



Forces and Magnets

Year 3

Learning outcomes with context

- To compare how things move on different surfaces
- To notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance
- To observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others
- To compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet
- To identify some magnetic materials
- To describe magnets as having 2 poles
- To predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing

Learning outcomes without context

- To set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests
- To make systematic and careful observations using notes and simple tables
- To report on findings from enquiries, using relevant scientific language, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions
- To use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions
- To use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings
- To use geographical vocabulary
- To recognise the eight points of a compass

Key vocabulary children should know by the end of the topic

Force	A push or a pull on an object which can make it accelerate, slow down, remain still or change shape
Accelerate	To move more quickly
Push	To move an object away
Pull	To bring an object closer
Friction	Two objects rubbing against each other to stop movement
Magnet	A device that attracts magnetic material
Pole	Either of the two points of a magnet
Attract	To draw towards something
Repel	To push away from something
North	A pole on a magnet which attracts the south and repels another north pole
South	A pole on a magnet which attracts the north and repels another south pole