Unit 3: Physics

Lesson 3: Rigidbody

Activity 4 (10' minutes): Gap text
Fill the gaps with the words you've heard in the video.
If you are going to have GameObjects in your game, you should make sure they are Rigidbody objects. Rigidbodies are components that allow a GameObject to be affected by physics. They allow the object to fall under, and have physical properties. When we add a Rigidbody component to a GameObject, we often then refer to it as a Rigidbody object.
A Rigidbody component is required for any physics-based interaction, and the GameObject must also have a attached in order to interact with other physics objects.
Rigidbodies have numerous options:
The of the object affect how collisions are with the object.
 The affects how quickly the object will slow down without other interactions. Something like air, used to determine the rate of a loss of linear velocity. Similarly, drag affects how quickly the GameObject will slow down its angular velocity, how fast it is rotating. "Is " affects whether or not a Rigidbody will react to physics. Ordinarily, when a scene begins, the physics engine checks all static geometry only once for However, when you move a static object, the physics engine must re-check all other static objects and this can affect performance. To avoid this, Kinematic Rigidbody objects are moved via their transform by using the Translate function. The section of the Rigidbody components allows you to constrain movement or rotation of the object by physics.