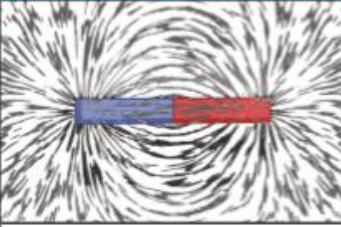
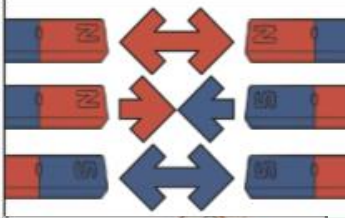



Year 3: Physics: Forces and Magnets




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.

Magnetic ✓




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

Non-magnetic ✗




These objects do not contain iron, nickel or cobalt.

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.

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.

Vocabulary	Definition
Magnet	An object which produces a magnetic force that pulls certain objects towards it.
Magnetic	Objects which are attracted to a magnet are magnetic. Objects containing iron, nickel or cobalt metals are magnetic.
Magnetic field	The area around a magnet where there is a magnetic force which pulls magnetic objects towards the magnet. This allows the magnetic force to act at a distance.
Poles	North and south poles are found at different ends of a magnet.
Repel	Repulsion is a force that pushes objects away.
Attract	Attraction is a force that pulls objects together.
Forces	Pushes or pulls
Friction	A force that acts between two surfaces or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other.
Surface	The top layer of something.