

Please use the following resources to learn about magnets and magnetism.

Watch this Video: Science Buddies: Magnetism and Electromagnetism (for this lesson, you can stop at 3:45)

## Answer these questions:

- How many poles does a magnet have? What are they called?
- What different things can happen when two magnetic poles get close to each other?
- What happens when you bring a compass close to a magnet? What does it show you?

Activities: Follow these directions to investigate magnets and how they affect materials in your house.

You will need:

<ul> <li>Magnets (check your fridge door or toy box). If you can find at least 2 different size magnets, you'll be able to do all the activities.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Different materials:         <ul> <li>paper clips</li> <li>toothpicks</li> <li>coins</li> <li>birthday candles</li> <li>silverware</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(more materials)         <ul> <li>rubber bands</li> <li>string</li> <li>wire</li> <li>paper</li> <li>nails</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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<u>Activity #1: Which magnet is the strongest?</u> Put all your paper clips in a pile. Bring each magnet close to the top of the pile, as if it were going to land on it. Slowly raise the magnet again. How many paper clips come along?

<u>Activity #2: Which materials are affected by magnets?</u> Bring your strongest magnet close to each of the different materials. Which ones are attracted to it? Is there a pattern? Are there things that surprise you?

<u>Activity #3: How do magnets affect each other?</u> Hold your strongest magnet. Place your other magnets on a table or the floor. Can you make the other magnets move without touching them? Which ways do they move?

## Make observations & use Claims, Evidence, and Reasoning!

- 1. Claim: Some magnets are stronger than others.
  - Evidence:
  - Reasoning:
- 2. Claim: Materials that are attracted to magnets are metallic, but not all metals are attracted to magnets.
  - Evidence:
  - Reasoning:

