Weston Turville CE School - Science

What should I already know? What should I already know? The shape of some materials can be changed when they are stretched, which, ket an adjusted. Know what a force is and balls to applied that a push and pull are types of forces. That when forces are applied to an object they allow them to move or stop moving. Forces are applied to an object they allow them to move or stop moving. The strengt of the force determines how for and fast an object moves. Force and pulls, when a cyclist pulse down on the proceed to an object. Violation Void and the stress are applied to an object. Forces are pulsed to an object. Iteraction Force are pulsed. Forces are pulsed to an object. Iteraction of an object. Forces are pulsed to an object. Force are an one move and the organ detection of an object. Iteraction of an object. Force are pulsed. Force are are pulsed. Force are are pulsed. Iteraction of a nonopiect. Force are are and the proceed area. Force are area one on move farms a surface. Iteraction of a nonopiect. Force are area one on move farms. Force are area one on move farms. Iteraction of a nonopiect. Force area one on move farms. Force area one on move farms. Iteraction of a nonopiect. Force area one on move farms. Forec		Topic: Forces and Magnets		oring term	Strand: Physics			
 The shape of some materials can be changed when they are stretched, which keep and squanded. Know what a force is and balls to explain that a push and pull are types of forces. Know what a force is and balls to explain that a push and pull are types of forces. The strength of the force distance and fast an object they are many the periods of a bide. (Heights to move. The harder the cyclic publics of the cyclic publics of the cyclic public of a bide.) (Heights to move. The harder the cyclic public of a bide.) (Heights to move. The harder the cyclic public of a bide.) (Heights to move. The harder the cyclic public of a bide.) (Heights to move. The harder the cyclic public of a bide.) (Heights to move. The harder the cyclic public of a bide.) (Heights to move. The harder the cyclic public of a bide.) (Heights to move. The harder the cyclic public of a bide.) (Heights to move. The harder the cyclic public of a bide.) (Heights to move. The harder the cyclic public of a bide.) (Heights to move.) (Heights to move.) (Heights to move.) (Heights the cyclic public of a bide.) (Heights to move.) (Heights to move.) (Heights the cyclic public of a bide.) (Heights to move.) (Heights the set of a move.) (Heights to move.) (Heig								
are stretched, twisted, bent and squashed. Know hwat force is and be able to explain that a push and pull ar citypes of forces. That when forces are applied to an object they allow them to move or stope of proves. The strength of the force determines how far and fast an object moves. Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary I restince of motion (Linear Context) Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Vocabulary Voca								
 Know what different toys move. Know what a force is and ball to explain that a push and pull are types of forces. That when forces are applied to an object they allow them to move or stop moving. The strength of the force determines how far and fast an object meres are applied another object, it causes the explain the bankes, the bike slows down and eventually stops. For example, when a cyclist publishes across a surface. friction between two surfaces in the balk shall be bankes, the bike slows down and eventually stops. For example, when a cyclist publishes across a surface. friction between the surface of the object that most see sally into a curved stappe motion of an object. Force scare to prove the balk shall be motion of an object mere the second object that books across that stappe frict. force some thing else of from or other material which tracts in magnetic materials the tractards in a surface. The area surface angreed, or something is an angreet, and surface across the angreet concerner strength is force that causes the object the ground and surface across the angreet concerner strength is force that causes the object the surface of the object that surface of the object the things are and and angreet material which threas that objects more thread causes the object the surface of the object that is not angreet concerner symmetring is the piper where they are in relation to other things. publin provide up something you up of the surface of the object the thing agnetic field, we will be attracted to a respect field. publin provide up something or the asses the piper where they are in relation to other things. publin provide up something you up of the things of the surface of the angreet is a surface. The thing and the object move they are angreet. publin provide up something of the asses the piper where they are in relation to other things. publin provide up the surface to remaing the sur	are stretched, twisted, bent and squashed.							
