

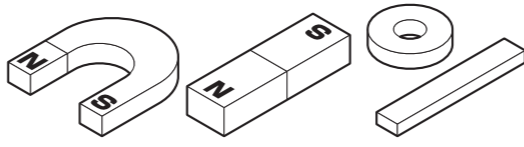
Magnet [Type SB] Worksheet

Name _____

Let's find out what can be attracted and cannot be attracted by a magnet.

Experiment 1 What is attracted to magnets?

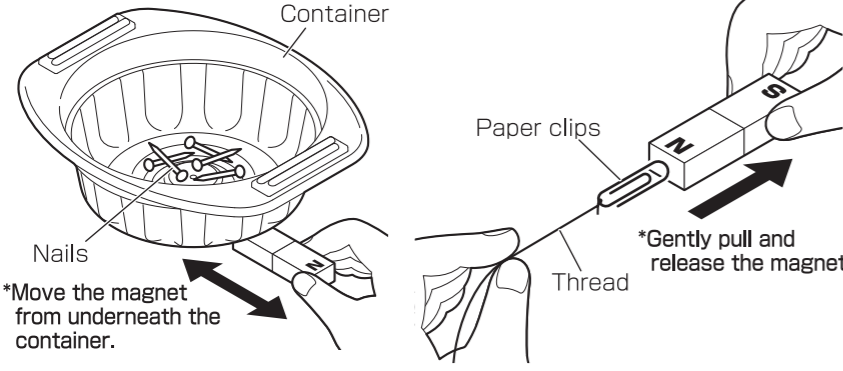
● Find out what can be attracted by magnets.
 ☆ Circle the items that are attracted to magnets and draw a cross for items that are not attracted to magnets.



Attracted by magnets	Prediction	Result	Attracted by magnets	Prediction	Result

Experiment 2 Strength of magnet

● Find out if the magnet can attract iron, even if there is non-magnetic material in-between.
 ● Find out if the magnet can attract the iron even when you move magnet away from the iron.



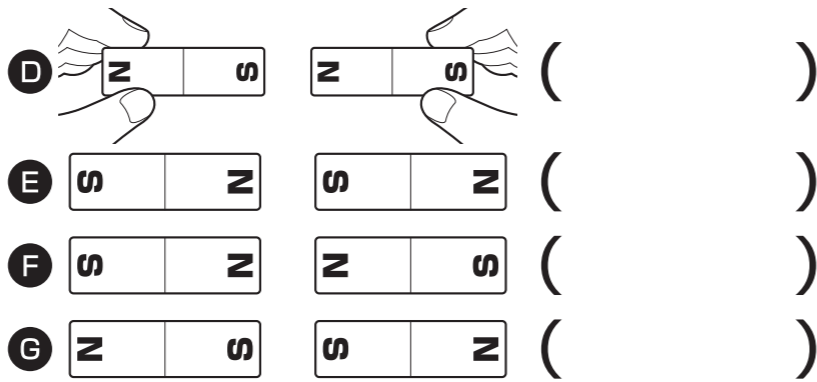
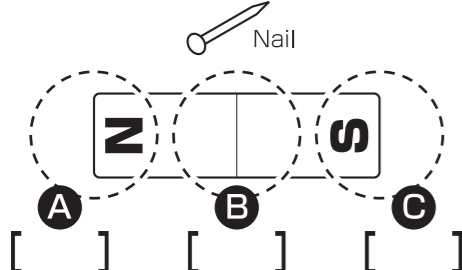
☆ What happened to the nail?

☆ What happened to the paper clip?

What are the properties of the magnet?

Experiment 3 Poles of the magnet

● Find out which point (A, B, C) of the bar magnet is the nail attracted to the most.
 ● Move the two bar magnets close to each other and check the response at points (D, E, F, G).

