




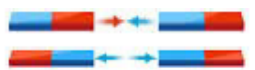




Key knowledge:

| Forces | |
|---|---|
| What can forces do? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make things speed up • Make things slow down • Make things change shape • Make things change direction |
| A force that speeds something up |  <p>The child is pushing the car to speed it up.</p> |
| A force that slows something down |  <p>The girl is pulling the dog to slow it down.</p> |
| A force that changes the shape of something |  <p>The can is squeezed to become smaller.</p> |
| A force that changes the direction of something |  <p>The ball is hit to change the direction its going.</p> |

The importance of flowers

| | |
|--|--|
| Magnets have a North Pole and a South Pole |  <p>South North</p> |
| Magnets attract and repel each other | <p>North and South attract</p>  <p>North and North or South and South repel</p> |

Types of magnets



Key vocabulary:

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| Force | A push or a pull |
| Magnetic | An object attracted to a magnet |
| Attract | To come together |
| Repel | To force away/ push away |

Diagrams:

Magnets only attract certain types of materials. Materials such as glass, plastic and wood are not magnetic



Some metals such as iron, nickel and cobalt are attracted to magnets



Most metals however are not attracted to magnets. These include copper, silver, gold, magnesium, platinum, aluminium and more.



Key concepts:

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| Comparing | Grouping |
| Noticing | Describing |
| Observing | Predicting |

Possible experiences:

Explore the uses of magnets in everyday objects. Group everyday objects into magnetic and non-magnetic by testing with magnets. Design a mechanism that requires a magnet to enable it to work.