public response of forces. That when forces are applied to an object they allow them to move or stop moving. The strength of the force determines how far and fast an object moves. Vacabulary Vacabulary If one object attracts another object, it causes the bendy an object that stop moving. Bendy an object the force determines how far and fast an object moves. If one object attracts another object, it causes the second object to move towards it. Bendy an object the the set statue of motion when there is contact firticion is force as in prosted directions to each other. force as input to the force which causes things to drop to the ground magnetic materials towards it. magnetic an area around magnet, or something functioning at magnetic and a dustance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead motion place that and substance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead motion place that activity of changing position or moving from one place to another for example, north and south are opposite directions position where they are magnetic. magnetic magnetic magnetic And south are opposite directions magnetic which accompletely different in agnetic field, they will be attracted to or repelled from the magnet if works? position where they are magnetic which accompletely different magnetic. position where they are magnetic field, they will be attracted to arrep the place and souther response force to move for example, north and south are opposite directions position where they are magnetic field. position where they are magnet				 They will make it start to move or speed up, slow it down or even make it stop. For example, when a cyclist pushes down on the pedals of a bike, it begins to move. The harder the cyclist pedals, the faster the bike moves. When the cyclist pulls the brakes, the bike slows 				
The strangth of the force stranghied to an object they allow them to move or stores are applied to an object moves. The strangth of the force determines how far and fast an object moves. The strangth of the force determines how far and fast an object moves. The strangth of the force determines how far and fast an object moves. The strangth of the force determines how far and fast an object moves. The strangth of the force determines how far and fast an object moves. The strangth of the force determines how far and fast an object moves. The strangth of the force which magnetic moves access the strangth of the force which causes the loss of the force which causes the object. It causes the ground an object moves access a surface, friction access a surface, friction access a surface, friction access and pole the force which causes things to drop to the ground an object moves access them object in a cause the object is a magnetic material showed bit. The start access the object to move force access the object to move for owner access them and the access the strangt on the magnetic								
The strength of the force determines how far and fast an object move. When the cyclist pulls the prakes, the bike slows down and eventually stops. If one object attracts another object, it causes the same data and object move boards at the resistance of motion when there is contact inmotion of an object. How do different same share apposite force. if one object move boards at the same thing has on sameting else. How do an object move starts at an opposite force. Friction is a force that holds back the motion of an object. ready: the force which causes things to drop to the ground an object. Something else. Something else. grandy: the force which causes things to drop to the ground an object. Something else. Something else. grandy: the force which causes things to drop to the ground an object. Something else. Something else. grandy: a magnet, or something functioning as in area around a magnet, or something functioning as in area around a magnet. Something else. Something else. magnetic an object that is not magnetic Something else. Something else. Something else. grandy: the position of someone or something is the place to another force. Something else. Something else. grandy: the force which are completely different tings. Something else. Someanotherelse else. gra	That when forces are applied to an object they allow them							
attract If one object attracts another object, it causes the surfaces of object move towards it surfaces. When an object move anoposite force. bendy an object that bends easily into a curved shape If iterent surfaces. friction the resistance of motion when there is contact between two surfaces. If iterent surfaces. force the pulling or pushing effect that something has on something glase of inon orbit materials towards it an agreet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is felt Some surfaces create more friction than others which means that objects move across them solved. magnetic an area around a magnet, or something functioning as a magnet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is felt On a rame, the force that causes the object to move dowmards is gravity. notion an abject that something functioning as a magnet, or something stop adject move across filt and the surface of the activity of changing position or moving from one plant which are completely different to agarticitate way. For example, north and south are opposite directions are around a magnetic. non an object that is not magnetic move towards you or away from its previous position or moving from one plant way. For example, north and south are opposite directions are magnetic. public force in order to move it towards you or away from its previous position resistance a force which slows down a moving object or which are agnetic and the other magnet. previous position investigate if he mount of friction created by different twiss.								
attract second object the move towards it bendy an object the theories easily into a curved shape fiction between two surfaces force the pulling or pushing effect that something has on something else gravity the force which causes things to drop to the ground magnet a piece of iron or other material which attracts magnetic an area around a magnet, or something functioning as a neak ind wights the surface of the object itself and the surface of the ramp. field an area, around a magnet, or something functioning as an object the surface of the object itself and the surface of the ramp. motion pace to another non- an object the function of an object the surface of the s		Vocabulary	How do	Forces act in opposite directions to each other.				
