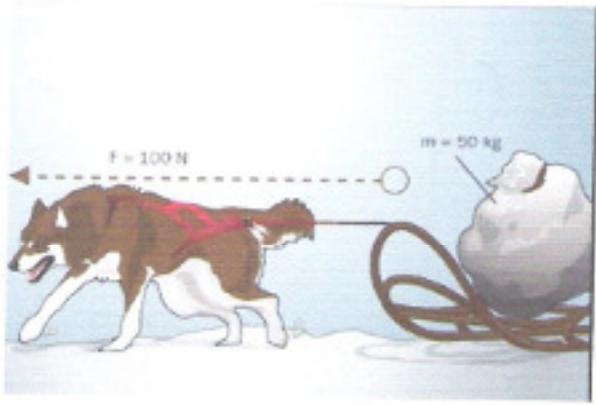


$$F = M \times a$$

$$F = 1000 \times .05$$

$$F = 50 \text{ N}$$

What is the acceleration



$$F = M \times A$$

$$100 = 50 \times A$$

$$A = 2 \text{ acceleration M.P.S.}$$

Europe - What do you know

www.graphicmaps.com

Europe

Name the Country!

1 Iceland	13 Poland	25 Austria	37 Monaco
2 Norway	14 Slovakia	26 Czech Repbl	38 France
3 Sweden	15 Hungary	27 Germany	39 Andorra
4 Finland	16 Romania	28 Denmark	40 Spain
5 Russia	17 Bulgaria	29 Holland/Netherlands	41 Portugal
6 Estonia	18 Greece	30 Belgium	42 England
7 Latvia	19 Macedonia	31 Luxembourg	43 Ireland
8 Lithuania	20 Albania	32 Liechtenstein	44 Malta
9 Belarus	21 Serbia	33 Switzerland	45 Cyprus
10 Ukraine	22 Bosnia	34 Italy	46 Turkey
11 Georgia	23 Croatia	35 Greece	47 Armenia
12 Moldova	24 Slovenia	36 San Marino	48 Azerbaijan
			48 Vatican City

30/48

180f

11 SAT

Europe Map

Go back to the map and use a book to fill in the countries you missed out the first time. Use a different colour.

Maths SATS

Work on Maths SATs

School Spellings

accessible
inaccurate
inarticulate
inedible
inexcusable
inadequate
independent
indefinite
involuntary
inconvenient

Newton 3 Laws of Motion

Law #1: An object at rest will remain at rest, and an object in motion will remain in motion, *unless* acted upon by an outside force

Law #2: The time rate of change of momentum of any object is equal to the net external force acting upon it.

Law #3: For every *action*, there is an *equal and opposite reaction*

Law 2 Background

Any time you want to change the speed or direction of an object, you need to use the appropriate force. Newton's second law of motion relates the concepts of mass, force, and acceleration. In science, acceleration is the change in speed or direction of a moving object. Force on an object is equal to its mass multiplied by its acceleration. The strength of the force on an object depends upon the object's mass, or how much material it contains, and how fast its speed is changing, or its acceleration. An automobile hitting a wall at the same speed as a roller skate would have more force, since the car has more mass. A unit of measurement for force is the Newton, abbreviated N, named after Sir Isaac Newton. One Newton, or one N, is the force needed to move a mass of one kilogram one meter per second in a second. Or algebraically, $1 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m} / \text{s}^2$. A Newton of force is a small amount. A person weighing 110 pounds exerts a force of 50 Newtons on Earth.

N F A L