

SCIENCE: HOW DO OBJECTS MOVE? (THE POWER OF FORCES)

Key Vocabulary

Force, push, pull, gravity, friction, distance, magnet, north/south pole, attract, repel, magnetic, magnetic field, iron, steel, alloy, compass

Working Scientifically

Identifying differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes

Recording data and results using scientific diagrams and labels.

Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries

Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas

Must – know knowledge

A force is a push, pull or twist that can make an object start moving, speed up, slow down, stop or change direction.

It takes a larger force to pull an object across a surface such as carpet than across ice. This is because the surface material is resisting the movement. This is a force known as friction.

A magnet is an object that has a magnetic field (which is invisible). A magnet has a north pole and a south pole.

Not all metals are magnetic. Two examples of magnetic metals are iron and steel. Two examples of non-magnetic metals are gold and silver.

Magnets are mostly made from iron or alloys of iron (mixtures of iron and other materials).

Magnets provide a force which can push or pull over a distance. The stronger the magnet the greater the distance this force can be felt.

Diagram: Forces

Pull

Push

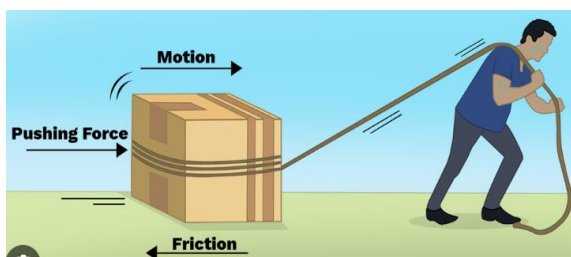
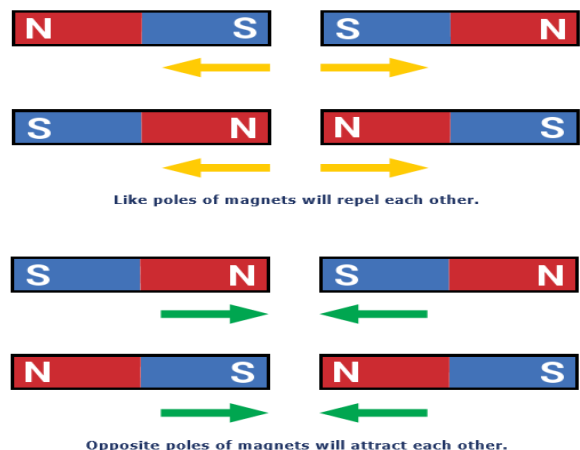


Diagram: Magnets



Experiments: How well can an object slide on different materials?