initian the resistance of motion when there is contact friction between two surfaces force the pulling or publing effect that something has on something else gravity the force which causes things to drop to the ground an agnetic materials twards it an agnetic material twards it an area around a magnet, or something functioning as a magnet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is felt an agnet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is felt invoid of the activity of changing position or mowing from one place to another and south are opposite directions motion the activity of changing position or mowing from one place to another and south are opposite directions motion an object that is not magnetic Opposite is used to describe things of the same kind which are completely different in a particular way. For example, north and south are opposite directions pull Opposite is used to describe things of the pace where they are in relation to other apoposite directions pull When you pull something, you hold it firmly and use force in order to move it towards you or away from its previous position reseador curshed with such force that something is the place where way were resead or curshed with such force that something is believed. pull When you pull something, you use force to make it move away from you arway from its previous position reseador curshed by different signed at the yot words areagnetic. surface. I	attract							
friction The pulling or pushing effect that something has on something event was surfaces force the pulling or pushing effect that something has on something piece of iron or other material which attracts magnetic materials towards it an object? Some surfaces create more friction than others which means that objects more across them slowers magneti an appet of iron or other material which attracts magnetic materials towards it an appet of iron or other material which attracts things is felt Some surfaces an object? Some surfaces Some surfaces an object to more differently objecting on the surface of the object tool more downwards is gravity. Objects more differently objecting on the surface of the surface of the object toel more downwards is gravity. Objects more differently objecting on the surface of the object toel more downwards is gravity. Objects more differently objecting on the surface of the surface of the surface of the object toel more differently objecting on the surface of the object toel more differently objecting on the surface of the object senter things of the surface of the object senter things of the surface of the object senter things of the surface of the object senter the surface of the object senter the surface of the object senter the surface of the object field. position The position of something or the auside of it firmly and use force nonve it towards you or away from its previous position The ends of a magnet i. push More you push something, you use force to make it more hard to be surface the anoth object senter this surg chans of you or away from its previous position	bendy			an object.				
force the pulling or pushing effect that something has on something dise gravity the force which causes things to drop to the ground magnet a piece of iron or other material which attracts magnetic an area around a magnet, or something functioning as a magnet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is felt metal a hard substance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead motion the activity of changing position or moving from one place to another non- an object that is not magnetic opposite Some surgets gravity. Objects move differently depending on the surface of the object. Iself and the surface of the object to another non- an object that is not magnetic opposite Opposite is used to describe things of the same kind which are completely different in a particular way. For example, nor hand south are opposite directions pull When they are induction of move it towards you or away from its previous position pull When you pull something, you use force that something is he place push When you push something or the outside of it twist Umainium and copper are non-magnetic. surface the flat top part of something or the outside of it twist The magnet are called poles. One area to there thare some area force which sole thare in one tho warea force which sole thare in one tho is areaspret.	friction							
gravity the force which causes things to drop to the ground a plece of iron or other material which attracts magnetic a plece of iron or other material which attracts magnetic, an area around a magnet, or something functioning as a magnet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is feit on a ramp, the force that causes the object to move downwards is gravity. netal a hard substance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead motion the activity of changing position or moving from one place to another non- non- an an object that is not magnetic the activity of changing position or moving from one place to another opposite Opposite is used to describe things of the same kind wich are completely different in a particular way for example, north and south are opposite directions pull The position of someone or something is the place work? How do magnetic. pull When you pull something, you used force that something previous position resistance a force which slows down a moving object or vehicle squash loses its shape When you pull something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous position resistance a force which slows down a moving object or vehicle prevised or crushed with such force that something to sate the state of angenet if field attracts in of filling by using a burrectigate the amount of fiction created by different surface. Use magnetic field attracts in on filling by using a bar magnet. Investigate the amount of fiction created by different surfaces. Use magnetic field attracts in on thing by using a bar magnet. Investigate the size of a magneti field attr	force	the pulling or pushing effect that something has on		which means that o				
