# Get a Grip!

## **Mighty Movement:**

How do things get moving? A force is given to an object; either a push or a pull.

Can you describe the movement shown in the following images?



b)

c)

d) \_\_\_\_\_

### **Jitter Critter!**

#### **Materials:**

- Pushpin
- Cork
- Thumbtacks
- Pipe cleaner
- Large paper clip
- Broom/mop handle







### **Instructions:**

- I. Use a pushpin to make 4 holes on each side of the cork. Insert half-lengths of pipe cleaner into each hole and bend them to make critter legs. Add thumbtacks for eyes.
- 3. Carefully slip the spider widget onto the broom handle. Hold the handle upright and gently press down on the spider.
- 2. Straighten a large paper clip. Wind it around the end of a broom handle about I ½ times, leaving about I inch extending out. Poke this "arm" into the end of the spider's body (above the eyes).
- 4. Watch your jitter-critter jiggle down the pole! You may need to loosen/tighten to coil to get the right action.

#### Talk About It!

- I. How does this toy work? The forces of friction and gravity cause the stopand-drop motion of the toy.
- Why doesn't the jitter-critter just fall? The weight of the cork tilts the coil, causing the edge to rub against the broom handle. There's enough friction from this to temporarily stop the jitter-critter's fall.

#### **Did You Know?**

lust like the jitter-critter relied on friction to slow its fall, snakes rely on "muscle friction" to get around. When snakes move

in a wavy-pattern, they are pushing their bodies against the ground to move forward. The bumpier

the ground, the higher the friction, the easier it is for a snake to get around.

Can you identify the following forces that cause movement? Are they push or a pull?

1) Snowball Roller: Applied force; push



2) Balloon and Water: Electric force; pull





3) Magnets: Magnetic force; push





5) Parachutist: Friction/Air Resistance & Gravity; push & pull

