Topic: On the move

Science: Forces 2 and magnets

What should I already know?	Vocabulary
Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood,	North pole
metal, plastic, glass, brick, water, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses.	South pole
Find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching (applying a force).	Material
	Metal
Scientific skills, knowledge and understanding	Plastic
Making and testing simple predictions	Fabric
To investigate the forces acting on magnetsTo understand that magnetic forces can act at a distance and do not need	Wood
contact	Iron
 To ask and answer questions related to magnets To suggest a question to investigate, make predictions , carry out a fair test 	Steel
• To investigate different materials to see if they are attracted to magnets or not	Aluminium
 To understand that magnets have 2 poles To predict whether magnets will attract or repel each other based on which 	Copper
poles are facing	brass

Working scientifically

- Make and test simple predictions
- To ask and answer questions related to magnets
- To suggest a question to investigate, make predictions
- To begin to make some decisions about the best way to answer questions
- As a group, find a practical way of comparing magnets
- To decide how to set up a simple fair test and recognise when it is not fair
- carry out a fair test
- Sort materials depending whether they are magnetic or not
- Collect data and record and present findings using simple scientific language
- Use their results to consider whether they met their predictions
- Draw a simple conclusion
- Write a simple explanation of why things happened
- What I will Know by the end of the unit
- To know that magnets are an example of a force
- Magnets have a north and south pole
- Opposite poles attract
- some magnets are stronger than others
- only metals are attracted to magnets
- not all metals are attracted iron and steel