

What should you know?

Some materials are different to others; Some materials are more suitable for different uses than others; some materials shapes can be changed by being twisted, pushed, pulled and squashed.

Key Vocabulary

Magnetism— a force that attracts or repel some materials

Air resistance— a type of friction that slows objects as they move through the air

Attract— pulling things together

Repel— forces things away from each other

Friction— force created when two objects rub against each other. Makes things slow down.

Gravity— force that pulls things to the ground

Mass— how much substance in an object

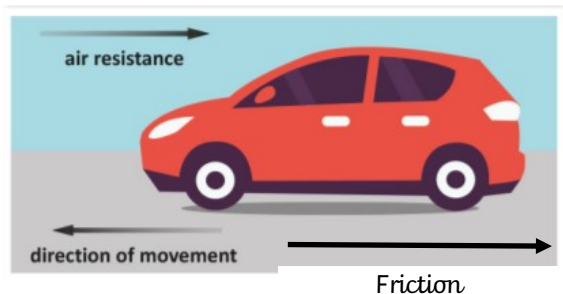
Force meter— an object that measures the amount of force on an object

Non-contact force — objects do not have to touch each other for a force to be applied

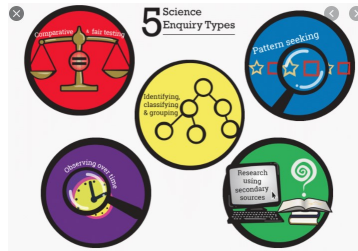
Contact force — objects have to touch each other for a force to be applied

Pull— a force that moves something towards an object

Push— a force that moves something away from an object

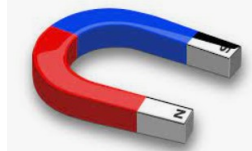


Year 3 Knowledge Organiser: Mighty Metals (forces and magnetism)



Types of magnets

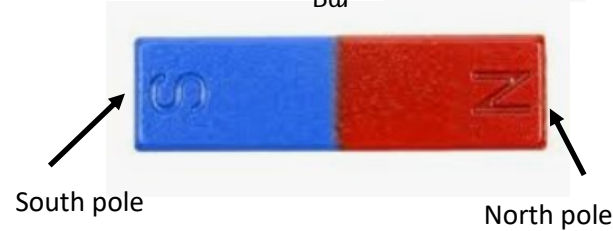
Horseshoe



Ring



Bar



Magnets have 2 poles: North and South.

North to North will repel.

South to South will repel.

North to South will attract.



What will you learn?

- A force is a push or a pull or a twist;
- Some materials are magnetic and some aren't;
- Magnets can act at a distance;
- Magnets have two poles; North and South

Types of metals

Aluminium— common metal. Soft, strong, light and can be recycled.

Aluminium drinks can



Copper— mixed with tin to make bronze. Good conductor of electricity and heat



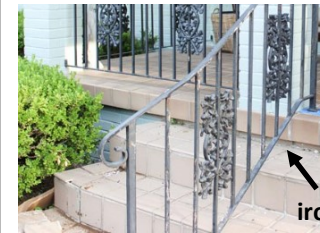
copper water pipe

Gold— precious metal. Soft and easy to mould but heavy

Gold ring



Iron— common metal, Found in our blood too.



iron handle rail