magnetic magnetic an area around a magnet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is feit grass gravel an area around a magnet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is feit grass gravel around a magnet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is feit metal a hard substance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead on a ramp, the force that causes the object to move downwards is gravity. motion the activity of changing position or moving from one place to another Magnets produce an area of force around them called a magnetic field. monon an object that is not magnetic When voluptely different in a particular way. for example, north and south are opposite different in a particular way. for example, north and south are opposite different in a particular way. for example, north and south are opposite different this magnetic. pull The position of someone or something is the place where they are inelation to other things force in order to move it towards you or away from its previous position push When you push something, you use force to make it magnetic? push When you push something to mits previous position resistance a force which slows down a moving object or vehicle surface surface the flat top part of something or the outside of it twist twist turns something to make a spiral shape Investigate the amount of fiction created by different surface the flat top part dinges by using a bar magnet. <	gravity							
magnetic mare around a magnet, or something functioning as a magnet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is felt or aram, the force that causes the object to move differently depending on the surface of the object itself and the other and its and the other and surface its and the other the surface its and the other and its and the other. The magnetic is used the orthopies of the ot	magnet			WINNIN TRIBES				
magnetic a magnet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is feit more metal a magnet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is feit more mation more place to another Mognets produce an area of force around them called a magnetic field. non- magnetic an object that is not magnetic Magnets produce an area of force around them called a magnetic field. Magnets produce an area of force around them called a magnetic field. opposite Opposite is used to describe things of the same kind witch are completely different in a particular way. For example, north and south are opposite directions Magnets produce an area of force around them called a magnetic field. pull Orce in order to move it towards you or away from its previous position When you pull something, you hold it firmly and use force in order to move it towards you or away from its previous position Objects that are magnetic. push When you pull something, you use force to make it useriate More way from its previous position resistance a force which slows down a moving object or vehicle pressed or crushed with such force that something loses its shage More way from its previous position Investigate the amount of friction created by different surface. Investigate the flat top part of something or the outside of it twist The ends of a magnet set called poles. Investigate which materials are magnetic and those that are mongenetic. Investigate how magnets are used in weryday life					Notestan managementer and states the statesta			
Intendent things is felt Objects is felt metal a hard substance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead motion the activity of changing position or moving from one place to another surface of the object itself and the surface of the ramp. non- an object that is not magnetic opposite is used to describe things of the same kind which are completely different in a particular way. For example, north and south are opposite directions Wagnets produce an area of force around them agnetic field. position The position of someone or something is the place where they are in relation to other things When you push something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous position push When you push something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous position push When you push something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous position push pressed or crushed with such force that something is the place work? squash pressed or crushed with such force that something is the some fare of fact which slows down a moving object or vehicle poles attract, similar poles are pole. synface the flat top part of something or the outside of it twist twist turn something to make a spiral shape Investigate the amount of friction created by different surfaces. Use meagnets can those that are non-magnetic.	magnetic				-			
metal a hard substance such as iron, steel, gold, or lead motion the activity of changing position or moving from one place to another non- an object that is not magnetic opposite Opposite is used to describe things of the same kind which are completely different in a particular way. For example, north and south are opposite directions position The position of someone or something is the place where they are in relation to other things pull When you pull something, you use force to make it move away from its previous position resistance a force which slows down a moving object or vehicle starts are used in everyday life. squash Investigate the at not of something is to show how far or fast and object travels. surface Investigate that is not magneti and time you gold sort between objects that are magnetic and those that are non-magnetic. Investigate the amount of fiction created by different surfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels. Mow do ther. They are repelling each other. The agnet so that two of the same poles face each other, the magnet sile and those that are non-magnetic. Investigate the amount of fiction created by different surfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels. If you place the magnets so that two of the same place so that two of the same place that are magnetic field attracts inon filings by using a bar magnet. Investigate the whom magnet	field							
