

# Parent/carer

## Here is our **Science** lesson!

Here is a lesson linked to our learning all about forces and magnets!

You won't need to print these pages to complete your work - you can use your homework book or a piece of paper you have at home.

If you don't have a magnet at home, use what you can remember from your lessons to predict if the object is magnetic or non-magnetic.

There are some website addresses that will give your children some clips to remind them of their learning - if you struggle to get to the website, type the clip code (at the end of the web address) in to a search engine and it should bring you a link that works!

After you have sorted your objects, there are also some challenge questions for you to answer! Don't worry - the answers are on the final slide!

Happy investigating! 😊

Calling all Year 3 trainee  
Jedi! Today, we shall be  
investigating

# MAGNETIC FORCES

**You will need (if possible):**

Paper, pencil & ruler  
A magnet of any sort



# Task

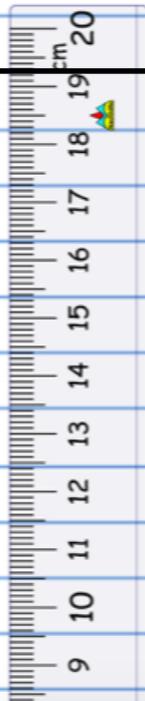
Trainee Jedi, can you use a magnet to test items around your home to discover if they are magnetic ? Record your results in a table.

(Don't forget to hunt outside too)

Science: Magnets

Magnetic objects

Non-magnetic objects



Yoda' better use a ruler!

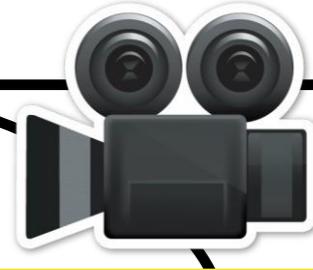
If something is magnetic, you will observe the magnet **pull** towards the item and mysteriously 'stick' to the item.



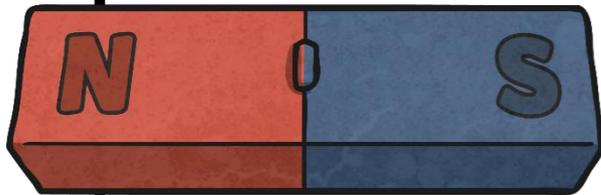
## But Yoda... What is a magnet? Is it magic ?



A magnet is a material or object that produces a magnetic field. This magnetic field is invisible but is responsible for the most notable property of a magnet: a force that pulls on magnetic materials, such as iron, and attracts or repels other magnets.



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zk9rkqt>

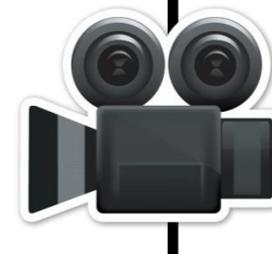


A magnet is a metal which attracts or repels other materials. A magnet is made from iron, nickel, steel or cobalt. A magnet has a north end and a south end.

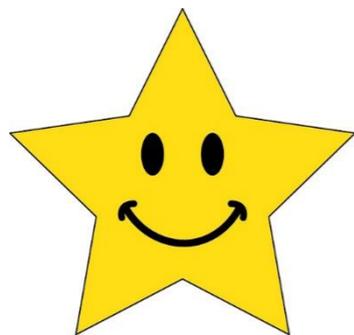
When a magnet **attracts** another material, there is a pulling force between the two objects.

When a magnet **repels** another material, there is a pushing force between the two objects.

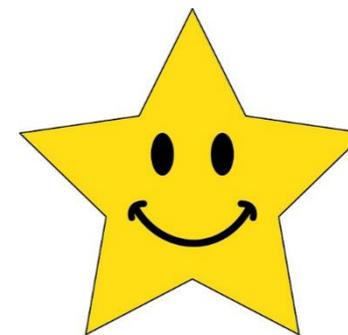
If you observe an object being attracted to a magnet, this is magnetism.



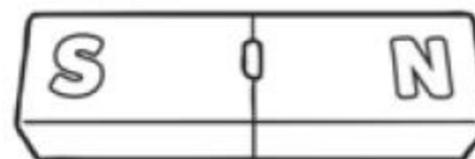
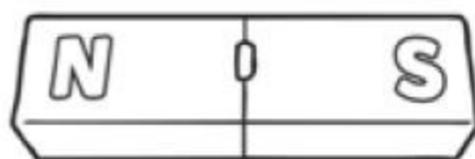
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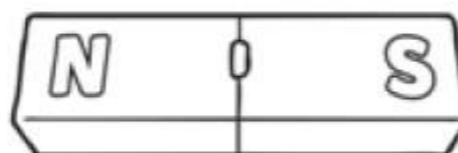
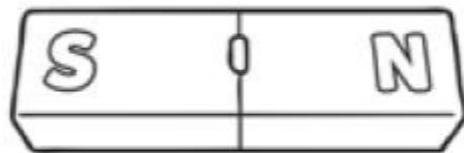
# Challenge



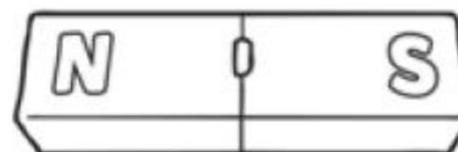
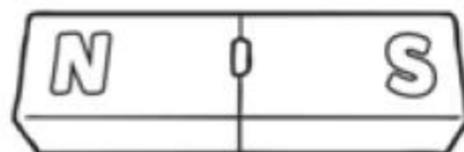
1. How many poles does a magnet have? What do we call the poles?
2. Explain what happens when the same poles are placed together.
3. Explain what happens when the opposite poles are placed together.
4. Can you find 3 examples of how magnets are used in everyday life?
5. Would the magnets below attract or repel?

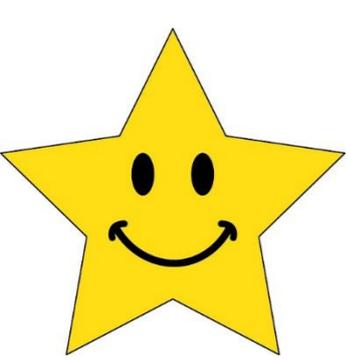


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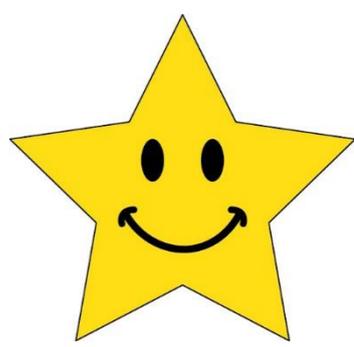


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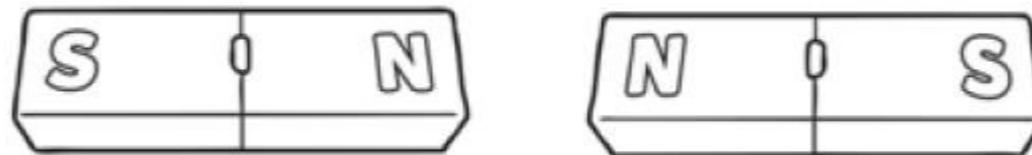
# Challenge answers



1. Magnets have 2 poles, one north and one south.
2. When two poles that are the same are placed together, they repel and push away from each other.
3. When two different poles are placed together they attract and pull towards each other.
4. Some examples: on fridge doors, scrap yards, MRI scanners...a never ending list
5. Repel



Repel



Attract





Well done!

You're doing great  
and your teachers  
are very proud of  
you!