
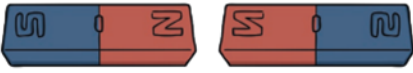


# Year 3: Forces and Magnets Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Working Scientifically	By the end of this unit, I will know...
<b>attract</b>	Pull towards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them.</li> <li>Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.</li> <li>Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment including thermometers and data loggers.</li> <li>Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.</li> <li>Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.</li> <li>Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further questions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>By the end of this unit, I will know...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A magnet is a material or object that produces a magnetic force. The area around the magnet where the force can be detected is called a magnetic field.</li> <li>A magnetic field is invisible but produces a force that pulls on only a few other metals and attracts or repels other magnets.</li> <li>Magnets have north poles and south poles. The north and south poles of bar magnets always attract each other. Two north or south poles always repel.</li> <li>Iron is magnetic, so any metal with iron in it will be attracted to a magnet. Most other metals, like aluminium, copper or gold, are not magnetic.</li> <li>Magnets are used for many different things today. Everything that has an electric motor in it has a magnet. Compasses, speedometers, fridge magnets and Maglev trains all use a magnet as well.</li> </ul>
<b>compass</b>	A device that aids navigation by pointing to Earth's North and South poles.		
<b>contact</b>	Touching.		
<b>force</b>	A push, pull, twist or turn caused when two objects interact with each other.		
<b>iron</b>	A metal that can be made into a magnet.		
<b>magnet</b>	An object or device that attracts iron or another magnetic material.		
<b>magnetic</b>	Attracted to a magnet.		
<b>magnetic North</b>	The direction of the Earth's magnetic North pole.		
<b>non-contact</b>	Not touching.		
<b>non-magnetic</b>	Not attracted to a magnet.		
<b>pole</b>	The area of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest.		
<b>prediction</b>	What you think might happen in a scientific test.		
<b>repel</b>	To push away.		
			<p>Our famous scientist for the term is: William Gilbert</p> 