**Work & Force Lab**

Problem:

What is the relationship between work, force, and distance?

Procedures:

1. Go to [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)
2. Go to Glencoe Work Virtual Lab and click on the first website.
3. Read the paragraphs on the left hand side of the screen (located before the Procedures).
4. Follow the procedures listed on the website.
5. When complete, answer the conclusion questions and “Work Calculation Problems”.
6. IF TIME, you may go to [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) and search Phet Interactive Work and click on the second website. Investigate ☺

Data:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Event** | **Force (Newtons)** | **Distance (Meters)** | **Parallel Directions?**  **YES / NO** | **Work (Joules) = Force x Distance** |
| 1. |  |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  |  |
| 5. |  |  |  |  |
| 6. |  |  |  |  |
| 7. |  |  |  |  |
| 8. |  |  |  |  |
| 9. |  |  |  |  |
| 10. |  |  |  |  |

Conclusions:

1. Of the events that you explored, which animal did the most work? Why?
2. Using the scientific definition of work, explain why no work was done in one of the events.
3. Using the scientific definition of work, does a great amount of force always result in a great amount of work? Why or why not?
4. Using the scientific definition of work, does moving an object a greater amount of distance always require a greater amount of work? Why or why not
5. List three additional real-world examples that show work being done. How do these examples show work?
6. What real-world examples show no work being done? How does these examples show no work being done?
7. In each data table event, why was it asked if the directions were parallel?
8. Make a claim about force and its affect on work (the scientific meaning).

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Evidence One:

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Evidence Two:

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Scientific Reasoning:

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