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Year 5 Science Knowledge Organiser Summer Term 2023

This term, in Science, we will learn about Forces. By the end of the unit, we will be able to explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object. We will be able to identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces. We will be able to recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.

Key Knowledge

Forces

start to move.

stop moving.

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).

Significant Scientist

Isaac Newton

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.

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

Examples of **forces** in action:

swimmer's **force**

water **resistance**

gravity

air **resistance**

cyclist's driving **force**

friction

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
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Levers can be used to make a small force lift a heavier load. A lever always rests on a pivot.</p>

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	Mechanisms are simple machines with moving parts that change input forces and movement into a set of useful output forces. Examples of mechanisms are pulleys, gears and levers.
upthrust	A force that pushes objects up, usually in water.