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Olympic Addition

Directions: Add. Each answer has a letter. Put the letters on the lines that match the answers. You will find a message.

1. $8 + 4 =$ _____ F

7. $8 + 8 =$ _____ G

2. $7 + 7 =$ _____ T

8. $9 + 8 =$ _____ D

3. $4 + 7 =$ _____ O

9. $9 + 9 =$ _____ L

4. $5 + 5 =$ _____ E

10. $7 + 9 =$ _____ G

5. $7 + 6 =$ _____ R

11. $6 + 5 =$ _____ O

6. $3 + 8 =$ _____ O

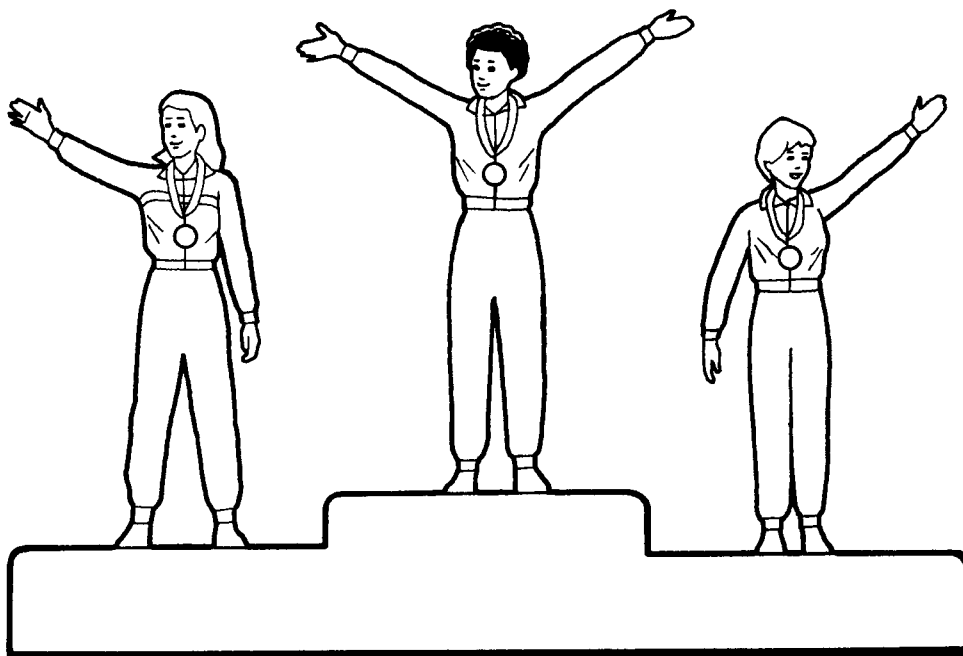
12. $8 + 7 =$ _____ H

16 11

12 11 13

14 15 10

16 11 18 17



Science Connection: Friction

- Friction is a force trying to stop movement between any two surfaces. A lack of friction allows things to slide. Without friction, a person who started running couldn't stop. A person wouldn't be able to pick up or kick a ball because it would slip away. Some friction is essential for most of the sports in the Olympic Games.
- To help children learn about friction, freeze a thin layer of water in a cookie sheet. Have the children take turns trying to slide a penny across the ice in the cookie sheet, across a piece of carpeting, across a piece of sandpaper, and across their desktops. When they discover that the penny glides the most easily (and farthest) on the ice, explain about friction. Ask your students:
 - What had the most friction? Why do you think this is?
 - What other surface had a lot of friction? Why do you think this is?
 - What had the least friction? Why do you think this is?
- Demonstrate to the students how difficult life would be without any friction. Close a door and smear the doorknob with lotion. Ask the children to try to open the door.
- Screw the lid on a glass jar. Smear the lid with petroleum jelly. Ask the children to try to open the jar.
- Sometimes Olympic athletes want to increase friction and other times they want to decrease it. Ask the children the questions in this chart. The answers are provided for your convenience.

Think about . . .	Used to increase or decrease friction?	Why is that useful in this sport?
soccer cleats	increase	helps player to not slip when chasing ball
swim cap	decrease	helps swimmer glide through water quickly
tight fitting running clothes	decrease	cuts down on wind resistance so runner goes faster
baseball cleats	increase	helps player to not slip when running
oiling bike wheels	decrease	lets wheels spin easily so biker can go fast
soccer goalee wearing gloves	increase	helps goalee to catch and hold the ball
gymnasts putting chalk on their hands	increase	gives gymnasts better grip on bars

- Show the students how friction generates heat by having them rub two sticks together rapidly, and then feel the sticks in the places where they rubbed. Expand on this concept by discussing times when people use friction to warm up (rubbing hands together when cold) or do things to decrease friction (grease the moving parts of bicycles, car doors, truck motors, etc.). Another friction-causing-heat example they'll probably understand is the smell of burning rubber or the sight of skid marks caused when vehicle tires skid on pavement.