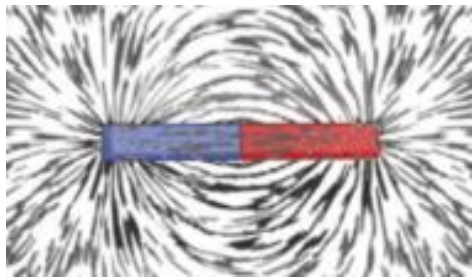
Lacock Primary School Year 2/3 Beech Class. Science: Forces and Magnets Term 1 2024

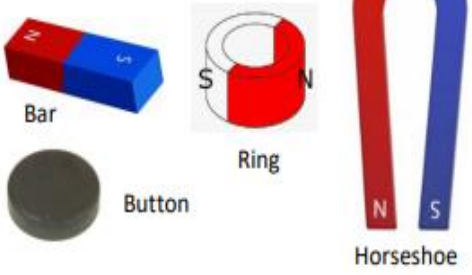
Important Vocabulary

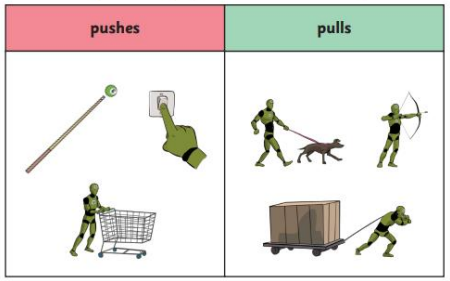
Forces	*Power or energy used to move something, usually by pushing or pulling.*
Magnet	*An object that has the power to pull items made of iron towards it. These can come in different shapes: bar, ring, button and horseshoe.*
Pole	*The North and South poles are opposite ends of a magnet. The magnetic field flows from North to South.*
Repel	*Repulsion is a force what pushes objects away from one another. Similar poles repel (North-North and South-South).*
Attract	*Pulls objects together. Opposite poles attract (North and South).*

Magnetic Field

A magnetic field is invisible. You can see the magnetic field below. This is what happens when iron fillings are placed on top of a piece of paper with a magnet underneath.







Key Skills

- To know that friction affects how things move across surfaces.
- To understand that forces will change the motion of an object. They will either make it start to move, speed up, slow it down, make it stop or change direction.
- To understand that magnets can attract or repel one another.
- Magnets can be used to separate magnetic materials (the metals iron, nickel and cobalt) from non-magnetic materials such as wood, glass and plastic.

Key Knowledge/Facts

To understand that magnets have a North pole and a South pole.
If a magnet is cut in half, it makes two magnets, each with two poles.
Not all metals are magnetic. Iron, nickel and cobalt are.

What I should already know:

The shape of some materials can be changed when they are stretched, twisted, bent and squashed.

This learning will help me in the future when I learn:

Forces are used to move things, usually by pushing or pulling an object. Magnets are objects which push or pull without physically touching the object, instead using magnetic fields.