

# Y3: 'Mighty Metals' project knowledge organiser

Metal	Magnetic	Strong	Electrical conductor	Heavy	Other notes
Copper	X	√	√	√	
Aluminium	X	X	X	X	
Gold	X	X	√	√	
Iron	√	√	√	√	

A **force** is a push or a pull. They cannot be seen, but it is possible to see what **forces** do. Some **forces** can be measured in **Newtons** (N) using a **force meter**.

**Gravity** is a non- contact **force**. It pulls objects towards each other. This is the reason why objects on Earth fall to the ground when they are dropped.

**Friction** is a **force** between two surfaces moving across each other. It acts in the opposite direction to movement and always slows down a moving object. It keeps your shoes from slipping and stops car tyres from skidding.

**Air resistance** is a type of **friction** between the air and another material. It acts in the opposite direction to **gravity**, pushing a falling object upwards and slowing down its fall.

A **magnet** is a material or object that produces an invisible **magnetic field**. A magnet causes the force of **magnetism** that pulls on **magnetic** materials and **attracts** or **repels** other **magnets**.

**Levers** are simple machines that are helpful in everyday life. They can help us lift heavy **loads** with less **effort**.

9000 BC | 6500 BC | 4500 BC | 4000 BC | 3500 BC | 3000 BC | 1200 BC | 600 BC | 500 BC | 1825

