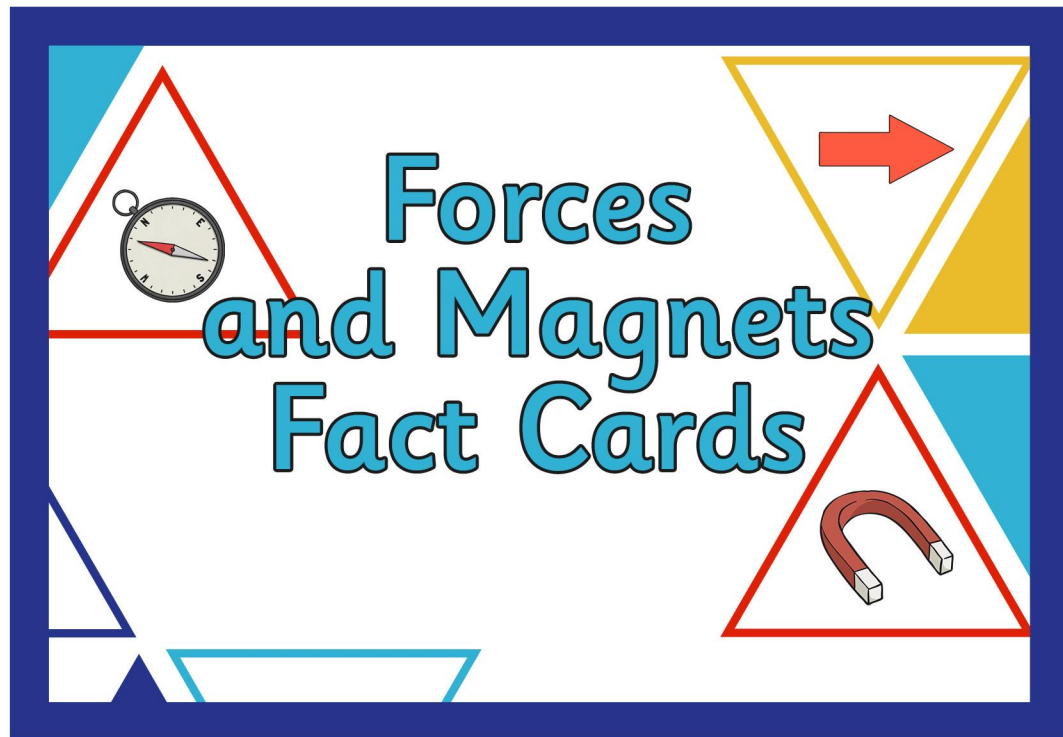


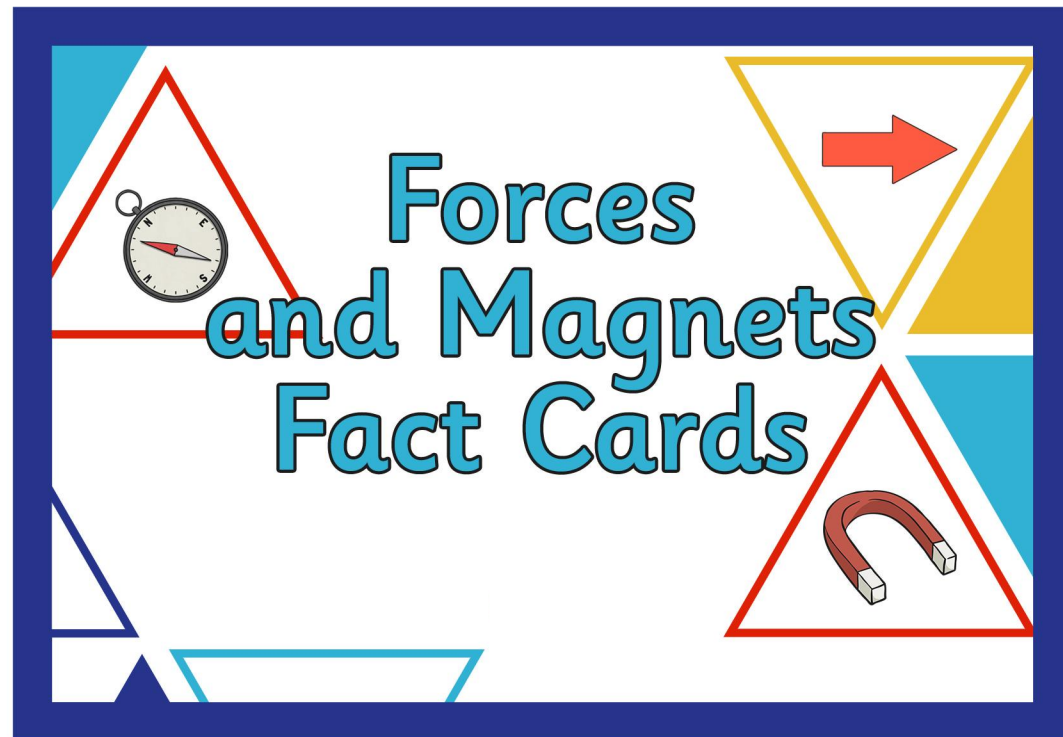
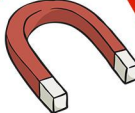
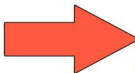
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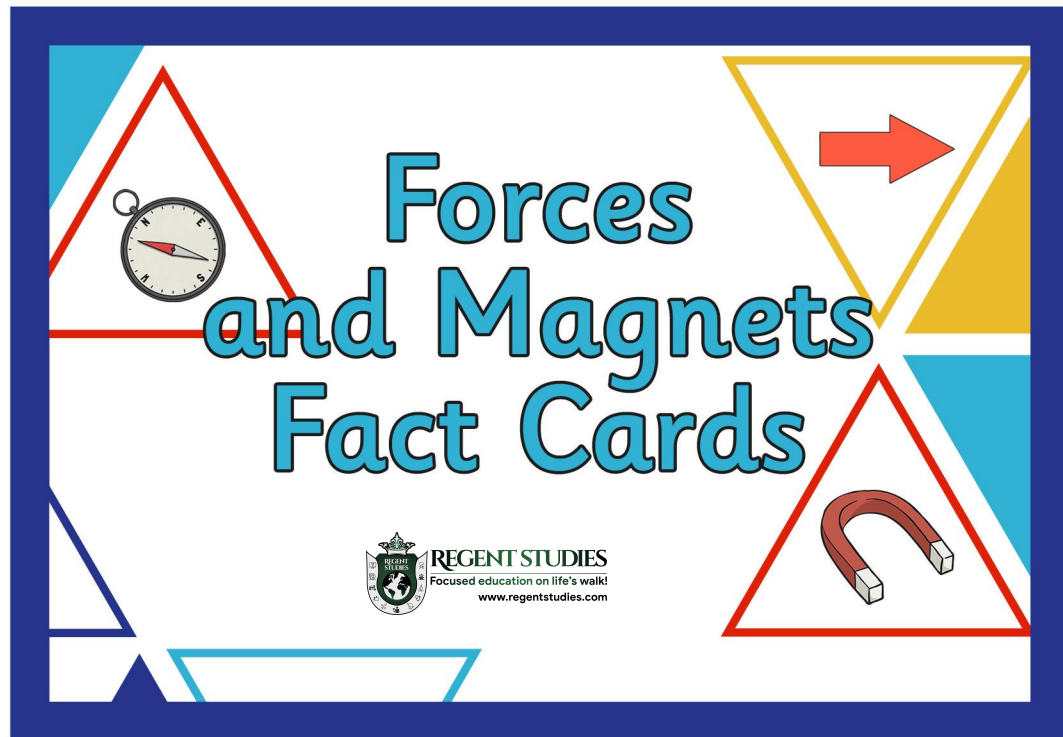

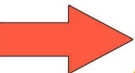
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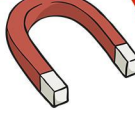
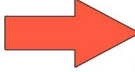
Forces
and Magnets
Fact Cards



