Forces: Fabulous Forces

Aim: To explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object by identifying forces acting on objects.	Success Criteria: I can identify forces as pushes and pulls. I can identify and explain the different forces acting on objects.	Resources: Lesson Pack Highlighters or crayons
To identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction by identifying forces acting on objects. To identify forces acting on objects.	Key/New Words: Force, push, pull, gravity, air resistance, water resistance, friction.	Preparation:Identifying Forces Bingo Board - one per childTalk about Forces Activity Sheet - oneper pairForces in Action Activity Sheet - one per childForce Cards - cut up and shuffledForces Word Mat - as required

Prior Learning: It will be helpful if children have studied forces in year 3.

Posterit: Make a poster showing the different types of forces explored in the lesson.

Writeit: Write a story like the one in the

Learning Sequence

	What Are Forces? Children identify the pictures on the Lesson Presentation as pushes or pulls. Discuss their ideas. Explain how forces affect the movement of an object and discuss the different types of force as shown on the Lesson Presentation. Can children identify forces as pushes and pulls?					
Ninole Class	Identifying Forces: Children use one of the differentiated Identifying Forces Bingo Boards to play a form of bingo as described on the Lesson Presentation . Read out a Force Card for children to fill in on their bingo board. Can children identify the different forces at work in the images?					
	Children use the initial letters of forces provided. Children refer to the opposing forces provided as a prompt. Children complete the blank labels on the diagrams.					
	Talk about Forces: Ask pairs to read the story on the Talk about Forces Activity Sheet together and to highlight or underline examples of forces in the story. In the next column, they should then briefly explain the forces that are being applied in each example. Can children identify and explain together the different forces acting on objects?					
	Forces in Action: Children complete the Forces in Action Activity Sheet by identifying the forces and drawing arrows to show the direction in which they apply a force. Can children identify and explain the different forces acting on objects?					
	Children use the initial letters of forces provided. Children refer to the opposing forces provided as a prompt. Children refer to the opposing forces provided the blank labels on the diagrams.					
	Force Examples: Children share their own examples of forces acting on objects and discuss with a partner. Can children reflect on whether they can identify and explain the different forces acting on objects?					
Taskit Displayit: U	se props to act out an example of forces acting on an object. Take photos and print them out. Draw arrows on the pho aptions to explain the forces. Use the photos and captions to make an eue-catching forces displau!	tos and add				

in this lesson, including different forces acting on objects.

Science

Fabulous Forces

Science | Year 5 | Forces | Fabulous Forces | Lesson 1



Aim

• To identify forces acting on objects.

Success Criteria

- I can identify forces as pushes and pulls.
- I can identify and explain the different forces acting on objects.

Forces are often referred to as **pushes** and **pulls**.

Look at the pictures below and talk to your partner about whether each picture shows an example of a pushing or pulling force.



Forces affect the movement or shape of an object. They can make an object start to move, stop moving, move faster or move more slowly. They could also make an object change its shape or cause a moving object to change direction.

What is the name of the force pulling the skydivers down?



Gravity is a **pulling** force exerted by the Earth. The gravitational force from the Earth pulls in a direction towards the centre of the Earth. Gravity is pulling the skydivers towards the Earth.



In this image, you can see that a force is slowing the skydivers down.

This force is pushing in the opposite direction to gravity.

Talk to your partner about what is happening in this picture.



Air resistance is the name of the force that is pushing up against the parachute.

Gravity is pulling the skydivers towards the ground. However, they are slowed down because a force (air resistance) pushes against the inside of the parachute and they descend more slowly.

Gravity and air resistance are **opposing** forces in this situation.





As well as gravity and air resistance, there are other forces that can act on objects.





What forces do you think might be represented by the arrows in this image?





What forces do you think might be represented by the arrows in this image?

gravity

buoyancy

In this example, the boat doesn't sink because there is a buoyant force (upthrust) created by the volume of water. It is the balance of the gravity and the buoyancy that keeps the boat floating.





Identifying Forces



Which forces did you • identify in the game?



Talk about Forces

Talk about Forces

To identify forces acting on objects.

Read the story together. Highlight or underline examples of forces in the story. Then, in the second column, briefly explain the forces that are being applied in each example. The first one has been done for you.

The magician reached inside her magic box and lifted up a gigantic magic wand high into the air.

She pushed her very heavy magic box along the wooden floor so that it was by the side of the stage.

Next, she juggled with silk handkerchiefs. After she threw them into the air, they fell gently downwards for her to catch.

After, she lifted a robot penguin out of the box. She held it high in the air.

There was a screen behind the magician and she pushed the screen to one side. Behind the screen was a paddling pool. The magician placed the penguin into the water and it started to swim a length of the pool.

