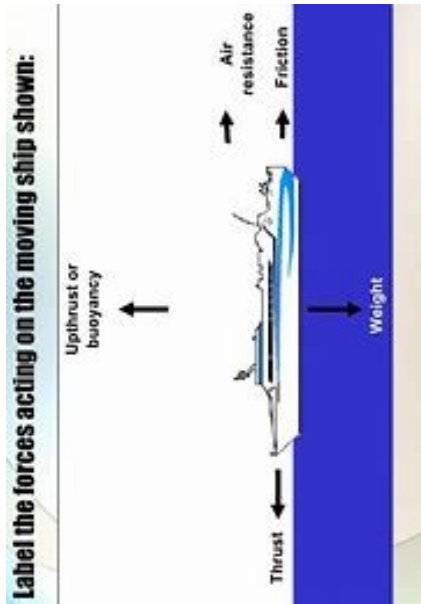
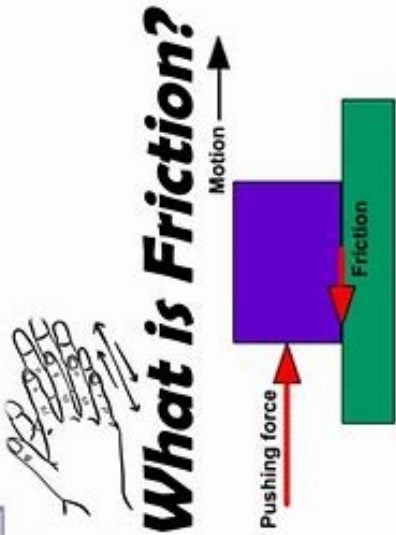
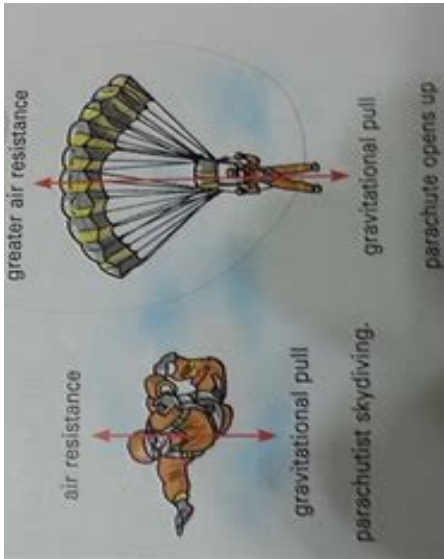


# Forces



# Vocabulary

1	Air resistance	The action of friction that slows something moving through air.
2	Buoyancy	Things that float are buoyant. If the weight is greater than the upthrust, it sinks.
3	Gravity	The force that pulls things to the ground on Earth (and other planets) is called gravity.
4	Friction	Friction is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.
5	Gears	A rotating machine part with cut teeth that mesh with another toothed part in order to transmit torque; in most cases, the teeth on both gears are identical in shape.
6	Lever	The lever is one of the most basic forms of a machine. Levers help us lift loads with lesser effort.
7	Pulleys	A wheel on an axle that is designed to support movement and change in direction via a cable/belt/chain along its circumference.
8	Independent Variable	An independent variable is defined as the variable that is changed or controlled in a scientific experiment.
9	Dependent Variable	The dependent variable is 'dependent' on the independent variable. As the experimenter changes the independent variable, the change in the dependent variable is observed and recorded.
10	Controlled Variables	A controlled variable is one which the researcher holds constant (controls) during an experiment.

## Key Facts

1	We measure forces in Newton's using a Newton metre after Sir Isaac Newton who discovered Gravity.
2	Tyres use friction on the road
3	Boats and airplanes are made in streamline designs to help limit air and water resistance
4	Gravity pulls things to Earth- not down. On the moon there is less gravity.