

Key Vocabulary	
<b>forces</b>	Pushes or pulls.
<b>friction</b>	A <b>force</b> that acts between two <b>surfaces</b> or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other.
<b>surface</b>	The top layer of something.

### Key Knowledge

Different **surfaces** create different amounts of **friction**. The amount of **friction** created by an object moving over a **surface** depends on the roughness of the **surface** and the object, and the **force** between them.

The driving **force** pushes the bicycle, making it move.

**Friction** pushes on the bicycle, slowing it down.



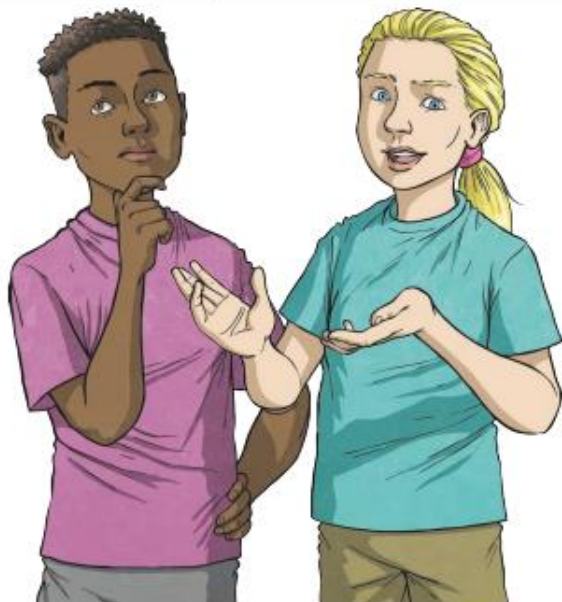
### Pushes



### Pulls



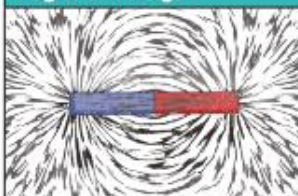
**Forces** will change the motion of an object. They will either make it start to move, speed up, slow it down or even make it stop.



To look at all the planning resources linked to the Forces and Magnets unit, [click here](#).

Key Vocabulary	
<b>magnet</b>	An object which produces a <b>magnetic force</b> that pulls certain objects towards it.
<b>magnetic</b>	Objects which are <b>attracted</b> to a <b>magnet</b> are <b>magnetic</b> . Objects containing iron, nickel or cobalt metals are <b>magnetic</b> .
<b>magnetic field</b>	The area around a <b>magnet</b> where there is a <b>magnetic force</b> which will pull <b>magnetic</b> objects towards the <b>magnet</b> .
<b>poles</b>	North and south <b>poles</b> are found at different ends of a <b>magnet</b> .
<b>repel</b>	<b>Repulsion</b> is a <b>force</b> that pushes objects away. For example, when a north <b>pole</b> is placed near the north <b>pole</b> of another <b>magnet</b> , the two <b>poles</b> <b>repel</b> (push away from each other).
<b>attract</b>	<b>Attraction</b> is a <b>force</b> that pulls objects together. For example, when a north <b>pole</b> is placed near the south <b>pole</b> of another <b>magnet</b> , the two <b>poles</b> <b>attract</b> (pull together).

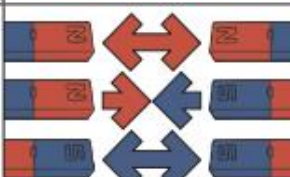
### Key Knowledge



Like **poles** **repel**.  
Opposite **poles** **attract**.



A **magnetic field** is invisible. You can see the **magnetic field** here though. This is what happens when iron filings are placed on top of a piece of paper with a **magnet** underneath.



The needle in a compass is a **magnet**. A compass always points north-south on Earth.

### Magnetic ✓













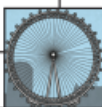
These objects contain iron, nickel or cobalt. Not all metals are **magnetic**.

### Non-magnetic ✗



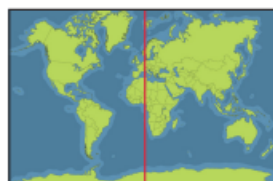
These objects do not contain iron, nickel or cobalt.

Key Vocabulary		The UK					
county	A small area of the <b>UK</b> containing lots of towns and villages.	Country	Flag	Capital City	Key Landmark	Key Rivers	High Ground
prime meridian	An imaginary line which divides the Earth into the eastern and western hemispheres.	England		London	Stonehenge	Thames	Pennines
immigration	People moving to another country to live there permanently.	Scotland		Edinburgh	Ben Nevis	Tay	Grampian Mountains
UK	The United Kingdom of <b>Great Britain</b> and Northern Ireland.	Wales		Cardiff	Snowdon	Severn (also flows through England)	Cambrian Mountains
Great Britain	England, Scotland and Wales.	Northern Ireland		Belfast	Giant's Causeway	Bann	Sperrin Mountains
landmark	A feature of the landscape or area that is easily recognised.			<b>County</b> Local Governments control the local areas of <b>counties</b> and their services. These services include: Education, Transport, Policing, Public Safety, Social Care  <b>Counties</b> include: Cornwall, Swansea, Londonderry, Aberdeenshire			
millennium	A time period of 1000 years. The New <b>Millennium</b> started 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2000.						

Timeline of London				
Date AD (around)	Event			Population (approx.)
43	Romans invaded Britain and built a settlement called Londinium on the banks of the river Thames.			unknown
1066	After the Norman Invasion, many forts were built including the Tower of London.			
1209	London Bridge was built to replace smaller, wooden bridges on the Thames.			80 000
1665	Over 60 000 people died due to the Great Plague.			
1666	The Great Fire of London destroyed 60% of the City.			
1762	Buckingham House was built, now known as Buckingham Palace.			1 million
1805-1886	Landmarks such as Trafalgar Square, Big Ben, Royal Albert Hall and Tower Bridge were built.			6.7 million
1939-1945	Many houses and buildings were destroyed during the Second World War.			
2000	Millennium Dome and Millennium Wheel (London Eye) were built to celebrate the new millennium.			
2012	Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park built for the Olympic Games.			8 million

### Why Might People Come and Move to the UK?

Many people decide to move to and live permanently in the **UK**. These **immigrants** can come from all over the world including Italy, India, China and Australia. They might decide to live in the **UK** to be nearer to family, for work or for a different lifestyle.



### Prime Meridian

This imaginary line runs through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich. It is also used as the basis for the world's time zones.