motion magneticthe activity of changing position or moving from one place to anotherMagnets produce an area of force around them called a magnetic field.non- magnetican object that is not magneticHow do magnetsMagnets produce an area of force around them called a magnetic field.oppositeOpposite is used to describe things of the same kind which are completely different in a particular way. For example, north and south are opposite directionsHow do magnetsWhen magnets repel, the push each other away When magnets repel, the push each other away When magnets repel, they pull together.pullWhen you pull something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous position resistanceWhich are compare to non-magnetic.pushWhen you push something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous position resistanceWhich are compare to non-magnetic.pushWhen you push something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous position resistanceThe ends of a magnet are called poles. Opposite poles attract, they pull logether.surfacethe flat top part of something or the outside of it twistturn something to make a spiral shapeInvestigate the amount of friction created by different surfaces. Use masures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels.Investigate which magnets and group them. Observe how a magnetic field attracts iron filings by using a bar magnet.Investigate the word optic travels.Mine tow and optic travels.If you place the magnets so that two of the same poles face each other, the magnetic.	metal				ct itself and the surface of			
non- magnetic an object that is not magnetic an object that is not magnetic Opposite is used to describe things of the same kind which are completely different in a particular way. For example, north and south are opposite directions work? position The position of someone or something is the place where they are in relation to other things Which magnets repel, the push each other away When magnets attract, they pull together. pull When you pull something, you hold it firmly and use force in order to move it towards you or away from its previous position Which magnets. push When you push something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous position Which magnetic. push When you push something to make a spiral shape The ends of a magnet are called poles. squash pressed or crushed with such force that something is the place which slows down a moving object or vehicle poles work? The ends of a magnet at called poles. startecty slightly elastic The not so the south pole of the other. This is called attraction. surface the flat top part of something or the outside of it twist turn something to make a spiral shape If you place the magnets so that two of the same poles face each other. They are repelling each other. They are repelling each other. They are repelling each other. investigate he work different things move and group them. Meend the size of a magneti and those that are non-magnetic. <td>motion</td> <td>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,</td> <td colspan="5"></td>	motion	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
magneticOpposite is used to describe things of the same kind which are completely different in a particular way. For example, north and south are opposite directionsbe attracted to or repelled from the magnet if they are magnetic.positionThe position of someone or something is the place where they are in relation to other thingsWhen magnets attract, they pull together.pullWhen you pull something, you hold it firmly and use force in order to move it towards you or away from its previous positionObjects that are magnetic.pushWhen you push something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous position resistanceMultinium and copper are non-magnetic.pushWhen you push something, you use force to rekicle squash loses its shapeThe ends of a magnet are called poles.squashpressed or crushed with such force that something loses its shapeThe ends of a magnet are called poles.stretchyslightly elastic surface.Opnosite is called the south pole and the other end is called the south pole and the other.investigate the amount of friction created by different surface.Investigate If and time) to show how far or fast and object travels.Compare how different things more and group them.Userse way are magnetic and hose that are magnetic.Observe how a magnetic field attracts ion filings by using a bar magnet.Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths)Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths)Investigate if all metals are magnetic.Investiga	non-				called a magnetic field. When objects enter this magnetic field , they will			
OppositeOpposite is used to describe things of the same kind which are completely different in a particular way. For example, north and south are opposite directionsImage is the push each other away where they are in relation to other thingspositionThe position of someone or something is the place where they are in relation to other thingsWhen magnets repel, the push each other away When magnets attract, they pull together.pullWhen you pull something, you now andy from its previous positionWhich magnets.Objects that are magnetic.pushWhen you push something, you away from its previous positionWhich magnets.Objects that are magnetic.pushWhen you push something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous position resistanceHow do magneticsugashpressed or crushed with such force that something loses its shapeThe ends of a magnet are called poles. One end is called the north pole and the other end is called the north pole and the other end is called the north pole and the other, the magnets will move towards each other. This is called attraction.investigate the amount of friction created by different surfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels.If you place the magnets will move away from each other. They are repelling each other.Cobserve how a magnetic and hose that are magnetic.Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of arrying lengths) Investigate if the size of a magnet suit.Stretchy suit area stret and notice and be areading by sing a bar magnet.Investigate which materials are mag	magnetic	an object that is not magnetic	work?					
