



# Year 3 Knowledge organiser Summer 1—Forces and magnets

## Vocabulary

<b>forces</b>	Pushes or pulls.
<b>friction</b>	A <b>force</b> that acts between two <b>surfaces</b> or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other.
<b>surface</b>	The top layer of something.
<b>magnet</b>	An object which produces a <b>magnetic force</b> that pulls certain objects towards it.
<b>magnetic</b>	Objects which are <b>attracted</b> to a <b>magnet</b> are <b>magnetic</b> . Objects containing iron, nickel or cobalt metals are <b>magnetic</b> .
<b>magnetic field</b>	The area around a <b>magnet</b> where there is a <b>magnetic force</b> which will pull <b>magnetic</b> objects towards the <b>magnet</b> .
<b>poles</b>	North and south <b>poles</b> are found at different ends of a <b>magnet</b> .
<b>repel</b>	<b>Repulsion</b> is a <b>force</b> that pushes objects away. For example, when a north <b>pole</b> is placed near the north <b>pole</b> of another <b>magnet</b> , the two <b>poles</b> <b>repel</b> (push away from each other).
<b>attract</b>	<b>Attraction</b> is a <b>force</b> that pulls objects together. For example, when a north <b>pole</b> is placed near the south <b>pole</b> of another <b>magnet</b> , the two <b>poles</b> <b>attract</b> (pull together).

**Magnetic ✓**

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

**Non-magnetic ✗**

These objects do not contain iron, nickel or cobalt.



**Key Knowledge**

Different **surfaces** create different amounts of **friction**. The amount of **friction** created by an object moving over a **surface** depends on the roughness of the **surface** and the object, and the **force** between them.

The driving **force** pushes the bicycle, making it move.

**Friction** pushes on the bicycle, slowing it down.

**Pushes**

**Pulls**

**Forces** will change the motion of an object. They will either make it start to move, speed up, slow it down or even make it stop.

**Key Knowledge**

Like **poles** **repel**.  
Opposite **poles** **attract**.

A **magnetic field** is invisible. You can see the **magnetic field** here though. This is what happens when iron filings are placed on top of a piece of paper with a **magnet** underneath.

The needle in a compass is a **magnet**. A compass always points north-south on Earth.