

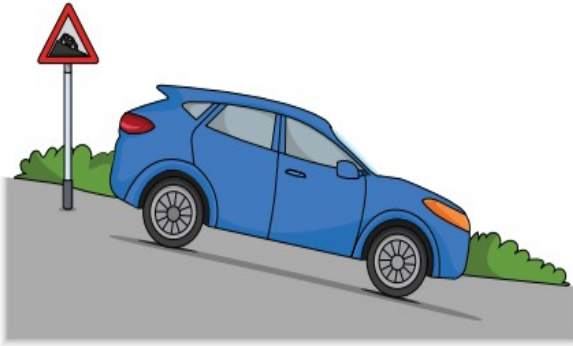


Mossfield Primary School Knowledge Organiser



Year 5 — **Forces** — Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces.
Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object.
Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.

Friction



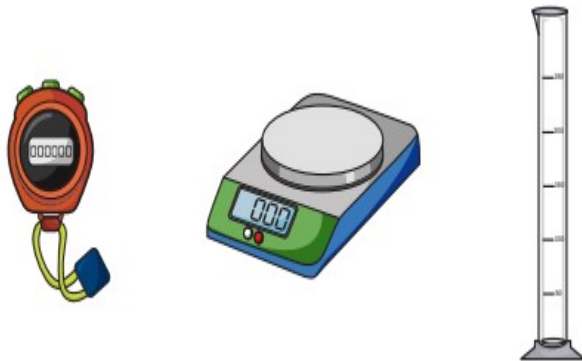
Air resistance



Plan, investigate and evaluate parachute investigation



Plan and investigate water resistance



Explore gravity



Use small forces for greater effects



Key Vocabulary

Air resistance	The force that air exerts on a moving object.
Frictional force	Friction is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.
Gear	Gears are simple mechanisms or machines which are useful for turning things.
Gravity	A pushing force exerted by the Earth, it attracts objects towards the centre of the Earth.
Lever	A lever is a simple mechanism that uses a bar to pivot around a fixed point called a fulcrum.
Machine	A machine is a device that does a physical task.
Motion	Motion is when an object moves from one place to another, while force is what causes an object to move or to stop moving.
Mechanisms	Machines or devices which help to achieve a result.
Non-contact force	A non-contact force is a force applied to an object by another body that is not in direct contact with it.
Parachute	A parachute slows the descent of an object through air resistance.
Pulley	A simple machine consisting of a grooved wheel on an axle.
Streamlined	When an object is shaped to minimise the effects of air or water resistance.
Surface area	Surface area is a measurement of all the space that the surface of a three-dimensional shape takes up .
Water resistance	The force that water exerts on a moving object.
Weight	The measure of the force of gravity on an object, measured in Newtons (N)