



Brookfield Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Year 3: Science - Forces

Science is the study of the natural world and how it works.

Key Facts:

Forces are pushes or pulls that can cause objects to move, stop, or change direction. Some forces require contact, such as friction, which slows motion, while others, like magnetism, can act at a distance. Friction is affected by the surface texture, and magnetic forces depend on the interaction between magnetic poles. Magnets have a magnetic field that attracts certain materials like iron and steel. By understanding forces and magnets, we can explore how objects move, interact, and are used in everyday life, from household tools to advanced technology.

Where to look:



The internet.
Books in the library.
Museums.

Things to find out about:

which materials are magnetic?



General Scientific Words/Phrases:

Hypothesis, Observation, Data, Experiment, Variable, Control, Inference, Results, Analysis, Conclusion

Key Vocabulary to use in this topic:

Word:

Definition:

Force

A push or pull that can make an object move, stop, or change direction.

Friction

A force that opposes motion between two surfaces in contact.

Magnetic field

The invisible area around a magnet where magnetic forces are felt.

Poles

The ends of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest (north and south poles).

Repel

To push away, as like poles of two magnets do.

--	--	--	--





Brookfield Primary School Knowledge Organiser

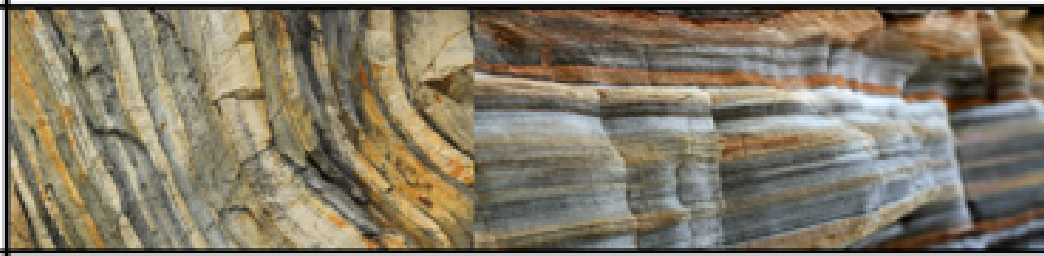
Year 3: Science - Rocks

Science is the study of the natural world

Key Facts:

Igneous Rock	Metamorphic Rock
	
Far underground the temperature is so hot, rock melts into a liquid (molten rock). When the liquid is underground, it is called magma and it can cool to form igneous rock.	Metamorphic rocks are formed under the surface of the earth from the change (metamorphosis) that occurs under the intense heat and pressure (squeezing).

Sedimentary Rock



Where to look:



The internet.

Books in the library.

Museums.

Things to find out about:

How are fossils formed?



General Scientific Skills

Hypothesis, Observation, Data, Inference, Results

Key Vocabulary

Word:

earthquake

A sudden shock when rocks d

marble

A type of hard polished. It's beautiful floor

extrusive

A type of rock (lava) comes the Earth's s