

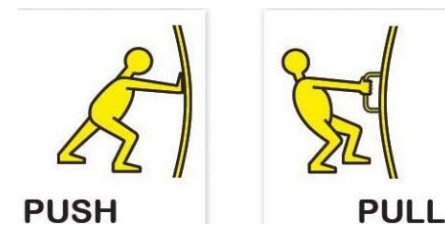
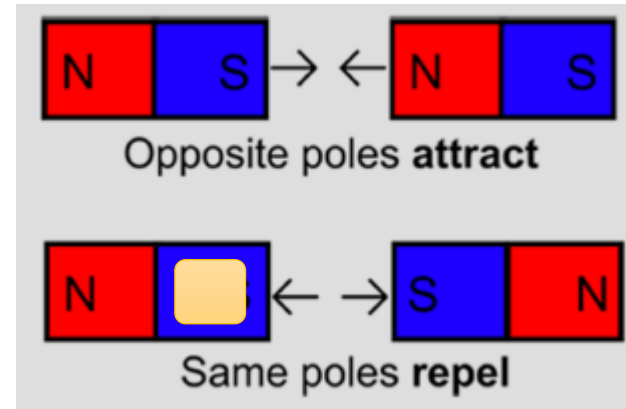
# Y3 Spring - Forces and Magnets

## Vocabulary dozen

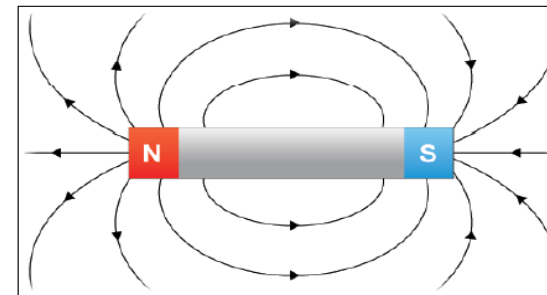
<b>Magnet</b>	A piece of iron or steel that can attract other magnetic materials nickel.	<b>Contact</b>	To be touching physically.
<b>Magnetic</b>	Having the powers of a magnet	<b>Force</b>	Scientific word for the pulling and pushing effect that can cause an object to change its speed, direction or shape
<b>Non-contact</b>	To not be touching.	<b>Attract</b>	The force of one object pulling another object towards it.
<b>Repel</b>	The force of one object pushing another object away from it.	<b>Friction</b>	The force that makes it difficult for things to move when they touch each other.
<b>Magnetic field</b>	The area around a magnet where the magnetic forces work.	<b>Pole</b>	North and South ends of a magnet.
<b>Material</b>	Anything used to make something else.	<b>Distance</b>	The amount of space between two things.



It is believed that Leonardo da Vinci was the first person to record the laws of friction in 1493.



Magnetic Field Diagram



Magnetism is strongest at the ends of the magnet.

## Everyday uses for magnets



Fridge magnets



Door magnets



Compass

Magnetic materials	Non-magnetic materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iron</li> <li>Steel</li> <li>Nickel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aluminium</li> <li>Copper</li> <li>Gold</li> <li>Silver</li> </ul>

