

1. Forces														
Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A push or a pull on an object. It causes the object to: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Move things</td> <td>Slow/stop/change direction</td> <td>Change shape</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kick</td> <td>Catch</td> <td>Press</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roll</td> <td>Bounce</td> <td>Stretch</td> </tr> </table>		Move things	Slow/stop/change direction	Change shape	Kick	Catch	Press	Roll	Bounce	Stretch			
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Friction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A force between two surfaces that are sliding across each other. A rough (uneven) surface creates more friction so the object moves slower. A smooth (even) surface creates less friction so the object moves quicker. 													
Gravity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pulling force exerted by the Earth on objects, causing them to move towards the ground. 													
2. Sir Isaac Newton's Three Laws of Motion														
First	An object will stay in the state it is in (rest or motion) unless a force acts on it.													
Second	Acceleration (ability to get faster) depends on the magnitude (how much/big) of the force applied and the mass of the object.													
Third law	"For every action, there is an equal and opposite re-action."													
3. Magnetic Force														
Magnetic force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magnets are objects that pull or push things with an invisible force called magnetism. Magnets attract (cause something to come near) some objects and repel (force something away) some objects. Some magnets are stronger than others. Stronger magnets create a bigger push and pull force than weaker magnets <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Magnetic</td> <td colspan="2">Non-magnetic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iron</td> <td>Brass</td> <td>Aluminium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Steel</td> <td>Tin</td> <td>Gold</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nickel</td> <td>Copper</td> <td>Silver</td> </tr> </table>		Magnetic	Non-magnetic		Iron	Brass	Aluminium	Steel	Tin	Gold	Nickel	Copper	Silver
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4. Magnetic Poles		
Poles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ends of a magnet are called its poles. One end is called the north pole and the other end is called the south pole. A north pole and a south pole attract. Two north poles together or two south poles together repel. 	
Laws of Attraction		
Magnetic force flows from the North pole of the magnet to the South pole. This creates a magnetic field (the space around a magnet in which a magnetic force is active).	The Earth behaves as if it contains a giant magnet . It produces a magnetic field in which the field lines are most concentrated at the poles.	The north pole of the compass needle points towards the Earth's north pole. This lets you navigate (plan and direct a route) outdoors using a map.
5. Key Figure		
Galileo Galilei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born 15th February 1564 in Pisa, Italy Died January 8th 1642 under house arrest because the Church thought his ideas went against their teachings. Proved the Earth and the planets revolved around the Sun Proved that heavy and light objects fall at the same speed 	

