

Croxby Primary Academy

Year 3: Forces and Magnets Knowledge Organiser

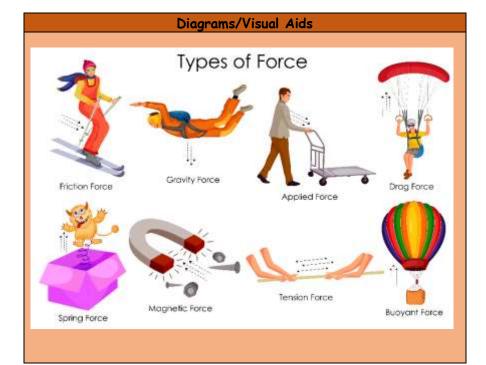


Misconceptions/Key facts

<u>Misconception</u>: All metallic-looking objects are magnetic. <u>Fact:</u> Not all metals are magnetic. Iron, steel, nickel and cobalt are metals which are magnetic.

<u>Misconception</u>: Friction only occurs between solid objects. <u>Fact</u>: Friction can occur between solids, liquids and gases. Although the friction maybe reduced.

Key Questions		
What is a force?	A force is a push or pull in a particular direction.	
	Forces can act on an object by either;	
	squashing, bending, twisting or stretching it.	
	Friction is a force between two surfaces that	
Why does	are sliding or moving across each other. For	
friction occur?	example, when you try to push a book along the	
	floor, friction makes this difficult. Friction	
	slows a moving object down.	
Why do magnets	Magnets work by using their poles to either	
attract and	attract or repel objects. Only metals which	
repel?	contain iron, nickel or cobalt are magnetic.	
	A magnet has two ends called poles. The north	
What are the	pole attracts south poles and repels other north	
magnetic poles?	poles. The south pole attract north poles and	
	repels other south poles. Some magnets are	
	stronger than others.	



Key Vocabulary	
attract	To pull towards the magnet.
compass	An instrument with a magnetised pointer which always points north.
force	A force is a push or pull in any direction.
friction	A force between two surfaces, which slows down a moving object.
magnetic	An object that can be attracted by a magnet.
repel	To push away from the magnet.
surface	The outside or top layer of something.

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