# Year 3 Forces and Magnets

## Important Questions

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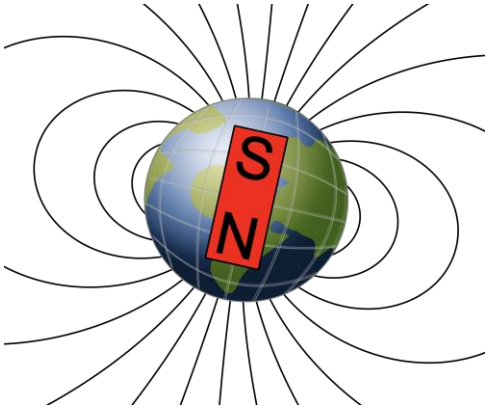
|---|---|---|
| 1 | How does the surface affect the movement of an object? | |
| 2 | Does there always need to be contact between two objects for a force to work? | |
| 3 | What happens when the poles of magnets are brought together? | |
| 4 | Which materials are attracted to a magnet? | |




## Key Knowledge

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|---|---|---|
| 1 | To compare how things move over different surfaces | |
| 2 | To notice that some forces need contact between two objects | |
| 3 | To notice that some forces can act at a distance | |
| 4 | To understand what the term poles means in relation to a magnet | |
| 5 | To know when a pair of magnets will attract and when a pair of magnets will repel | |
| 6 | To recognise which materials will be attracted to a magnet | |

## Key Skills

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| 1 | To identify similarities and differences between different forces e.g. magnetic and friction | |
| 2 | To use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings e.g. do all forces need contact? | |
| 3 | Set up a simple practical enquiry to investigate the effect of different surfaces on the movement of an object | |
| 4 | Making use of the data in the friction investigation to make simile conclusions | |
| 5 | Use the data from the friction investigation to present results on a bar graph | |

## Vocabulary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Attract | When two magnet pull together | |
| 2 | Contact | When two objects are touching each other | |
| 3 | Force | A push or a pull that makes something move, stop moving, change direction or change shape | |
| 4 | Friction | A force that causes all things to stop moving. It causes heat and wearing | |
| 5 | Magnet | A piece of iron with a north pole at one end and a south pole at the other | |
| 6 | Magnetic | A material that is attracted to a magnet | |
| 7 | Poles | The ends of a magnet (North and South) where it is strongest | |
| 8 | Repel | When two magnets push away from each other | |
| 9 | Wear | When a surface becomes smooth because of friction | |