oppositewhich are completely different in a particular way. For example, north and south are opposite directions positionWhen pouple, north and south are opposite directions where they are in relation to other thingsWhen magnets repel, the push each other away When magnets attract, they pull together.pullThe position of someone or something is the place where they are in relation to other thingsWhich magnets.Objects that are magnetic. magnets.pullforce in order to move it towards you or away from its previous positionObjects that are magnetic.Objects that are magnetic.pushWhen you push something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous positionThe ends of a magnet are called poles. One end is called the north pole and the other end is called the south pole.squashpressed or crushed with such force that something loses its shapeThe ends of a magnet are called poles. Opposite poles attract, similar poles repel.stretchyslightly elasticObjects that are magnetic.surfacethe flat top part of something or the outside of it twistturn something to make a spiral shapeInvestigate I hows amagnet.Investigate I surfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels.file dattracts iron filings by using a bar magnet.Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths)strateAttractInvestigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths)strate serstrateInvestigate if the size of a ma								
Interesting to the cample, north and south and opposite of the cubic of something is the place where they are in relation to other things When magnets attract, they pull together. pull force in order to move it towards you or away from its previous position Which magnets. Objects that are magnetic. are attracted to magnets. push When you push something, you use force to make it move away from its previous position Iron and steel are magnetic. Muminum and copper are non-magnetic. push Pressed or crushed with such force that something loses its shape The ends of a magnet are called poles. One end is called the north pole and the other end is called the south pole. squash pressed or crushed with such force that something loses its shape The ends of a magnet are called poles. One end is called the north pole and the other pole and the other pole. surface. Investigate the amount of friction created by different surfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels. If you place the magnets will move away from each other. They are repelling each other. Investigate how magnets are used in everyday life. Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths) Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths) Investigate if all matas are magnetic. Investigate if all metals are magnetic. Observe what happens when magnets.	opposite		B-	, .				
positionwhere they are in relation to other thingsWhich materialsObjects that are magnetic, are attracted to magnets. Iron and steel are magnetic.pullforce in order to move it towards you or away from its previous positionWhich materials areObjects that are magnetic, are attracted to magnets.pushWhen you push something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous positionIron and steel are magnetic.pushWhen you push something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous positionHow do magnetic?squashpressed or crushed with such force that something loses its shapeThe ends of a magnet are called poles.stretchyslightly elastic surfaceOne and is called the north pole and the other end is called the south pole.Investigate the amount of friction created by different surfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels.If you place two of the agnets so that two of the same poles face each other, the magnets will move away from each other. They are repelling each other.Investigate how magnets are used in everyday life. Investigate if the size of a magnet and those that are non-magnetic.If you place two is is is magnets.Investigate if all metais are magnetic. (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths)Investigate if all metais are magnetic.Investigate if all metais are magnetic. Observe wush thappens when magnets with similar poles areIf you place two of the similar poles is other.Investigate if all metais are magnetic. (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths)Inu								
pullforce in order to move it towards you or away from its previous positionare magnetic?Iron and steel are magnetic.pushWhen you push something, you use force to make it move away from its previous positionmagnetic?Aluminium and copper are non-magnetic.resistancea force which slows down a moving object or vehicleHow do magneticThe ends of a magnet are called poles.squashpressed or crushed with such force that something loses its shapeThe ends of a magnet are called pole.stretchyslightly elasticOposite poles attract, similar poles repel.surfacethe flat top part of something or the outside of it turn something to make a spiral shapeIf you place two magnets so the south pole of one faces the north pole of the other, the magnets will move towards each other. This is called attraction.Investigate the amount of friction created by different surfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels.If you place the magnets so that two of the same poles face each other. They are repelling each other.Investigate how magnets are used in everyday life. Investigate if hal metals are magnetic.Investigate if he size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths)AttractInvestigate if all metals are magnetic.RepelMittactNotsery how wath appens when magnets with similar poles areMittactObserve wath happens when magnets.Observe what happens when magnets and those that are non-magnetic.Investigate if all metals are magnetic.Simmetal are magnetic.Notsery how a thappens	position		Which	Objects that are mag	netic, are attracted to			
