Magnets and forces

Magnet

Attract

Movement

Gravity

Distance

pull

Repel

Non magnetic

South pole

Repel

Air resistance

Aerodynamic

Compass

North pole

Science - Forces and Magnets: Y3 Topic

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Relevant Pictures	Exciting Books/Websites
gravity	The name for a force that pulls everything down toward the centre of the Earth. Gravity also pulls any object with mass toward each other. E.g. the Earth and the Moon or the Moon and the Sun.		https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/znmmn39 https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/magnetism-084a
friction	Friction is **a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide**, across each other. Friction always works in the direction opposite to the direction in which the object is moving, or trying to move. Friction always slows a moving object down.		
air resistance	Air resistance is **a type of friction between air and another material**. For example, when an aeroplane flies through the air, air particles hit the aeroplane making it more difficult for it to move through the air	**Key Knowledge**	**Other Information**
magnetic	Magnetism is the force of attraction or repulsion* between substances made of certain materials, such as iron, nickel, cobalt, and steel.	Friction affects the way that things move on different surfaces.	One end of a 'bar' magnet is a north pole and the opposite end is a South Pole
repel*	To push back or away by a force, as one body acting upon another (opposed to attract): The north pole of one magnet will repel the north pole of another.	Some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.	
attract	To draw near or closer by a physical force (opposed to repel): The gravitational force of the earth attracts smaller bodies to it .	Magnets attract or repel each other, and attract some materials and not others.	A compass has a tiny bar magnet in it and it works in the same way, so that explorers can find their way.
poles	Either of the two points of a magnet where the lines of magnetic force meet and are strongest. Either of two areas on the earth's surface, one near the geographic north pole and one near the geographic south pole, where the Earth's magnetic fields are strongest. A compass needle points to the magnetic north pole.	Magnets have a North and South pole. Two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.	The North Pole of one magnet will attract and stick to the South Pole of another magnet.