



| By the end of ... | FORCES, MAGNETS AND MOTION Progression in Key Concepts ... | PoS suggested year |
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| Key Stage 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Experience how pushing, pulling and twisting can make objects change shape</i> • <i>Recognise that pushes and pulls can make objects move</i> • <i>Recognise that pushes and pulls can make objects speed up, slow down, change direction or stop</i> • <i>Notice that objects fall downwards</i> • <i>Recognise that pushes and pulls are forces.</i> | Year 1 or 2 |
| Key Stage 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare how things move on different surfaces • Notice that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance • Observe how magnets attract or repel each other and attract some materials and not others • Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials • Describe magnets as having two poles • Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. | Year 3 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object • Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces • Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. | Year 5 |
| Key Stage 3 | <p>Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Describe</i> forces as pushes or pulls, arising from the interaction between two objects • <i>Use</i> force arrows in diagrams, adding forces in one dimension, <i>identifying</i> balanced and unbalanced forces • <i>Recognise a</i> moment as the turning effect of a force • <i>Recognise</i> forces: associated with deforming objects; stretching and squashing – springs; with rubbing and friction between surfaces, with pushing things out of the way; resistance to motion of air and water • <i>Recognise that</i> forces are measured in Newtons • <i>Investigate changes to</i> measurements of stretch or compression as force is changed • <i>Explain the</i> force-extension linear relation; <i>with</i> Hooke's Law as a special case • <i>Recognise</i> work done and energy changes on deformation | Year 7, 8 or 9 |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Identify</i> non-contact forces: gravity forces acting at a distance on Earth and in space, forces between magnets and forces due to static electricity. <p>Balanced forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recognise</i> opposing forces and equilibrium: weight held by stretched spring or supported on a compressed surface. | |
| | <p>Forces and motion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recognise that</i> forces <i>are</i> needed to cause objects to stop or start moving, or to change their speed or direction of motion (qualitative only) • <i>Recognise that</i> change <i>of motion depends</i> on direction of force and its size. <p>Describing motion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recall the meaning of</i> speed and <i>recognise</i> the quantitative relationship between average speed, distance and time (speed = distance ÷ time) • <i>Represent</i> a journey on a distance-time graph • <i>Describe</i> relative motion: trains and cars passing one another. | |
| | <p>Magnetism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Describe</i> magnetic poles, attraction and repulsion • <i>Investigate</i> magnetic fields by plotting with compass, representation by field lines • <i>Recognise the</i> Earth's magnetism, <i>explain how</i> the compass <i>works</i> and <i>its use in</i> navigation • <i>Investigate</i> the magnetic effect of a current, electromagnets, D.C. motors (principles only). | |
| | <p>Pressure in fluids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Recognise that</i> atmospheric pressure decreases with increase of height as weight of air above decreases with height • <i>Describe changes to</i> pressure in liquids, increasing with depth; <i>Explain</i> upthrust effects, floating and sinking • <i>Describe</i> pressure measured by ratio of force over area – acting normal to any surface. | |