

# Year 3 Magnetism



## End Points:

- 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
- compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet,
- identify some magnetic materials

## Prior Learning

## Future Learning



Y2

Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular use

Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Y5

Children move onto learning about other forces such as air resistance and gravity.

Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties.

## Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
forces	Forces are just pushes and pulls in a particular direction.
attract	Two magnetic poles that attract, pull together towards each other
repel	Two magnetic poles that repel, push away from each other
poles	Magnets have at least one <b>north pole</b> and one <b>south pole</b> .
horseshoe	Magnets come in different shapes and sizes: horseshoe magnets are the 'classic' magnets we see in pictures!
metal	Metals are minerals that are found underground in rocks. They have many uses in everyday life. Some metals are magnetic.
magnetism	An invisible force that acts at a distance from an object .
magnet	A <b>magnet</b> is an object that has a magnetic field (an invisible pattern of magnetism). A magnet attracts or repels other materials.

## How you can help at home:

- Discuss the different uses of magnets in the home
- Discuss the use of magnets in everyday life.
- Identify different types of metals with your child and their uses