previous positionmagnetic?Aluminium and copper are non-magnetic.pushWhen you push something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous position resistance a force which slows down a moving object or vehicle squashHow do magneticThe ends of a magnet are called poles. One end is called the north pole and the other end is called the south pole.squashpressed or crushed with such force that something loses its shapeThe ends of a magnet are called poles.stretchyslightly elastic surfaceOpposite poles attract, similar poles repel.investigateInvestigate IInvestigateInvestigate IInvestigate how magnets south as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels.Investigate field attracts iron filings by using a bar magnet.Investigate how magnets are used in everyday life. Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths)AttractInvestigate if ful attracts are magnetic. Observe wath happens when magnets with similar poles areRepelNotestigate if all metals are magnetic. Observe wath happens when magnets with similar poles areRepelInvestigate if ne size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths)RepelInvestigate if all metals are magnetic. Observe wath happens when magnets with similar poles areRepel	pull	orce in order to move it towards you or away from its						
pushWhen you push something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous position resistanceThe ends of a magnet are called poles.a force which slows down a moving object or vehicle squashThe ends of a magnet are called poles.squashpressed or crushed with such force that something loses its shapeThe ends of a magnet are called poles.stretchyslightly elasticOne end is called the north pole and the other end is called the south pole.surfacethe flat top part of something or the outside of it twistInvestigate!Investigate the amount of friction created by different surfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels.If you place the magnets so that two of the same poles face each other, the magnets will move away from each other. They are repelling each other.Observe how a magnetic field attracts iron filings by using a bar magnet.AttractInvestigate if he size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths)Minestigate if all metals are magnetic.Investigate if all metals are magnetic. Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles areRepelNotestigate if all metals are magnetic.RepelNotestigate if all metals are magnetic.Minestigate if all metals are magnetic.Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles areMinestigate if all metals are magnetic.Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles areMinestigate if all metals are magnetic.Notestigate if all metals are magnetic.Notestigate if all metals are magnetic.Notestigate								
 Investigate how magnets are used in everyday life. Investigate how magnets are used in everyday life. Investigate if all metals are magnetic. Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles are 	nush	When you push something, you use force to make it			Ũ			
squash pressed or crushed with such force that something loses its shape stretchy slightly elastic surface the flat top part of something or the outside of it twist turn something to make a spiral shape Investigate I Investigate I Investigate the amount of friction created by different surfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels. If you place the magnets so that two of the same poles face each other, the magnets will move away from each other. They are repelling each other. Observe how a magnetic field attracts iron filings by using a bar magnet. Attract Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths) Repel Investigate if all metals are magnetic. M Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles are S				- ·				
SquashIoses its shapestretchyslightly elasticsurfacethe flat top part of something or the outside of ittwistturn something to make a spiral shapeInvestigate 1Investigate 1Investigate the amount of friction created by differentsurfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show howfar or fast and object travels.Compare how different things move and group them.Observe how a magnetic field attracts iron filings by using abar magnet.Investigate if the size of a magnet and tose that are non-magnetic.Investigate if all metals are magnetic.Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles are			poles work?	end is called the so	uth pole.			
