





## Year 7 Forces fact sheet

| Types of force  |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Forces are ... and ....  | Forces are <u>pushes</u> and <u>pulls</u> |
| 2. What are the units for force?  | N (Newton)                                |
| 3. Name the force which pulls objects towards the centre of the Earth   | Gravity                                   |
| 4. Name the force which objects have because of gravity   | Weight                                    |
| 5. Name the force which pushes a car forwards   | Driving force                             |
| 6. Name the force that occurs when 2 objects are rubbed together  | Friction                                  |
| 7. Name the force which slows down an object when it is travelling through air  | Air resistance                            |
| Balanced and unbalanced forces  |   |
| 1. What will happen to the stationary box?<br> | It will stay where it is                  |
| 2. What will happen to the stationary box?<br> | It will move to the left                  |
| 3. What will happen to the stationary box?<br> | It will move to the right                 |
| 4. What will happen to the stationary box?<br> | It will move down                         |

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|   |  |
|---|--|
| 5. What happens to a <u>stationary</u> object when the forces are <u>balanced</u> ?   | It stays still   |
| 6. What happens to a <u>stationary object</u> when the forces are <u>unbalanced</u> ? | It starts to move or change shape  |
| 7. What happens to a <u>moving object</u> when the forces are <u>balanced</u> ?       | It carries on moving at the same speed and in the same direction   |
| 8. What happens to a <u>moving object</u> when the forces are <u>unbalanced</u> ?     | It changes speed, stops moving or changes direction  |
| 9. What do we call the overall force acting on an object?                             | Resultant force  |
| <b>Friction</b>   |  |
| 1. When would objects experience friction?  | When they are rubbed together  |
| 2. Describe a situation where friction is useful                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walking (so you don't slip over)</li> <li>• When a car stops</li> </ul>           |
| 3. Describe a situation where friction is not useful                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Car tyres getting worn</li> <li>• Ice skating when you want to go fast</li> </ul> |
| <b>Air resistance</b>   |  |
| 1. When would objects experience air resistance?                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When they are moving through the air</li> </ul>                                   |
| 2. Describe a situation where air resistance is useful                                | When you want to slow down, e.g. a parachute   |
| 3. Describe a situation where air resistance is not useful                            | When you don't want to slow down, e.g. driving, cycling, or fast sport   |
| <b>Speed</b>  |  |
| 1. Speed = _____ ÷ _____  | Speed = distance ÷ time  |
| 2. What is the standard unit for speed?   | m/s ('meters per second')  |
| 3. The faster your speed the longer/ shorter your journey time                        | Shorter  |
| 4. An object travels 10m in 5 seconds. Calculate its speed                            | Speed = distance ÷ time<br>= 10 ÷ 5<br>= 2 m/s   |
| 5. An object travels 30m in 10 seconds. Calculate its speed                           | Speed = distance ÷ time<br>= 30 ÷ 10<br>= 3 m/s  |
| 6. An object travels 27m in 3 seconds. Calculate its speed                            | Speed = distance ÷ time<br>= 27 ÷ 3<br>= 9 m/s   |

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