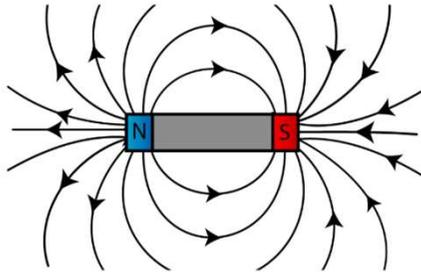
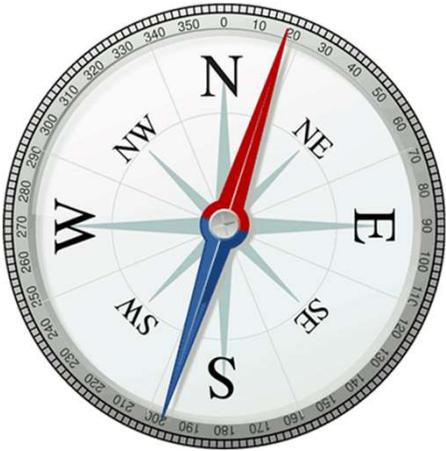
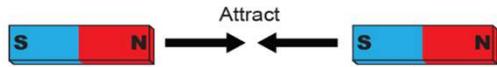


Key Knowledge - Magnetism is a natural force



Year Three and Four Science: Magnetism



Objects that are magnetic are attracted to magnets. Iron and steel objects (like paper clips, belt buckles, some coins) are magnetic metals.

A magnet has two ends called poles, one of which is called a north pole, while the other is called a south pole.

The north pole of one magnet attracts (will move towards) the south pole of a second magnet, while the north pole of one magnet repels the other magnet's north pole. So we have the common saying: like poles repel, unlike poles attract

A magnet creates an invisible area of magnetism all around it called a magnetic field

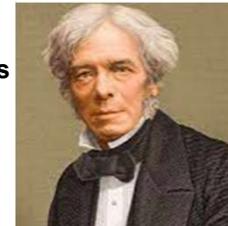
If you run a magnet a few times over an unmagnetized piece of a magnetic material (such as an iron nail), you can convert it into a magnet as well. This is called magnetization

The north pole of a magnet points roughly toward Earth's north-pole and vice-versa. That's because Earth itself contains magnetic materials and behaves like a gigantic magnet

Significant person: Michael Faraday

Michael Faraday. 1831: Discovery of Electromagnetics

This was a very important discovery. He discovered that moving a magnet inside a coil of wire causes an electrical current to flow. The stronger the magnet is, the bigger the current is.



Key vocabulary

magnets	A piece of metal that can pull other metals towards it
force	Forces are pushes and pulls. Magnetism is a natural force
attract	When magnets attract, they pull together
repel	When magnets repel, they push each other away
magnetic	Magnetic metals are attracted to magnets
non-magnetic	Some metals are not attracted to magnets
magnetic field	Magnets produce an area of force around them
metal	A hard substance such as iron, steel, gold or lead
opposite	North and south are opposite to each other
pole	Each end of a magnet is called a pole