



# Mighty Metals

## Vocabulary

Word	Definition
<b>Force</b>	A force is simply a push or a pull in a particular direction. Forces result from an object's interaction with another object.
<b>Push</b>	When a force moves an object away from something, that is a push.
<b>Pull</b>	When a force brings an object closer, that is a pull.
<b>Friction</b>	Friction is a force that acts between two objects that are in contact with one another. It slows or stops movement between the two surfaces that are touching.
<b>Resistance</b>	A force that opposes or slows down another force.
<b>Newtons</b>	Forces are measured in Newtons. To measure a force, you use a Newton meter.
<b>Magnet</b>	A magnet is an object that is made of materials that create a magnetic field. Magnets have at least one North pole and one South pole. A magnetic field is the region in space where a magnetic force can be detected.
<b>Attract</b>	Certain metals are attracted to magnets, meaning that they are pulled in by the magnet's magnetic field. Magnets also attract one another, opposite pole to opposite pole.
<b>Repel</b>	If two of the same pole of a magnet meet, they repel. That means they

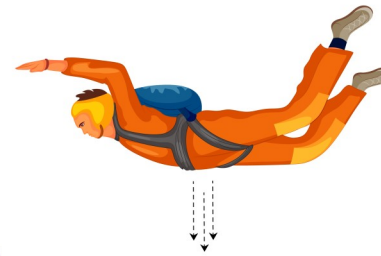
## In KS1, you had the opportunity to:

- Look at different materials and explore what they are made from.
- Find out how the shape of objects can change by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching them.

## Types of Force



Friction Force



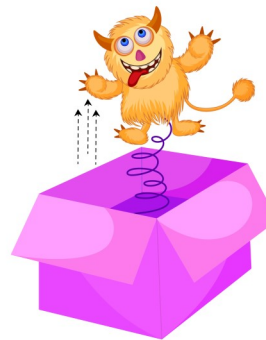
Gravity Force



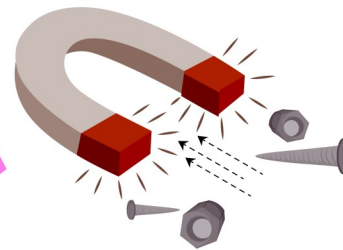
Applied Force



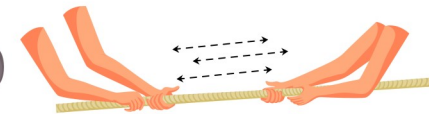
Drag Force



Spring Force



Magnetic Force



Tension Force



Buoyant Force

## Key Facts

- A force is a push or a pull on an object, which can cause it to move, change speed, direction or shape.
- Friction is the resistance of motion when one object rubs against another. It causes one object to slow down and produce heat.
- A magnet is a material or object that produces a magnetic field.
- Magnets have a North and South pole—opposites attract, matching poles repel.
- Not all materials are magnetic.