

# Science – Forces and Magnets (Year 3)



## Key Vocabulary

**Force** – A force is simply a push or a pull in a particular direction. Forces result from an object's interaction with another object.

**Contact force** – A force that makes physical contact with another object e.g. push/pull

**Non-contact force** – A force that does not make physical contact with another object but still affects it e.g. magnetism

**Magnet** – A magnet is a rock or a piece of metal that can pull certain types of metal toward itself.

**Magnetism** – The force of magnets, called magnetism, is a basic force of nature, like electricity and gravity. Magnetism works over a distance.

**Repel** – where magnets will push away from each other

**Attract** – where magnets will pull together towards each other

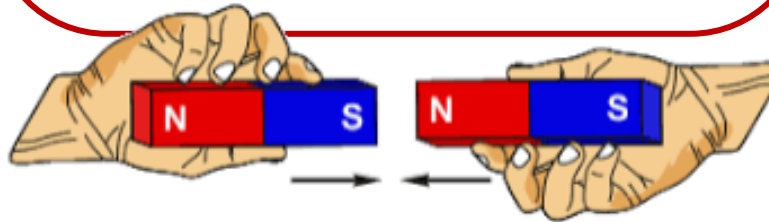
## Key Learning and investigation

Children will investigate different forces and give examples of forces in everyday life

Children will be able to give reasons why some objects move differently on different surfaces

Children will name a range of types of magnets (bar, horseshoe, ring) and show how the poles attract and repel

Children will draw diagrams using arrows to show the attraction and repulsion between the poles of magnets



## Important Scientist

Michael Faraday (1791-1867)

Michael Faraday discovered electromagnetic induction, which has played an important role in the invention and discovery of new technology.



## What have I learnt before?

Identify pushes and pulls

Find out about the uses of everyday materials identify properties of them and why they were chosen.

## Where will my learning go next? :

In Year 5 I will Investigate different forces such as gravity, air resistance, water resistance and friction.

I will aim to recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.