

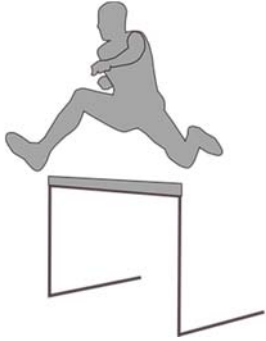
Name: _____



Force and Motion in Track and Field or Olympics

Make a list 8 events that occur during a track and field meet or in the Olympics. For each event, describe the motion, direction, friction and the force used.

Example: **Hurdles**



At the beginning of the race, the hurdler will use a force to push his feet off the block. Hurdlers push back on the block with their feet to move forward quickly (Newton's 3rd law, for every action, there is a reaction.) The hurdler also uses more force on the track to lift their stride in the air and over the hurdle. The more force they use, the farther they will go. The mass of the hurdler is important too, the greater the mass of the hurdler, the more air resistance there will be. A hur-

dlers use speed in a straight direction with up and down movement over the hurdles.

Choose 8 events or select from the list here:

Running

High Jump

Swimming

Shot Put

Running long jump

Skiing

Cycling

Archery

Rowing

Trampoline

Tennis

Diving

Hockey

Golf

Volleyball

Bobsled

Curling

Luge

Ski Jumping

Snow board

Free style skate