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1. Explore contact and non-contact forces
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2. Investigate how things move on different surfaces
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3. Explore different types of magnets
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4. Explore everyday objects that are magnetic
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5. Understand that magnetic forces can act at a distance
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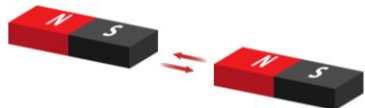
6. Explore the everyday uses of magnets

### Forces

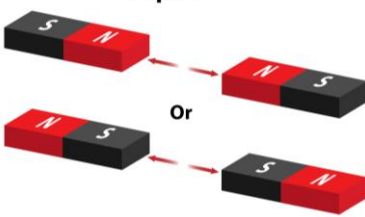
- Forces are pushes and pulls
- Forces cause things to move, or to stop moving
- Forces can be contact (friction) or non-contact (gravity, magnetism)

### Magnetic Forces

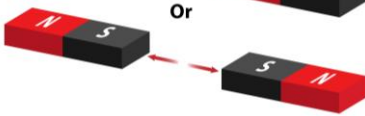
**Attraction**




**Repulsion**



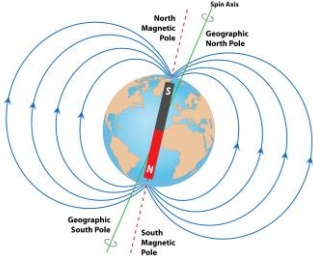
Or



### Magnetic Metals



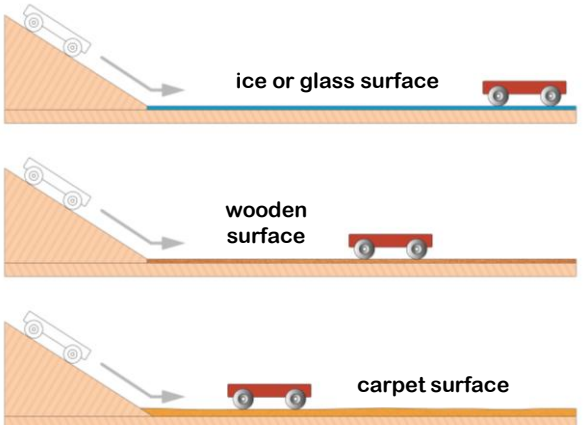
### Magnetism



- Magnets are made of metal or rock
- They have a magnetic field around them which attracts magnetic materials, pulling them towards the magnet
- All magnets have two poles: north and south
- The Earth also has a magnetic field

### Friction

- 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, meaning that objects move across them more slowly.
- The rougher the surface, the more friction it creates.





**Rocket Words**

<b>force</b>	<b>a power or strength that can cause an object to move</b>
<b>motion</b>	<b>the process of movement</b>
<b>friction</b>	<b>a force that slows down or stops objects when two surfaces rub against each other</b>
<b>magnet</b>	<b>an object that can attract or repel some metal items</b>
<b>attract</b>	<b>to pull towards</b>
<b>repel</b>	<b>to force back or push away</b>
<b>magnetic field</b>	<b>the area around a magnet where its magnetic force can be felt, even without touching it</b>
<b>magnetic poles</b>	<b>the two ends of a magnet where its magnetic force is strongest</b>