

The Hermitage School – Science

Topic: Forces and Magnets

Year: 3

Spring 1

What should I already know?

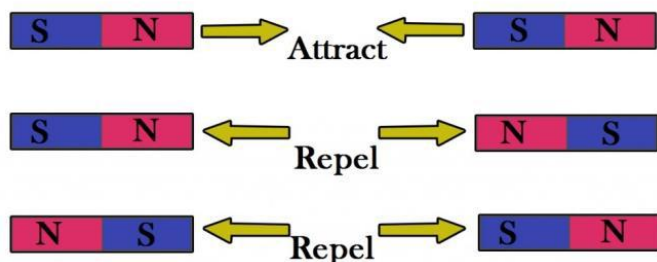
- How to identify a range of everyday materials
- How to describe the properties of a range of everyday materials
- That pulling and pushing are forces

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Use scientific evidence to explain ideas
- Set up simple practical enquiries to investigate
- Use results to make deductions
- Use results to make predictions
- Gather, record and present data

What will I know by the end?

- That magnets have a north and south pole
- That there are different types of magnets
- What it means when magnets attract or repel
- Know what makes a material magnetic



Examples of magnetic materials:

Metals like



nickel knife



cobalt coin



Steel spoon



iron nail



steel paperclip

Vocabulary

Attract: To pull towards. Opposite of repel.

Force: A push or pull on an object which can cause it to move, change speed, direction or shape.

Magnet: A material or object that produces a magnetic field. It attracts or repels magnetic objects, including iron. Magnets have a north and south pole. The two poles which are the same will repel each other and the two poles which are different will attract each other.

Magnetic field: The area within which a magnetic force can be detected.

Pull force: To draw or haul towards oneself or itself, in a particular direction.

Push force: To move something in a specific way by exerting force.

Repel: To push away. Opposite of attract.