stretchy slightly elastic surface the flat top part of something or the outside of it twist turn something to make a spiral shape Investigate! Investigate the amount of friction created by different surfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels. If you place the magnets so that two of the same poles face each other, the magnets will move away from each other. They are repelling each other. Compare how different things move and group them. Observe how a magnetic field attracts iron filings by using a bar magnet. Investigate if how magnets are used in everyday life. Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths) Investigate if all metals are magnetic. Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles are	squash			If you place two magnets so the south pole of one faces the north pole of the other, the				
surfacethe flat top part of something or the outside of ittwistturn something to make a spiral shapeInvestigate!magnets will move towards each other. This is called attraction.Investigate the amount of friction created by different surfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels.If you place the magnets so that two of the same poles face each other. They are repelling each other.Compare how different things move and group them. Observe how a magnetic field attracts iron filings by using a bar magnet.AttractInvestigate how magnets are used in everyday life. Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths)RepelInvestigate if all metals are magnetic. Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles areRepel								
Investigate! Investigate the amount of friction created by different surfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels. Compare how different things move and group them. Observe how a magnetic field attracts iron filings by using a bar magnet. Investigate how magnets are used in everyday life. Investigate which materials are magnetic and sort between objects that are magnetic and those that are non-magnetic. Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths) Investigate if all metals are magnetic. Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles are								
Investigate the amount of friction created by different surfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels. Compare how different things move and group them. Observe how a magnetic field attracts iron filings by using a bar magnet. Investigate how magnets are used in everyday life. Investigate which materials are magnetic and sort between objects that are magnetic and those that are non-magnetic. Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths) Investigate if all metals are magnetic. Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles are	twist							
 surfaces. Use measures (such as length and time) to show how far or fast and object travels. Compare how different things move and group them. Observe how a magnetic field attracts iron filings by using a bar magnet. Investigate how magnets are used in everyday life. Investigate which materials are magnetic and sort between objects that are magnetic and those that are non-magnetic. Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths) Investigate if all metals are magnetic. Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles are 	luurationt	-						
far or fast and object travels. Compare how different things move and group them. Observe how a magnetic field attracts iron filings by using a bar magnet. Investigate how magnets are used in everyday life. Investigate which materials are magnetic and sort between objects that are magnetic and those that are non-magnetic. Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths) Investigate if all metals are magnetic. Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles are				away from each other. They are repelling each				
Observe how a magnetic field attracts iron filings by using a bar magnet. Investigate how magnets are used in everyday life. Investigate which materials are magnetic and sort between objects that are magnetic and those that are non-magnetic. Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths) Investigate if all metals are magnetic. Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles are				other.				
bar magnet. Investigate how magnets are used in everyday life. Investigate which materials are magnetic and sort between objects that are magnetic and those that are non-magnetic. Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths) Investigate if all metals are magnetic. Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles are					Attract			
Investigate which materials are magnetic and sort between objects that are magnetic and those that are non-magnetic . Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths) Investigate if all metals are magnetic . Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles are								
Investigate which materials are magnetic and sort between objects that are magnetic and those that are non-magnetic . Investigate if the size of a magnet affects how strong it is (using chains of paper clips of varying lengths) Investigate if all metals are magnetic . Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles are					Repel			
(using chains of paper clips of varying lengths) Investigate if all metals are magnetic. Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles are				s N 🗲				
Observe what happens when magnets with similar poles are					Repel			
				N S 🗲				

Weston Turville CE School - Science								
Topic: Forces and	Magnets	Spring term	Strand:	Strand: Physics				
Question 1: The pulling or pushing effect that something has on something else can be best described as a	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Question 5: Which force acts as resistance when one object move against another?	es Start of unit:	End of unit:			
			resistance					
			magnetism					
			gravity					
Question 2: Which force pulls objects towards the ground?	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Question 6: You design an experiment to see how far an object moves on ramps of differe	Start of	End of			
resistance			surfaces. What must you do to keep the test fair?	unit:	unit:			
magnetism gravity			keep the object the same for all ramps					
Bravity			the ramps must all be the same					
Question 3: Which of these surfaces would create the most friction for a cyclist riding their bike?	Start of unit:	End of unit:	length the object must have the same starting point before it starts moving					
sand			all of the above					
concrete polished wood			Question 7: How can you test which materials are magnetic?	Start of unit:	End of unit:			
polished wood			see which objects are attracted t					
Question 4: What is motion? Start of unit:		End of unit:	a magnet see which objects are repelled by					
Changing size			magnet					
Holding still		see which objects are not affecte	d					
Changing shape	T		by a magnet at all.					
Movement from one place to another					-			