The children loughed ond cheered, although they weren't aire what was magical about the robot swimming in the pool! The magician ended her show by popping a big party popper. The popper shot long strips of colourful paper into the air, which then fell softly to the ground,

In the second column, briefly explain the forces that are being applied in each example.

Talk about Forces





Forces in Action

Complete the Forces in Action Activity Sheet. For each picture, name the forces acting on the objects and draw an arrow for each force to show the direction it is acting in. Then, draw your own examples of forces acting on objects, drawing arrows and labelling the forces.





Forces Examples





Share your own examples of forces acting on objects with a partner.

Can you identify some different kinds of forces and talk about how these forces act on objects? Draw your own arrows and label them to show the forces acting.





Draw your own pictures in the boxes below. Then label and draw your own arrows to show the forces acting.





Aim

• To identify forces acting on objects.

Success Criteria

- I can identify forces as pushes and pulls.
- I can identify and explain the different forces acting on objects.



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Aim: To identify forces acting on objects.			Date:						
				Deliv	ered By:		Suppo	ort:	
Success Criteria	Me	Friend	Teacher	т	ΡΡΑ	S	I	AL	GP
I can identify forces as pushes and pulls.				Notes/Evidence					
I can identify and explain the different forces acting on objects.									
Next Steps				- I					
J									
J									

т	Teacher	I	Independent
PPA	Planning, Preparation and Assessment	AL	Adult Led
s	Supply	GP	Guided Practice

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Forces in Action

To identify forces acting on objects.

In the two pictures below, the arrows represent forces acting.

Write the names of the forces in the boxes.





Draw your own arrows and label them to show the forces acting.





Draw your own pictures in the boxes below. Then label and draw your own arrows to show the forces acting.





Forces in Action **Answers**

In the two pictures below, the arrows represent forces acting.

Write the names of the forces in the boxes.





Draw your own arrows and label them to show the forces acting.



The arrows have been drawn here with different lengths to show which force is bigger but it is not a requirement for children at KS2 to show the relative strengths of forces by drawing arrows with different lengths. They only need to show the correct direction of the forces.











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Answers



Answers



Answers



Talk about Forces

To identify forces acting on objects.

Read the story together. Highlight or underline examples of forces in the story. Then, in the second column, briefly explain the forces that are being applied in each example. The first one has been done for you.

The magician reached inside her magic box and lifted up a gigantic magic wand high into the air.	The magician's force is lifting it up and gravity is pulling it down to Earth.
She pushed her very heavy magic box along the wooden floor so that it was by the side of the stage.	
Next, she juggled with silk handkerchiefs. After she threw them into the air, they fell gently downwards for her to catch.	
After, she lifted a robot penguin out of the box. She held it high in the air.	
There was a screen behind the magician and she pushed the screen to one side. Behind the screen was a paddling pool. The magician placed the penguin into the water and it started to swim a length of the pool.	
The children laughed and cheered, although they weren't sure what was magical about the robot swimming in the pool! The magician ended her show by popping a big party popper. The popper shot long strips of colourful paper into the air, which then fell softly to the ground.	

Talk about Forces **Answers**

To identify forces acting on objects.

Read the story together. Highlight or underline examples of forces in the story. Then, in the second column, briefly explain the forces that are being applied in each example. The first one has been done for you.

The magician reached inside her magic box and lifted up a gigantic magic wand high into the gir	The magician's force is lifting it up and gravity is pulling it down to Earth.
The pushed her very heavy magic box along the wooden floor so that it was by the side of the stage.	The magician's force is pushing the magic box and friction is pushing against the box where the floor and the box make contact, slowing down the movement.
Next, she juggled with silk handkerchiefs. After she <u>threw them into the air, they fell</u> <u>gently downwards</u> for her to catch.	The magician's force is throwing them into the air. Gravity is pulling the silk scarves down and air resistance is pushing them upwards and slowing them down.
After, <u>she lifted a robot penguin out of the</u> <u>box. She held it high in the air</u> .	The magician's force is lifting it up and gravity is pulling it down to Earth.
There was a screen behind the magician and she pushed the screen to one side. Behind the screen was a paddling pool. The magician placed the penguin into the water and it	The magician's force is pushing the screen and friction is pushing against the screen where the floor and the screen make contact, slowing down the movement.
started to swim a length of the pool.	The penguin's force is pushing it forwards and water resistance is pushing against it.
The children laughed and cheered, although they weren't sure what was magical about the robot swimming in the pool! The magician ended her show by <u>popping a big</u> <u>party popper. The popper shot long strips of</u> <u>colourful paper into the air, which then fell</u> <u>softly to the ground</u> .	The force of the party popper shoots the pieces of paper into the air and then gravity pulls them down. They go down slowly because air resistance pushes up against them.



water resistance

Avery Template: Name Badge Label, 8 per sheet I Compatible Products: 15395, 25395, 42395, 45395, 48395, 5395, 8395, 88395, 85395.

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