The Marist Primary School Year 3 Autumn		Knowledge Organiser Key Question: How do magnets use force?	
Leads to understanding the effects of gravity, air resistance, water resistance and friction. They will later learn about mechanisms that allow small forces to have a greater effect.	Set up simMaking careportingusing resu	int questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them aple practical enquiries and fair tests areful observations on findings from fair tests alts to draw simple conclusions	
What will I know by the end of the unit?	Vocabulary		End of Unit Assessment Task
 compare how things move on different surfaces notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials describe magnets as having 2 poles predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing 	Force Magnet Contact force Attract	A push or pull on an object which can cause it to move, change speed, direction or shape. Measured in Newtons (N). A material or object that produces a magnetic field. It attracts or repels magnetic objects, including iron. A force that requires physical contact to occur e.g. kicking a ball. To pull towards. Opposite of repel.	Children are able to suggest uses for different types of magnets and justify their reasoning.
	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.	
		Diagrams / Maps / Images	
S N	Attract Repel Repel	Bar Magnet Ring Magnet	
N S	← S	Horseshoe Magnet Disc Magnet Magnetic Needle	e