Bell work on Inclined Planes, Wheels and Axles and Levers:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Place a T for True and an F for False in the blank in front of the statement.

If the statement is false, mark out the words and write in the correct word/s to make the statement true.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. All simple machines magnify effort every single time they are used.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. First-class levers are like wheel barrows.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. In a wheel and axle, the fulcrum is located in the center of the axle.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Turning power is called torque.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. In a wheel, the effort travels the greatest distance at the edge.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6. The axle in a wheel and axle is the lever.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_7. A wheel is one large rotating lever.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_8. It requires the greatest force to turn at the center/axle of a wheel.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_9. The words, resistance and load, are interchangeable in discussing a lever.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. A force is another word for effort in discussing a lever.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. A third-class lever uses the least amount of effort.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_12. A fourth-class lever is like a see-saw.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_13. An arm, a bat, and a spoon are all examples of a 2nd-class lever.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_14. An inclined plane with a sharp or steep angle is easier to walk up than one with a slight angle.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_15. Windshields, door stops, screws and handicapped ramps are all examples of simple machines.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_16. The greater the distance the load is from the fulcrum in a first-class lever, the greater the effort needed to lift the load.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_17. The closer the load is to the fulcrum in a second-class lever, the harder it is to lift the load.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_18. In a third-class lever, the fulcrum is on one end, the effort is in the middle and the load is on the other end.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_19. In a second-class lever, the fulcrum is on one end, the load is in the middle and the effort is on the other end.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20. In a first-class lever, the fulcrum is in the middle, the effort is on one side and the load is on the other side.