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| **Wheels and levers****Glossary of Important Terms** |

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| **Axle:** | A shaft or rod on which a wheel turns (fixed or free). |
| **Effort:** | The force (push or pull) that produces an action. |
| **Force:** | A push or pull that makes an object move. |
| **Friction:** | A force that resists motion between two objects that touch (slows objects)—there is less friction between smooth surfaces than between rough surfaces. |
| **Fulcrum:****Gears:** | The point on which a lever rests.Wheels with teeth that fit together that transmit motion from one shaft to another. There are different types of gears like: beveled, rack & pinion, worm |
| **Inclined Plane:****Lever:** | A plane (any flat surface) that has one end higher than the other. Examples: a ramp, stairs, a slide  A bar that pivots around a fulcrum. There are first-class, second-class and third-class levers. |
| **Machine:****Pulley:****Roller:** | Something that makes work easier.A wheel with a groove for a rope that is used for lifting. There are different types of pulleys like the moveable pulley and the fixed pulley. A block and tackle is a unit made up of several pulleys linked together by rope. A long smooth cylindrical object that makes moving heavy objects easier when rolling on top. The forerunner of the wheel and axle. |
| **Screw:** | An inclined plane wrapped around a post. |
| **Wedge:** | Two inclined planes that come to a point to make splitting, cutting or fastening easier. Examples: a knife, an axe, a nail |
| **Wheel:** | A circular frame of hard material that is capable of turning on an axle. |
| **Wheel & Axle:****Work:** | A wheel with an axle through its center to move loads.The result of a force moving an object. |