

Push and Pull

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A push and a pull are opposite forces that move objects in different directions. We use both push and pull in various daily activities to perform tasks efficiently.

Push

- A push is a force that moves an object away from us.
- It requires exerting strength to move an object forward.
- Even while walking, we push against the ground to propel ourselves forward.

Examples of Push:

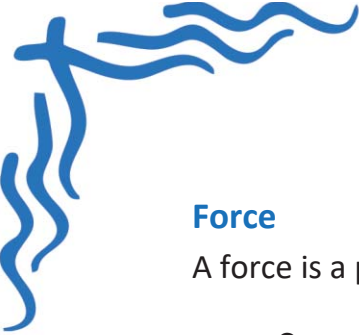
- Closing the refrigerator door after taking out a snack.
- Kicking a football.
- Pushing a book back onto a shelf.
- Rolling a large rock across a playground.
- Pushing the striker while playing carrom.

Pull

- A pull is a force that brings an object closer to us.
- It involves gripping or holding an object and applying force towards oneself.

Examples of Pull:

- Pulling socks up while getting dressed.
- Pulling a rope in a tug-of-war game.
- Opening a front door using the handle.
- Dragging a toy car while running.
- Moving a shopping cart in a store.



Force

A force is a push or a pull that affects an object's motion. It can:

- Cause an object to move.
- Increase or decrease the speed of a moving object.
- Change the direction of a moving object.
- Alter the shape or size of an object.

Effects of Force:

i. Force Can Move a Stationary Object

Example:

- A football begins to move when kicked.

ii. Force Can Stop or Slow Down a Moving Object

Example:

- A goalkeeper catching a ball stops its motion.

iii. Force Can Change the Direction of a Moving Object

Example:

- A cricket ball changes direction when hit with a bat.

iv. Force Can Change the Shape or Size of an Object

Example:

- Rolling dough changes its shape while making chapati.

Conclusion

- Push and pull are fundamental forces we use daily to interact with objects.
- Force plays a crucial role in motion, speed, direction, and shape of objects.
- Understanding forces helps in various applications, including sports, machines, and everyday activities.