

## - Building Devices that Move - Glossary -

<b>Axle:</b>	A shaft at the centre of a wheel.
<b>Chassis:</b>	A frame upon which a vehicle is built.
<b>Drag:</b>	The resistance bodies experience when they move through air or water.
<b>Fair Test:</b>	A test in which only one variable at a time is manipulated or changed.
<b>Friction:</b>	A force of resistance which is encountered when two objects move against each other.
<b>Inclined Plane:</b>	A flat surface that is tilted.
<b>Inertia:</b>	A property of matter which makes a body remain in the same state. Inertia keeps a body that is at rest, stationary and a body that is moving to keep moving in the same direction at the same speed.
<b>Lever:</b>	A rigid piece of material that pivots around a fixed point and changes the direction of the push or pull.
<b>Linkage:</b>	Being joined together at a point or along a plane. The link can be a fixed immovable connection, a point of pivot or an energy transfer system where by movement is transferred from one part of a machine to another.
<b>Machine:</b>	A device for doing work in which a force ( <i>effort</i> ) which is applied at one point, overcomes a force ( <i>load</i> ) at another point.
<b>Mechanical Advantage:</b>	A ratio of effort size to load moved. A machine that reduces the effort needed to move a load generates a mechanical advantage.
<b>Potential Energy:</b>	Energy which is stored by an object. A compressed spring has potential energy.
<b>Speed:</b>	The measure of how fast an object moves.
<b>Wheel:</b>	A circular frame of hard material that may be solid, partly solid, or spoked and that is capable of turning on an axle.