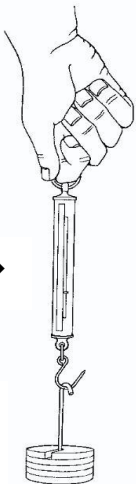
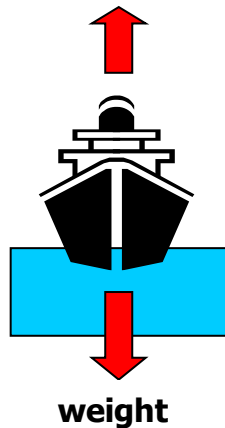
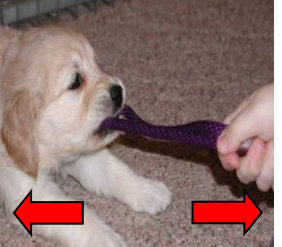


6E FORCES IN ACTION

Glossary	Air resistance is a type of friction which slows the fall of a parachute or a piece of paper in air. The bigger the surface area the greater the amount of air resistance.  	Friction is the force between two surfaces – for example there is friction between the car tyre and the road or the ski and the snow. Melted snow between the ski and the snow lubricates the ski and reduces the friction. 	mass – the amount of material in an object measured in grams (g) newtons – the units used to measure forces (N) speed – how fast an object is moving
air resistance – the force that air exerts on a moving object			
balanced – when the forces acting on an object are opposite and equal such that the object does not move			
force – a push, pull, twist or turn – gravity, friction and upthrust are all examples of forces	Water resistance is another type of friction which slows objects moving through water. 	A forcemeter marked in Newtons is used to measure the magnitude of a force.  4N → Mass = 400g	The forces of weight (gravity) and upthrust need to be balanced for a ship to float.  upthrust weight
force diagram – a diagram which represents forces and the directions they are acting with arrows			stationary – not moving
forcemeter – a device used to measure forces (sometimes called a newtonmeter)			unbalanced – when one force acting on an object is greater than the other forces, the object moves in the direction in which that force is acting
friction – is the force between two moving surfaces	This puppy and her master are both pulling in the direction of the arrows in this game of tug o'war. 		upthrust – a force in water which pushes upwards
gravity – the force that causes all objects to fall to the ground			water resistance – the force that water exerts on a moving object
lubrication – a method to reduce the friction between two surfaces			weight – the force downward on an object caused by gravity
 The Earth's gravity pulls objects to its centre.	The speed of an object is the distance travelled in a certain time e.g. kilometres per second, miles per hour etc. 	The forces on this gymnast are balanced, the gymnast is stationary (not moving). 	 75 N → ← 125 N Which way will the ball move?

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