

**Knowledge Organiser: Forces and Magnets** 

Careers connected to forces and magnets: radiographer, magnetic engineer, railway engineer



















1. Explore contact and non-contact forces



2. Compare how things move on different surfaces



3. Explore different types of magnets



4. Explore the properties of magnets and everyday objects that are magnetic

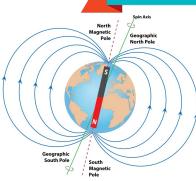


5. Understand that magnetic forces can act at a distance



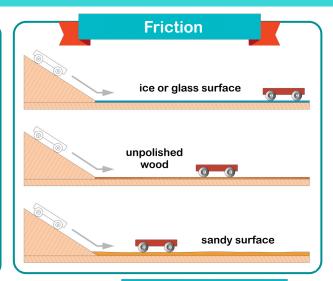
6. Explore the everyday uses of magnets



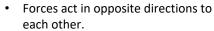


The ends of a magnet are called poles. One end is called the north pole and the other end is called the south pole. Opposite poles attract, similar poles repel. If you place two magnets so the south pole of one faces the north pole of the other, the magnets will move towards

each other. This is called attraction. 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.

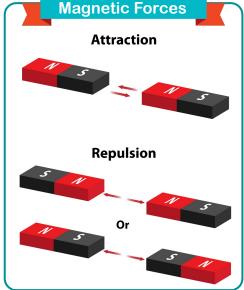


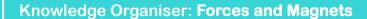
## **Forces**



- When an object moves across a surface, **friction** acts as an opposite force. Friction is a force that holds back the motion of an object.
- Some surfaces create more friction than others which means that objects move across them slower.
- On a ramp, the force that causes the object to move downwards is gravity.
- Objects move differently depending on the surface of the object itself and the surface of the ramp.

## non-magnetic magnetic









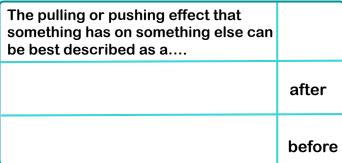












Which force pulls objects towards the ground?	before	after
resistance		
magnetism		
gravity		
repel		

Which of these surfaces would create the most friction for a cyclist riding their bike?	before	after
sand		
polished wood		
carpet		

How can you test which materials are magnetic?	before	after
see which objects are attracted to a magnet		
see which objects are repelled by a magnet		
see which objects are not affected by a magnet at all.		

What does resistance mean?	before	after
a force which slows down a moving object or vehicle		
a force which speeds up a moving object or vehicle		
a force that stops an object or vehicle		
a force that changes the direction of an object or vehicle		

You design an experiment to see how far an object moves on ramps of different surfaces. What must you do to keep the test fair?	before	after
keep the objects the same for all ramps		
the ramps must all be the same length		
the object must have the same starting point before it		

