

Key Vocabulary

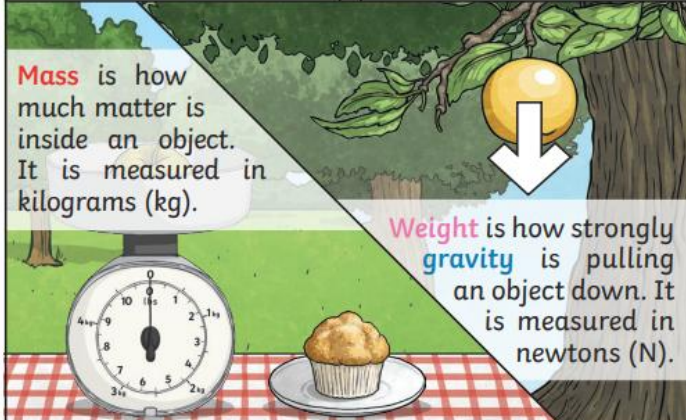
forces	Pushes or pulls.
gravity	A pulling force exerted by the Earth (or anything else which has mass).
Earth's gravitational pull	The pull that Earth exerts on an object, pulling it towards Earth's centre. It is the Earth's gravitational pull which keeps us on the ground.
weight	The measure of the force of gravity on an object.
mass	A measure of how much matter (or 'stuff') is inside an object.

The Moon has a smaller **mass** than Earth so the **gravitational pull** on the Moon is smaller than it is on Earth.



Jupiter has a greater **mass** than Earth so the **gravitational pull** on Jupiter is stronger than on Earth.

Key Knowledge

Forces		Isaac Newton
start to move.	stop moving.	 Isaac Newton is famously thought to have developed his theory of gravity when he saw an apple fall to the ground from an apple tree.
change direction.	move faster.	
change its shape.	move more slowly.	
Forces can make an object...		
 Mass is how much matter is inside an object. It is measured in kilograms (kg). Weight is how strongly gravity is pulling an object down. It is measured in newtons (N).		

Disciplinary Skills

Maths: Measures: To know how to estimate, compare and calculate different measures

Maths: Statistics: To know how to interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs

Observing Patterns: To know how to make systematic and careful observations.

Control of Variables: With support, to know how to set up comparative and fair tests. To begin to know how to explain which variables need to be controlled.

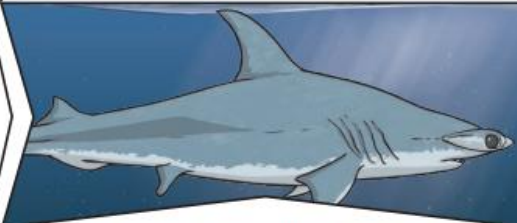
Researching (Using secondary sources): To know which secondary sources will be most useful to research their ideas and begin to separate opinion from fact.

Drawing Conclusions: To know how to use their results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests with support.

Key Vocabulary	
friction	A force that acts between two surfaces or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other.
air resistance	A type of friction caused by air pushing against any moving object.
water resistance	A type of friction caused by water pushing against any moving object.
buoyancy	An object is buoyant if it floats. This is because the weight of the object is equal to the upthrust .
streamlined	When an object is shaped to minimise the effects of air or water resistance .
mechanism	Parts which work together in a machine. Examples of mechanisms are pulleys, gears and levers.
upthrust	A force that pushes objects up, usually in water.

It has a pointed nose to cut through the water, and a smooth, low, curved back to allow the water to flow over and around it.

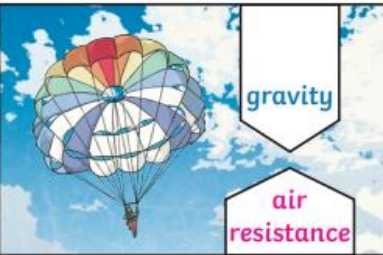
This shark is **streamlined**.



It does not create much **water resistance** so it can move through the water quickly.

Key Knowledge

Examples of **forces** in action:


Water resistance and **air resistance** are forms of **friction**. **Friction** is sometimes helpful and sometimes unhelpful. For example, **air resistance** is helpful as it stops the skydiver hitting the ground at high speed. **Friction** on a bike chain can make the bike harder to pedal so it is unhelpful.

Pulleys	Gears/Cogs	Levers
 Pulleys can be used to make a small force lift a heavier load. The more wheels in a pulley, the less force is needed to lift a weight.	 Gears or cogs can be used to change the speed, force or direction of a motion. When two gears are connected, they always turn in the opposite direction to each other.	 Levers can be used to make a small force lift a heavier load. A lever always rests on a pivot.