

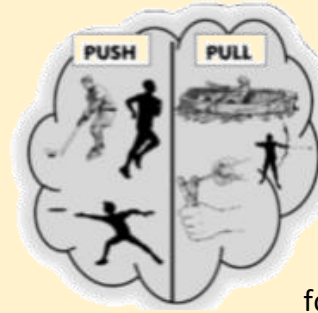
## Science

### Key Vocabulary

WORD	DEFINITION
<b>attract</b>	to pull towards
<b>force</b>	a power or strength that can cause an object to move
<b>friction</b>	the force that pulls backwards when objects rub against each other
<b>magnet</b>	an object that can pull some metal items towards it
<b>magnetic field</b>	the force that surrounds a magnet and attracts magnetic objects
<b>magnetism</b>	the force of a magnet
<b>motion</b>	the process of movement
<b>non-contact force</b>	a force that occurs without objects touching each other
<b>repel</b>	to force back or push away
<b>texture</b>	the feel or look of a surface

## Forces and magnets

### Key Knowledge

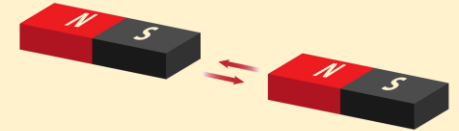


- Forces act in opposite directions to each other.
- When an object moves across a surface, friction acts as an opposite force.
- Friction is a force that holds back the motion of an object.
- Some surfaces create more friction than others, meaning that objects move across them more slowly.
- On a ramp, the force that causes the object to move downwards is gravity.
- Objects move differently depending on the surface of the object itself and the surface of the ramp.

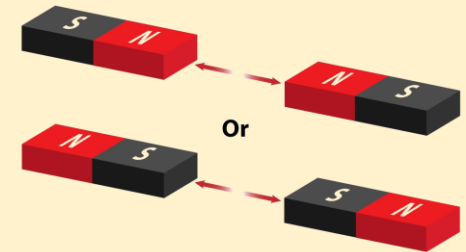
## Year 3

### Magnetic Forces

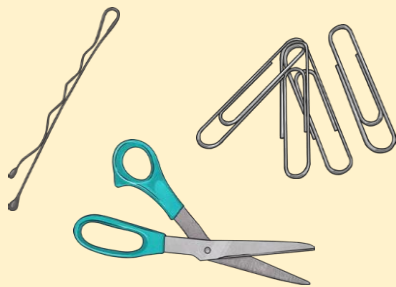
#### Attraction



#### Repulsion



### Magnetic



These objects contain iron, nickel or cobalt. Not all metals are **magnetic**.

### Non-magnetic



These objects do not contain iron, nickel or cobalt.

### How do Magnets work?



- The ends of a magnet are called poles.
- One end is called the north pole and the other end is called the south pole.
- The strongest parts of the magnet are the poles.
- If we put the different poles of two magnets together, they will come together, or attract.
- If we put the same poles of two magnets together, they will push apart, or repel.

