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| 1. Write your hypothesis for experiment 2. Fill in the blanks and complete table  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | IV (what are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?) | DV (what are you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? | CV ( what are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_? | |  |  |  |  1. Did your results support your hypothesis? Explain your answer. | 1. Write your hypothesis for experiment 2. Fill in the blanks and complete table  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | IV (what are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?) | DV (what are you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? | CV ( what are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_? | |  |  |  |  1. Did your results support your hypothesis? Explain your answer. |
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| 1. Fill in the blanks: Friction is a force that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement between two objects that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ force. 2. Name the two objects that there is friction between in each of these situations:    1. Holding a pen    2. Walking into the wind    3. A car braking suddenly (hint: there are two  correct answers!) 3. A cyclist is riding on a windy day. His pedalling is producing 400 N of force. There are 200 N of friction between him and the air, and 15 N of friction between his wheels and the ground. Using a force diagram, calculate the net force acting on the cyclist. |
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| Describe the method of reducing friction shown in each picture |  |
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