



<p>Vocabulary</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Force</td> <td>Aerodynamics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Magnitude</td> <td>Motion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gravity</td> <td>Air resistance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newton</td> <td>Water resistance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newton Metre</td> <td>Friction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Galileo</td> <td>Gears</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balanced</td> <td>Levers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unbalanced</td> <td>Pulleys</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accelerate</td> <td>Mechanism</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decelerate</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stationary</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Force	Aerodynamics	Magnitude	Motion	Gravity	Air resistance	Newton	Water resistance	Newton Metre	Friction	Galileo	Gears	Balanced	Levers	Unbalanced	Pulleys	Accelerate	Mechanism	Decelerate		Stationary		<p>Skills <i>Enquiry and working scientifically skills (UKS2)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary • take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate • record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs • use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests • report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations • identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 	<p>What we already know</p> <p>This unit follows Y5 A1 unit (Earth and Space)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earth is a planet ‘in space’ • Gravity is a force that stops things from floating in the air • Space is vast and much is yet to be explored or discovered • Earth is the only planet able to sustain human life <p><u>KS1 – Knowledge</u> Y2/Sp1 – What can ‘pushes and pulls’ do? Y2/Sp2 – Mars is a planet – gravity</p> <p><u>KS2 – Knowledge and Skills</u> Y3/Sp2 – Forces and Magnets - A force is a push or a pull, friction experiment Y3/Sp2 – Taking accurate measurements, Gather and record data accurately in a variety of ways</p>
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<p>Illustration</p>	<p>Application/ Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design a parachute which will maximise a person’s safety when skydiving -Discussions about the designs of transport such as planes, trains and cars, considering aerodynamics -Force diagrams to show the magnitude and direction of a force upon an object -Research gears, levers and pulleys to determine their impact on a force 	<p>Concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forces can make an object, start moving, stop moving, change direction, move faster, move more slowly, change its shape. - Weight is how strongly gravity is pulling an object down. It is measured in newtons (N) - Mass is how much matter is inside an object. It is measured in kilograms (kg) - Gravity acts between objects and the Earth, pulling them towards its centre <p>Forces can be balanced or unbalanced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air resistance acts on an object and opposes direction of motion - Pulleys and Levers can be used as a tool where a small force can move or lift a heavier load. 																						
<p>Cross Curricular Links DT – moving objects – how forces can affect the movement of an object</p>																								

