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| Subject: Science Year: Year 3 Forces and magnetsNC/PoS: * compare how things move on different surfaces
* notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance
* observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others
* compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials
* describe magnets as having two poles
* predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.
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| Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)The shapes of some solid objects can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. |
| End Goals (what pupils MUST know and remember)To know a force is a push or a pull. To know a force can make things slow down or speed up.To know when an object moves on a surface, the texture of the surface and the object affect how it moves. To know moving objects slow down quickly on rough surfaces.To know moving objects don’t slow down much on smooth surfaces.To know for some forces to act, there must be contact e.g. a hand opening a door, the wind pushing the treesTo know that magnets don’t need to touch objects for a force to occurTo know a magnet has a North pole (N) and a South pole (S)To know a North and South pole attract and like poles repelTo know only some materials are attracted to magnets – steel and iron |
| Key Vocabularymagnetic, non-magnetic, iron, steel (an alloy of iron), nickel, bar magnet, North pole, South pole, opposite, like poles, non-contact, magnetic force, bar, horseshoe, repel, attract, push, pull, contact force, average, compare, presenting data |
| Session 1: review prior learningShow the children a sponge, blu-tac and pose the question: how might I change the shape of these solid objects?Introduce career scientists and Galileo Galilei <https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2-the-work-of-galileo-galilei/zh69t39> Explore a range of toys/games that involve forces to move them.  |
| Session 2: Recap: How do we make solid objects change shape?LO: To record observations of pushes and pushesThink back to the different types of toys. How did we get them to move? Pushes and pulls. Contact forces occur as a result of two objects making contact with each other.Watch <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lM9t784dE18> pushes and pulls to introduce forces in everyday lifeChildren record examples of pushes and pulls.(Venn, table etc. own choice)What everyday objects do we use that use push or a pull to move? E.g. doors, brushesVocabulary: push, pull, contact force |
| Session 3: Recap: What is a force? What does a force do? Give examples of a contact force (pushes and pulls)LO: To record and present results for an object moving across different surfacesUsing cars on ramps children measure the distance travelled and record results (table, bar graph) Children pick own 4 materials. Ensure take an average of 3 readingsLO: To write a conclusion for a set of resultsGive reasons for their results e.g. the car travelled furthest on the wooden floor because it was smooth compared to the carpet. etcVocabulary: average, compare, presenting data |
| Session 4: Recap: show a spinning top. How might it move on the carpet, desk etc? Why?LO: To observe magnets and how they make things moveChildren have a variety of magnets (magnetic balls and iron filings) and explore making things move.Watch [Https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7HHs98PBgk0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7HHs98PBgk0) what is a magnet and how it works?Nb Non- contact force as can work from a distanceVocabulary: Non-contact, magnetic force, bar, horseshoe, repel, attract |
| Session 5: Recap: How do magnets make things move? (repel and attract) What type of force is it? Lo: to understand that magnets have two polesVocabulary: bar magnet, North pole, South pole, opposite, like poles |
| Session 6: Recap: poles and which ones attract and repel LO: To compare and group materials that are magnetic Children give a variety of materials to test – include discs of different metals Vocabulary: magnetic, non-magnetic, iron, steel (an alloy of iron), nickel |
| Link to career scientist:<https://pstt.org.uk/application/files/2116/2851/6350/Mechanical_Engineer_-_Rafsan_Chowdhury.pdf> <https://pstt.org.uk/application/files/7516/2851/6241/Civil_engineer_-_Jyoti_Sehdev.pdf>  |
| Scientists who have helped develop understanding in this field: Galileo Galilei |