

What I should already know		Working scientifically skills	Key Vocabulary	
1	Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock	Compare how different things move and group them.	Force	A push, pull, twist or turn caused when two objects interact with each other
By the end of the unit, I will know:		Raise questions and carry out tests to find out how far things move on different surfaces.	Magnet	An object or device that attracts iron or another magnetic material .
1	Compare how things move on different surfaces.	Explore the strengths of different magnets and find a fair way to compare them.	Magnetic	Objects which are attracted to a magnet are magnetic.
2	Notice that some forces need contact between 2 objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance.	Sort materials into those that are magnetic and those that are not.	Pole	North and South poles are found at opposite ends of a magnet. It is the area of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest.
3	Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others.	Look for patterns in the way that magnets behave in relation to each other and what might affect this.	Attract	To pull towards.
4	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.	Identify how these properties make magnets useful in everyday items and suggesting creative uses for different magnets.	Repel	To push away.
5	Describe magnets as having 2 poles.		Contact	Touching
6	Predict whether 2 magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing.		Non-contact	Not touching
<p style="text-align: center;">Scientists/inventors</p> <p>William Gilbert (1544 – 1603) He was an Englishman who founded the scientific study of magnetism and also discovered the Earth’s own magnetism.</p>				