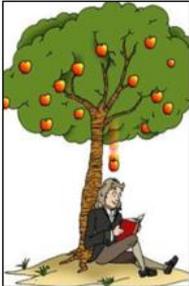
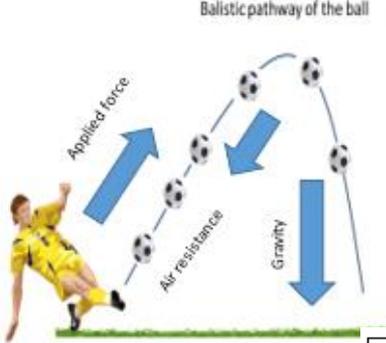


# Year 5: Let's Get Moving

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Working Scientifically	By the end of this unit, I will know:
<b>air resistance</b>	The resistance of air to forward movement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary.</li> <li>Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate.</li> <li>Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs.</li> <li>Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.</li> <li>Report and presenting 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.</li> <li>Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.</li> </ul>	Gravity is an attractive, non-contact force measured in Newtons (N).
<b>force meter</b>	An instrument for measuring forces.		Gravity gives weight to objects with mass and causes them to fall towards the centre of the Earth when dropped.
<b>friction</b>	The force made when two objects rub against each other.		Friction is a force which occurs when any two things rub against each other.
<b>gravity</b>	The force that attracts a body towards the centre of the Earth.		The size of the friction force can be very big; two rough surfaces will make more friction than two smooth surfaces.
			Air and water resistance are 'drag forces'. These depend on the shape, size and speed of the object that is moving through the air or water. Streamlining reduces the air or water resistance, allowing the objects to move through air or water much better.
<b>Newton</b>	The unit of force.		Forces can be measured using a force meter / Newton meter. Newton meters measure in Newtons (N), the higher the number the bigger the force.
<b>Non-contact force</b>	A force that does not need to touch an object to work, e.g. magnetic force.		Mechanisms can be used to reduce the forces needed to move objects.
<b>reliable</b>	Something that can be depended on.		Our famous scientists for the term are: Galileo and Sir Isaac Newton
<b>water resistance</b>	The resistance of water to forward movement.		
<b>weight</b>	The force with which something is attracted to the Earth.	