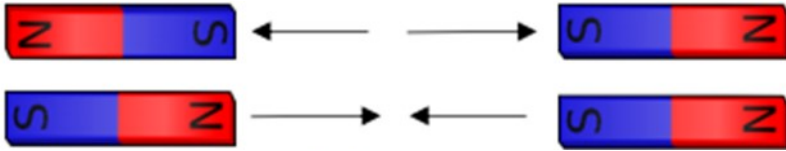


Year 3: Forces and magnets

Key Learning

Magnets are objects that pull or push things with an invisible force called magnetism.



The strongest parts of a magnet are the poles. Magnets have two poles, a north pole and a south pole.

If two poles are the same they will repel each other.

If two poles are different they will attract each other.

Magnetic	Non-magnetic
These objects contain iron, nickel or cobalt. Not all metals are magnetic .	These objects do not contain iron, nickel or cobalt.

A force is a push or a pull.

A force can cause something:

Pushes	• to speed up • to slow down • to change shape • to change direction

Different **surfaces** create different amounts of **friction**. The amount of **friction** created by an object moving over a **surface** depends on the roughness of the **surface** and the object, and the **force** between them.

The driving force pushes the bicycle, making it move.		Friction pushes on the bicycle, slowing it down.
 Grass	 Gravel	 Sand
 Road		

Pulls	• to speed up • to slow down • to change shape • to change direction

Key Vocabulary

Force	A force is a push or pull on an object.
Friction	When two surfaces slide together a force called friction makes them stick very slightly to each other.
Surface	The outer layer of something.
Magnet	Magnets are objects that push or pull things with their invisible force called
Magnetic poles	The ends of the magnets are called its poles. One end of a magnet is the North
Gravity	This is the force that makes all objects fall down towards the centre of Earth.
Repel	When the same magnetic poles are brought together they will push away from
Attract	When opposite magnetic poles are brought together they will pull together.