


Year 3 Autumn Forces and Magnets

Key vocabulary	
force	A force is a push or a pull.
magnetic force	An invisible force that attracts magnetic metals.
magnet	Magnets attract magnetic materials. Iron, nickel, cobalt and materials that contain these (e.g. stainless steel) are magnetic.
attract	To pull towards.
repel	To push away.
poles	Magnets have two poles, a north pole and a south pole.
contact force	Many forces need contact to act: 
non-contact force	Magnetic force does not need contact and can act at a distance.

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.



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



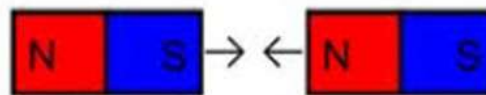
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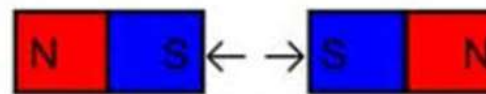
Horseshoe



Magnets have two poles



Opposite poles attract



Same poles repel

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:



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