## **Exploring "Work" as a Scientific Term**

Olivia, Hamza, and Cooper have volunteered to do some work for the book fair at their K-8 school. Here's what you need to know:

The book fair coordinator has decided to display the books for younger children on a lower shelf and the books for middle school students on a higher shelf. All the books weigh the same. The lower shelf is 1 meter high and the higher shelf is 2 meters high. The books are all on the floor near the shelves. Each book weighs 10 newtons. A newton is a way to measure force. (Think of 1 newton as how much force it takes to hold an apple. It's reasonable, then, to say that the book weighs 10 newtons, right?)

This is what the students are doing:

## Hamza is...

lifting 1 book at a time and putting it on lifting 1 book at a time and putting it on lifting 2 books at a time and putting the 1 meter shelf.



Cooper is...

the 2 meter shelf.



## Olivia is...

them on the 1 meter shelf.



## **SP** TURN AND TALK

Before figuring this out scientifically, who do you think is doing the most work? The least work?

- Okay. Here we go with the scientific calculation!
- To figure out **work**, you multiply **force** by distance. ٠
- The **force** needed to hold the book in this situation is 10 newtons.
- The distance the book moves in this situation is either 1 or 2 meters.
- → Warm-up Question: If it takes 10 newtons to hold 1 book, how many newtons does it take to hold 2 books?

If you said 20, then you're right!

To determine Hamza's work, we multiply 10 newtons (the weight of one book) by 1 meter. So the amount of work Hamza did was 10. But to say he worked "10" is kind of strange: 10 what? Well, we can measure work with something called newton-meters, but most scientists call these units joules ("joolz"). So ...

by lifting 10 newtons 1 meter, Hamza did 10 joules of work.

By using this system of measuring work, can you determine the joules of work Cooper and Olivia did?