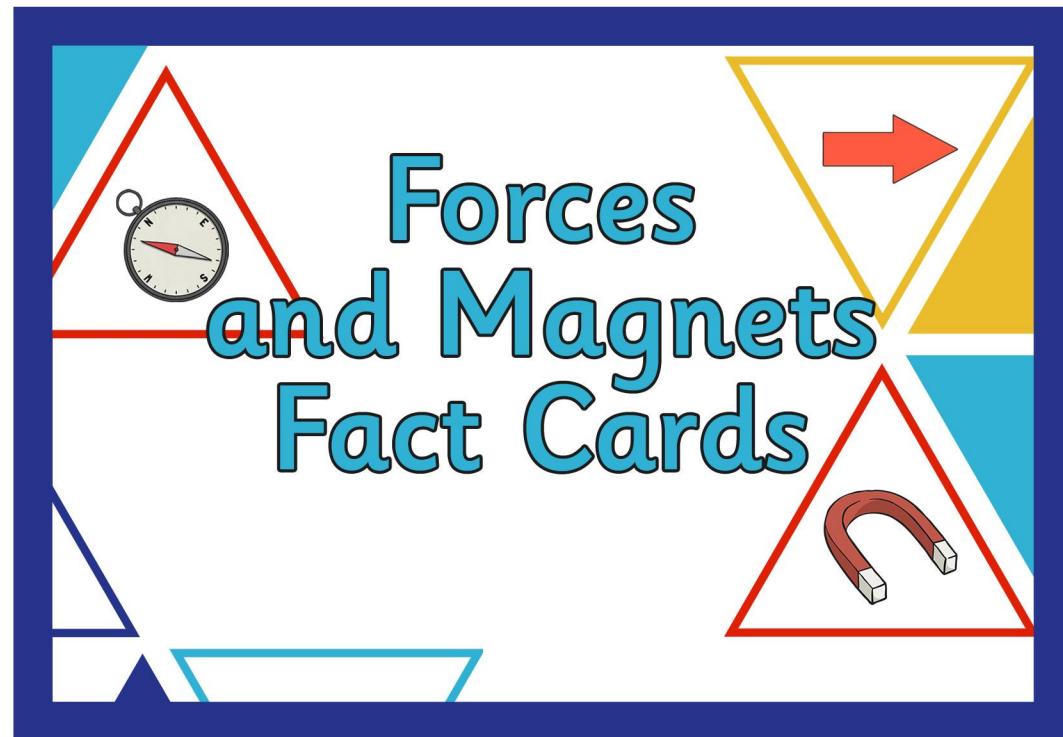
Forces
and Magnets
Fact Cards




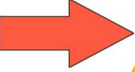
Forces
and Magnets
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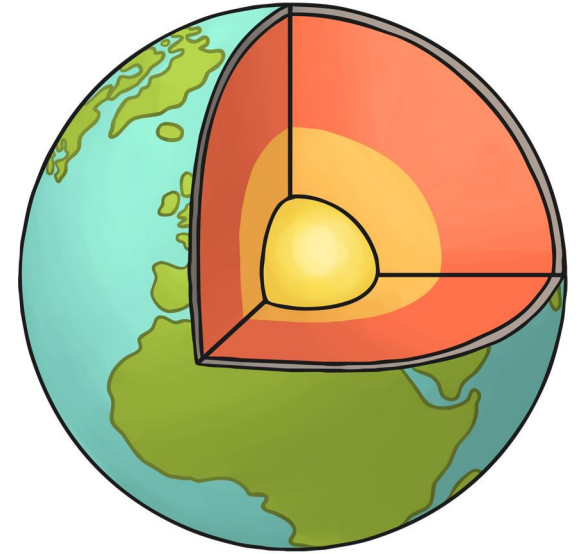
Forces
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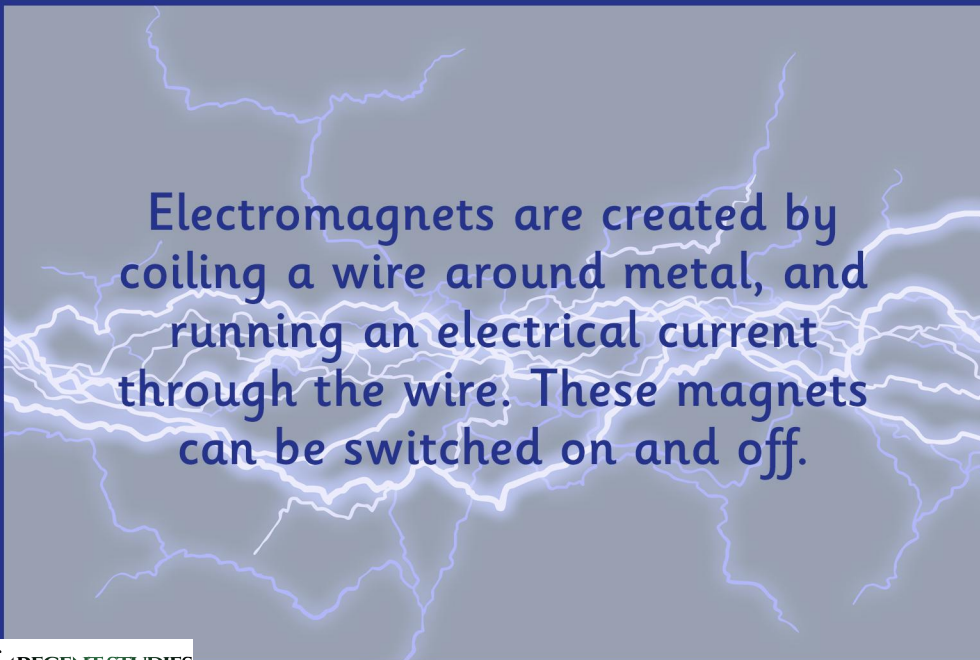
Forces are measured in **newtons (N)**, named after the English scientist **Isaac Newton**.



