



NEWTON 1, 2 3

Verse 1:

A force is just a 1. _____ or pull; there's many types we're knowing,
A force can change an object's shape, its 2. _____ or where it's going,
Newton found 3 3. _____ that will describe this completely,
That's Newton 1 and Newton 2 and of course there's Newton 3

Verse 2:

Newton 1 describes how any object might behave,
When all its forces 4. _____ out in each and every way,
It's either staying still or moving at a 5. _____ rate,
In the same 6. _____, 'til the forces on it change,
It means that if you threw a ball in 7. _____ it would fly off endlessly,
That is known as Newton 1, now here comes 2 and 3.

Verse 3:

Newton 2 describes how motion 8. _____ with a force,
We know instinctively it changes speed or changes course,
9. _____ objects need a bigger push to make them move,
If the force is doubled, 10. _____ doubles too,
11_ = m a, you could say, mathematically,
That is known as Newton 2 and here comes Newton 3.

Verse 4:

Newton 3 describes the fact that forces come in 12. _____,
When you push upon a thing, it pushes back on you.
Always directly 13. _____ and always the same size,
It's the reason that momentum is conserved when things 14. _____,
It means I'm pulling up the 15. _____ as much as it pulls down on me,
That one's known as Newton's third, and sometimes Newton 3.

Outro

If all your forces balance you'll maintain 16. _____,
Acceleration and force applied 17. _____ proportionally
For every force an 18. _____ one will act opposingly,
That's Newton 1 and Newton 2 and of course there's Newton 3.

Complete the following tasks

1. Fill in the blank keywords - if you are not sure, there are clues on the next page.
2. Write Newton's 3 laws in your own words using **1 sentence** for each law.
3. Draw visual representations of the 3 laws. They could be cartoons that show an example or a logo.

Each of these words is used once.

opposite space equal twos steady

speed laws push balance F

velocity changes push direction

increase bigger acceleration collide Earth

Definitions

1. The opposite of a pull.
2. How fast something is.
3. A mathematical rule that describes something in nature
4. The same on all sides.
5. Unchanging.
6. The line in which something is travelling.
7. A place where you do not feel weight or air resistance.
8. Does not stay the same
9. Not as small.
10. Changing speed.
11. The symbol for force.
12. Pairs.
13. At 180° .
14. Bump into each other.
15. The planet we live on.
16. Speed in a given direction.
17. Get larger.
18. The same as.