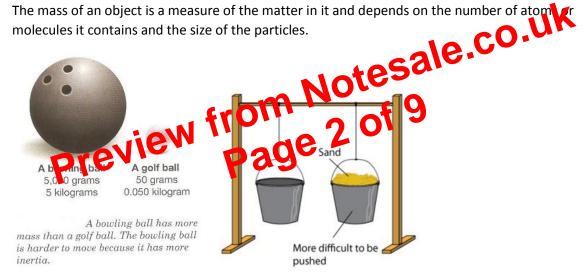
The follow tables gives a few examples of contact and non-contact forces.

Contact Forces	Non-contact forces
Frictional forces	Gravitational force of attraction between the
	Sun and the Earth
Tension in strings, ropes, wires, springs	Magnetic force of attraction and repulsion
	between magnetic materials
Normal reaction forces between object in	Electrostatic force of attraction and repulsion
touching each other	between charged materials
Elastic forces	Nuclear force of attraction between particles in
	the nucleus
Expansion force of heated object	
Upthrust force on floating object	

## \*MASS AND INERTIA

The mass of an object is a measure of the matter in it and depends on the number of atom or molecules it contains and the size of the particles.



The inertia of matter is the "laziness" of matter or the tendency of matter to resist changes to its motion. Inertia makes an object difficult to start or stop moving, difficult to change its direction of motion or difficult to accelerate. Inertia simply depends on the amount of matter in a substance; the more mass an object possesses the greater its inertia.