



Key Vocabulary	
magnet	An object which produces a <b>magnetic force</b> that pulls certain objects towards it.
magnetic	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> .
magnetic field	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> .
poles	North and south <b>poles</b> are found at different ends of a <b>magnet</b> .
repel	Repulsion 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).
attract	<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).
forces	Pushes or pulls.
friction	A <b>force</b> that acts between two <b>surfaces</b> or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other ( <b>in contact</b> )
surface	The top layer of something.
twist	A <b>twist</b> force is a combination of a push and a pull force

**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.

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.

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.

**What is a Magnet?**  
A magnet is a special object which produces an area of magnetic force around itself called a **magnetic field**.

If a metal object enters this magnetic field, they will be attracted towards the magnet and end up sticking to it. (Non-metallic objects such as wood, plastic or fabric would not be attracted to it.)

Here is a range of different magnets:

Bar

Button

Horseshoe

Cylindrical

Ring

Arc / Crescent

Magnetic materials such as iron and steel (steel contains iron)



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



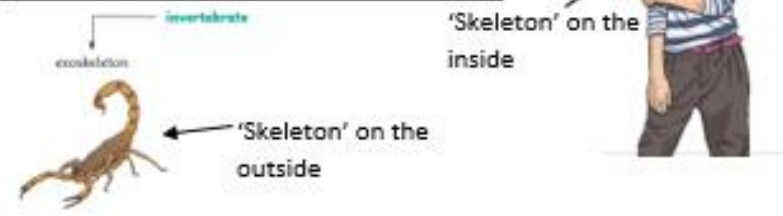
These objects do not contain iron, nickel or cobalt.

Key Vocabulary	
healthy	in a good physical and mental condition
nutrients	substances that animals need to stay alive and healthy
energy	strength to be able to move and grow
saturated fats	types of fats, considered to be less healthy, that should only be eaten in small amounts
unsaturated fats	fats that give you energy, vitamins and minerals
vertebrate	animals with backbones
invertebrate	animals without backbones
muscles	soft tissues in the body that contract and relax to cause movement
tendons	ords that join muscles to bones
joints	areas where two or more bones are fitted together

- Living things need food to grow and to be strong and **healthy**.
- Plants can make their own food, but animals cannot.
- To stay **healthy**, humans need to exercise, eat a **healthy** diet and be hygienic.
- Animals, including humans, need food, water and air to stay alive and **survive**.

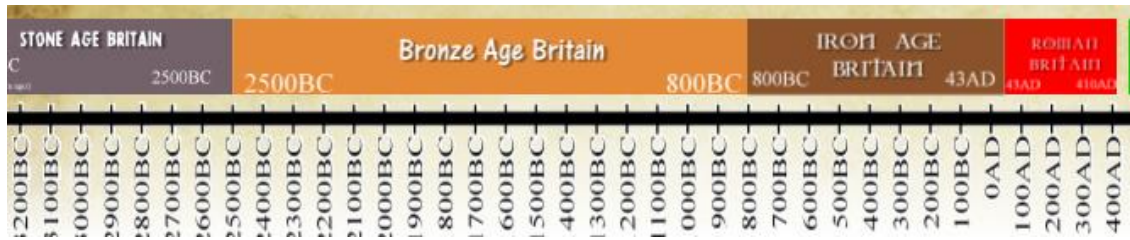
Skeletons do three important jobs:

- protect organs inside the body
- allow movement
- support the body and stop it from falling on the floor.



Nutrient	Found in... (examples)	What it does/they do
carbohydrates		provide <b>energy</b>
protein		helps growth and repair
fibre		helps you to digest the food that you have eaten
fats		provide <b>energy</b>
vitamins		keep you <b>healthy</b>
minerals		keep you <b>healthy</b>
water		moves <b>nutrients</b> around your body and helps to get rid of waste





### Key Vocabulary

<b>AD</b>	Used to show dates after the birth of Jesus.
<b>BC</b>	Used to show dates before the birth of Jesus. The bigger than number BC, the longer ago in history it was.
<b>Hunter-gatherer</b>	A member of a nomadic group who hunt or harvest food that grows in the wild.
<b>Nomadic people</b>	A group of people that move from place to place in search of food and shelter.
<b>Settlement</b>	A place where people establish a community.
<b>Tribe</b>	A group of families or communities that share a common culture and language, usually with one leader.
<b>Hillfort</b>	A fort built on a hill with outer walls or ditches for defensive purposes.
<b>Agriculture / farming</b>	The process of cultivating land to grow crops and rearing animals for food.
<b>Roundhouse</b>	A circular house with a conical thatched roof built from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age.

### Stone Age:

The Stone Age was a time in history when early humans used tools and weapons made out of stone. It lasted from when the first stone tools were made by our ancestors, about 3.4 million years ago, until the introduction of metal tools a few thousand years ago.



Stone Age people were brilliant hunter-gatherers who used bones for tools and weapons, and animals skins for clothes/blankets. They lived in caves and their diet consisted of meat, fruits and berries. Towards the end of the Stone Age, farming was introduced. People began to settle in one place instead of following animals/food as they did previously.

### Bronze Age:

The Bronze Age began when people arrived from Europe and brought with them a new way to make tools. Copper and tin were mined for, and mixed to create bronze. More land could be farmed and more crops could be grown leading to an increase in population.

Clothes also began to change with the invention of woollen cloth by weaving.

People began to live in circular homes built on stilts. Farmers grew crops and vegetables, and began to keep animals such as cows.



### Iron Age:

The Iron Age began when Iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools. Iron is harder and stronger than bronze and is easier to shape into tools/weapons.

People lived in round houses with thatched roofs. Tribes often lived in hill forts for protection, surrounded by walls and ditches. Farming continued to thrive and there's evidence that trade also began. The Iron Age ended with the arrival of the Romans, and the start of Roman Britain.

