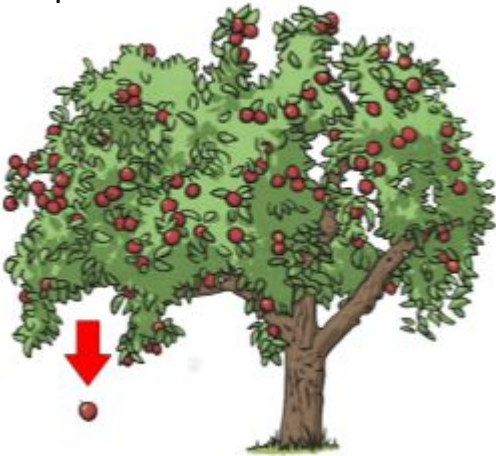
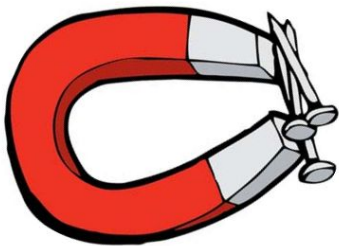




A contact pushing force made by the person.



A non-contact forces created by gravity.



A horseshoe magnet attracting nails.

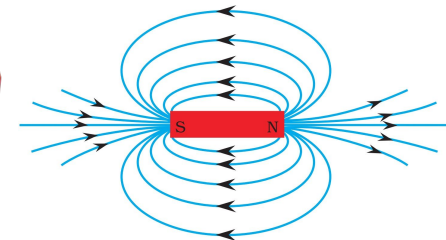
- A **force** is a push or a pull.
- **Friction** is a stopping force.
- Things move differently on different surfaces depending upon the amount of friction they exert on the object moving over them e.g table, carpet, cardboard, lino, concrete etc.
- You can not see forces but you can feel the effects of them.
- **Contact forces** are created when objects touch each other. Non-contact forces such as magnetism or gravity can happen at a distance, without touching.
- **Magnets** can **attract** (pull) and **repel** (push) each other.
- Magnets have a **north pole** and a **south pole**.
- When opposite poles meet the magnets will attract, when the same pole meets they repel.
- There are different types of magnets eg. horseshoe, bar magnet, button, ring
- The size of the magnet affects the strength.
- The metals **iron, nickel, cobalt** are the only **magnetic** materials.
- In real life you will find magnets in: fridge magnets, fridge and freezers, debit cards, computers, television, mobile phones (any electrical device).



Attracting opposite poles of a bar magnet.



Two same poles repelling.



The shape of the magnetic field of a bar magnet.

## Things to talk about at home

Can you think of different pushes and pulls that happen every day?  
Where else are magnets used?  
Apart from a magnet, what else has a north and a south pole?

