**Year 5 Autumn 2 Forces**

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| **Learning objectives for this topic** | **Key vocabulary** | **Useful websites to search for** |
| To explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object  To identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces  To recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect | **Air resistance** – A force that is caused by air with the force acting in the opposite direction to an object moving through the air  **Force** – A push or pull upon an object resulting from its interaction with another object  **Friction** – The resistance that one surface or object encounters when moving over another  **Gears** – A toothed wheel that works with others to alter the relation between the speed of a driving mechanism (e.g. engine) and the speed of the driven parts (e.g. the wheels)  **Gravity** – The force that attracts a body towards the centre of the earth  **Levers** – A rigid bar resting on a pivot that is used to move a heavy or firmly fixed load  **Mass** – The weight measured by an objects acceleration under a given force or by the force exerted on it by gravity  **Pull force** – To draw or haul towards oneself or itself, in a particular direction  **Pulleys** – A wheel with a grooved rim around that changes the direction of a force applied to the cord  **Push force** – To move something in a specific way by exerting force  **Water resistance** - A force that is caused by water with the force acting in the opposite direction to an object moving through the water | * BBC KS2 Forces and Motion * Ducksters Physics for Kids Forces * The School Run Forces KS2 |
| **Key scientists and people** |
| Galileo Galilei    See the source image  Isaac Newton  See the source image |
| Image result for gravity ks2 |