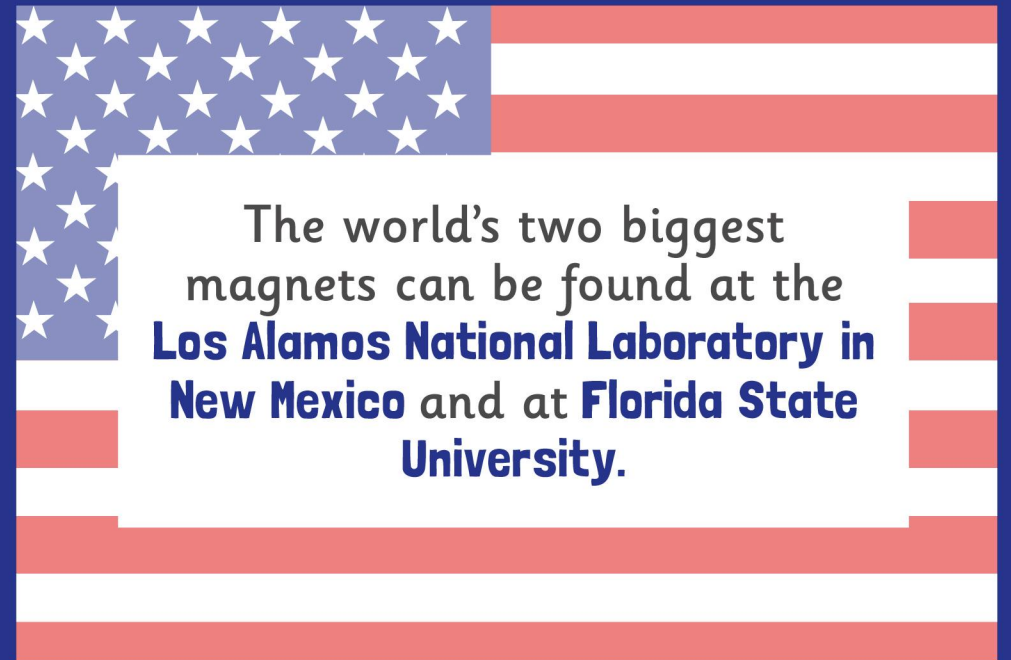
The Earth's core is believed to be a mixture of iron and nickel, giving the Earth its own magnetic field.



Electromagnets are created by coiling a wire around metal, and running an electrical current through the wire. These magnets can be switched on and off.



The world's two biggest magnets can be found at the **Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico** and at **Florida State University**.



Some animals have a mineral called **magnetite** in their bodies!
Homing pigeons have it in their **beaks**, and this is believed to play a part in helping them find their way back home.



MRI scanners are machines containing large magnets. Doctors use them to see inside people's bodies.

Scientists measure magnetic fields with an instrument called a

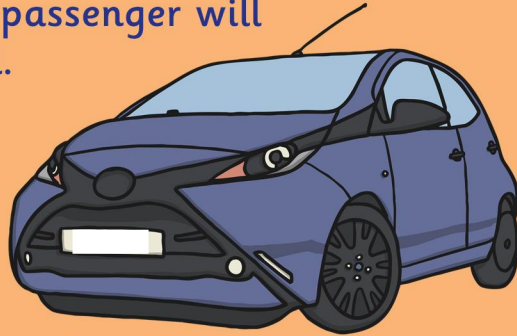
MAGNETOMETER.

The objects with the strongest magnetic fields in the universe are **neutron stars**, a type of star that has collapsed.

A moving object will keep moving in a straight line unless a force pushes or pulls it.

This is the reason seatbelts are important in vehicles. If the driver slams on their breaks, the car will stop but the passenger will keep moving forward.

The force of the seatbelt stops the passenger hitting something in front of them.



If you cut a bar magnet in half, you get two smaller magnets, each with their own north and south pole.

Gravity is the
invisible
force that pulls objects down.

The power of a magnet is measured in **tesla**. The magnet at the Los Alamos National Laboratory can reach **100 tesla**.

In comparison, the magnets in scrapyards that can lift up cars are about 2 tesla!