






Key vocabulary	
attract	To pull towards.
contact force	Many forces need contact to act, such as pulling a drawer open.
force	A force is a push or a pull.
horseshoe magnet	Magnet in horseshoe shape.
iron	A strong, hard magnetic silvery-grey metal.
iron filings	Small particles of iron.
magnet	Magnets attract magnetic materials. Iron, nickel, cobalt and materials that contain these (e.g. stainless steel) are magnetic.
magnetic field	The area around a magnet in which there is magnetic force.
magnetic force	An invisible force that attracts magnetic metals.
materials	The substance that makes an object.
non-contact force	Magnetic force does not need contact and can act at a distance.
poles	Magnets have two poles, a north pole and a south pole.
repel	To push away.
surface	The outside of something.

Forces and magnets – Year 3

Significant scientist	
Michael Faraday (1791-1867) 	Michael Faraday was an English scientist. In 1831, he discovered electromagnetic induction. This was a very important discovery for the future of science and technology.

Types of magnets:	
Bar 	Ring 
Button 	Horseshoe 

A magnet attracts magnetic materials.

These metals are magnetic:	
iron nails 	nickel 50p coins contain nickel 
stainless steel 	steel 

We can sort and classify materials as:

Magnetic objects	Non-magnetic objects
	

Objects moving on surfaces:



Ice skates have a sharp blade. This helps them move better on ice.

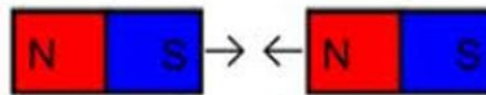


It is much harder to walk on ice in trainers.

A bowling green is closely mown so the grass is short and the balls roll easily.



Magnets have two poles



Opposite poles attract



Same poles repel



A magnet does not need to touch an object to attract it.