Year 3 Spring 1 Science- Forces and Magnets

Key Facts

1. Magnets are made with metals containing iron, cobalt, nickel or steel that has been exposed to a magnetic field.
2. Magnets have two poles, a north and a south pole.
3. When opposite poles are near to each other they will attract, whereas when the same poles are near to each other they will repel.
4. Magnetic materials can become magnetised when near or touching another magnet, these materials are attracted to both ends of the magnet and are never repelled.
5. Metals need to contain steel, iron, nickel or cobalt to be magnetic.
6. There are many different types of magnets and each can react in different ways; some includ, horseshoe magnets, disc magnets, ring magnets and bar magnets.
7. Friction is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other, for example, when you try to push a book along the floor, friction makes this difficult.
8. Friction always works in the direction opposite to the direction in which the object is moving, or trying to move.

Scientific Skills

- Make careful observations
- Set up a fair test
- Record our findings
- Say what our results show

Key Vocabulary

- magnets
- attract
- repel
- North and South Pole
- twist
- magnetic
- magnetic field
- push
- pull
- friction