



- You will know how things move on different surfaces
- You will know that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance
- You will know how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others
- You will know how to 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
- You will describe magnets as having two poles and predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing

Things you already know

- You know how to distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made
- You know how to identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock
- You know how to describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials
- You know how to compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties
- You know how to find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching

Skills you already have

- You can ask simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- You can observe closely, using simple equipment
- You can perform simple tests
- You can identify and classify using your observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- You can gather and record data to help when answering questions

Key Vocabulary

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| force | influence (as a push or pull) produces a change in the speed or direction of motion of something |
| magnetic | being attracted by or acquiring the properties of a magnet |
| attract | pull to or toward oneself or itself |
| repel | force (something similarly magnetised or charged) away from itself |
| poles | either of the ends of a magnet or areas located in the southern or northern parts of Earth |
| material | elements or substance of which something is made or can be made |

New Science Skills

- You will work scientifically by comparing how different things move and grouping them; raising questions and carrying out tests to find out how far things move on different surfaces
- You will work scientifically to seek out patterns in the way that magnets behave in relation to each other and what might affect this, for example, the strength of the magnet or which pole faces another; identifying how these properties make magnets useful in everyday items and suggesting creative uses