

Key Facts – What you need to know

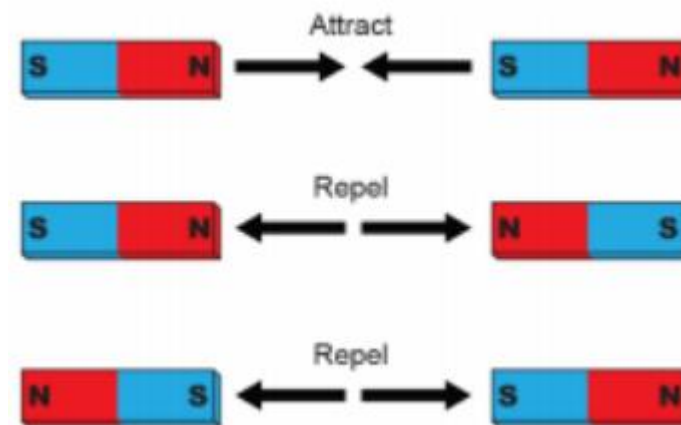
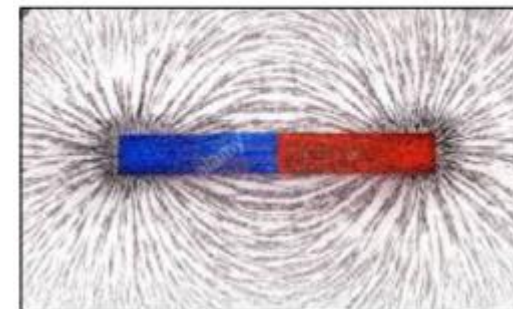
- Compare how some things move on different surfaces.
- Notice that some forces need contact between two objects but magnetic forces can act at a distance.
- Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others.
- Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials.
- Describe magnets as having two poles (*like and unlike poles*).
- Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.

Key Vocabulary

Friction	The resistance of motion when there is contact between two surfaces.
Magnet	A piece of iron or other material which attracts magnetic material towards it.
Repel	When a magnetic pole repels another magnetic pole, it gives out a force that pushes the other pole away.
Attract	If one object attracts another object, it causes the second object to move towards it.
Magnetic field	An area around a magnet, or something functioning as a magnet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is felt.
Resistance	A force which slows down a moving object or vehicle.
Poles	North and south poles are found at different ends of magnets.
Gravity	A force that pulls objects towards the ground.

Pictures and Diagrams

Like poles repel.
Opposite poles attract.



Observe	Using our senses to gather information and collect data from the natural world.
Describe	Write in words or give someone a verbal explanation of your observations.
Record	Putting down your findings in writing and creating some other permanent of your findings.
Compare	Estimate, measure or note the similarities and differences between things that are being observed.



Magnetic ✓

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

Non-magnetic ✗

These objects do not contain iron, nickel or cobalt.