
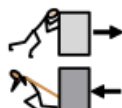

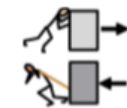
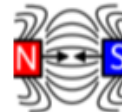

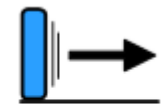
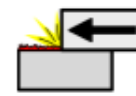







The Marist Primary School	Knowledge Organiser					
Year 3 Autumn 2: magnets						
Lesson 1 How do I compare the movement of objects on different surfaces?	Lesson 2 What materials do magnets attract?	Lesson 3 Can I investigate which is the strongest magnet?	Lesson 4 Can I explain the effects of a magnets poles?	Lesson 5 Can I describe the effects of contact forces?	Lesson 6 Can I research uses of magnets?	
Vocabulary						
 force	A push or pull on an object which can cause it to move, change speed, direction or shape. Measured in Newtons (N).	 magnet	A material or object that produces a magnetic field. It attracts or repels magnetic objects, including iron.	 contact force	A force that requires physical contact to occur e.g. kicking a ball.	
 attract	To pull towards. Opposite of repel.	 repel	To push away. Opposite of attract.	 propel	The act of driving or pushing forward.	
 friction	The resistance of motion when one object rubs against another. Friction causes objects to slow down and the energy becomes heat.	<div><div><div><div><div>S</div><div>N</div></div><div>Attract</div><div><div>S</div><div>N</div></div></div><div><div>S</div><div>N</div></div><div><div>N</div><div>S</div></div><div>Repel</div><div><div>N</div><div>S</div></div></div><div><div>N</div><div>S</div></div><div><div>S</div><div>N</div></div><div>Repel</div><div><div>S</div><div>N</div></div></div> <div><div> Bar Magnet</div><div> Ring Magnet</div><div> Disc Magnet</div><div> Magnetic Needle</div><div> Horseshoe Magnet</div></div>				