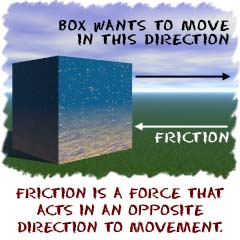
**Friction Basics**

Friction is a [force](http://www.physics4kids.com/files/motion_force.html) that holds back the movement of a sliding object. That's it. Friction is just that simple.   
  
You will find friction everywhere that objects come into contact with each other. The force acts in the **opposite** direction to the way an object wants to slide. If a car needs to stop at a stop sign, it slows because of the friction between the brakes and the wheels. If you run down the sidewalk and stop quickly, you can stop because of the friction between your shoes and the cement.

**Friction and You!**

What happens if you run down the sidewalk and you try to stop on a puddle? Friction is still there, but the liquid makes the surfaces smoother and the friction a lot less. Less friction means it is harder to stop. The low friction thing happens to cars when it rains. That's why there are often so many accidents. Even though the friction of the brakes is still there, the brakes may be wet, and the wheels are not in as much contact with the ground. Cars **hydroplane** when they go too fast on puddles of water.

**Friction and Gases**

Friction only happens with solid objects, but you do get **resistance** to motion in both liquids and gases. This is the kind of resistance you get if you try to push your way through a crowd. It's a **colliding** situation, not a sliding one. If the gas is air, this is referred to as **air resistance**.

If you were in the space shuttle and re-entering the atmosphere, the bottom of the shuttle would be getting very hot. The collisions that occur between the molecules of the air being compressed by the shuttle, heat up the air AND the shuttle itself. The temperature on the top of the shuttle is also warm, but nowhere near the temperatures found on the bottom.

**Friction and Liquids**

Although liquids offer resistance to objects moving through them, they also smooth surfaces and reduce friction. Car engines have a lot of moving parts, and they rub on each other. The rubbing produces friction and the result is heat. When oil is added to a car engine, the oil sticks to surfaces, and helps to decrease the amount of friction and wear on the parts of the engine. An engine that runs hotter requires a thicker oil in order for it to stick to the surfaces properly.