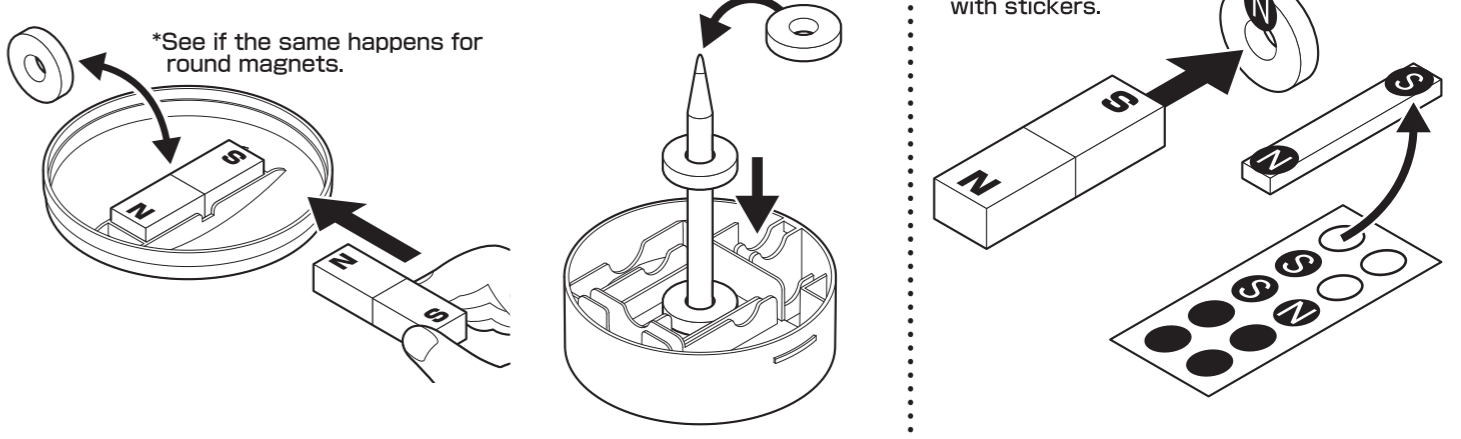


☆ Tick in the box the point where the nail is most attracted to. A B C

☆ Write down in the brackets what happened to the magnet.

Various experiments with magnetic poles

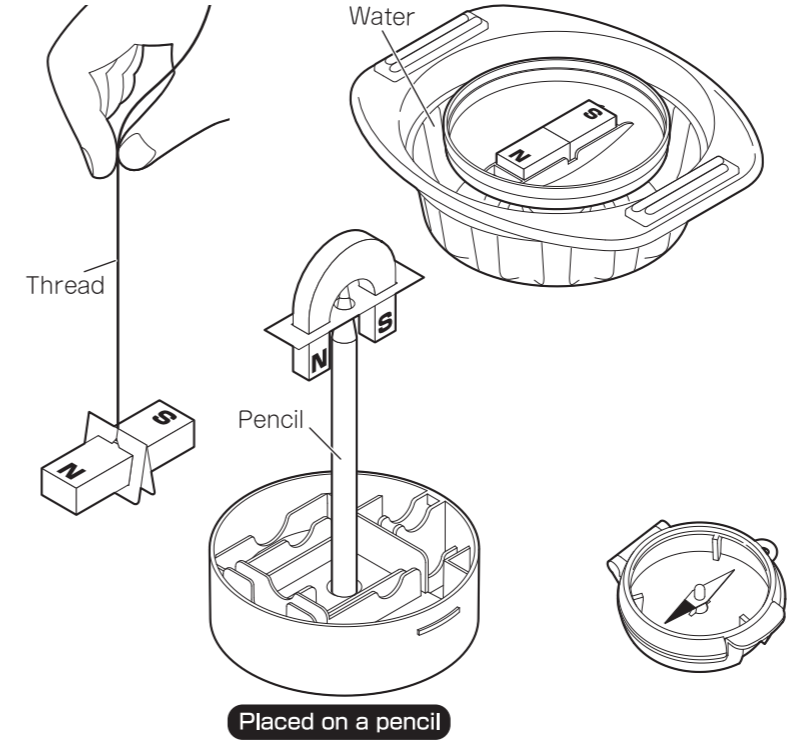
- Place a bar magnet on the lid of the case and bring another bar magnet close to it.
- Place the pencil at the bottom of the case and pass a round magnet through it.
- Put the bar magnets close to each other to find out where the poles are. Indicate the poles with stickers.



Experiment 4 Freely suspended magnet

● Find out what happens to a magnet that is allowed to move freely, as shown in the diagram.

Suspended on a thread Floating on water



☆ Make sure that no other magnets are nearby during the experiment.

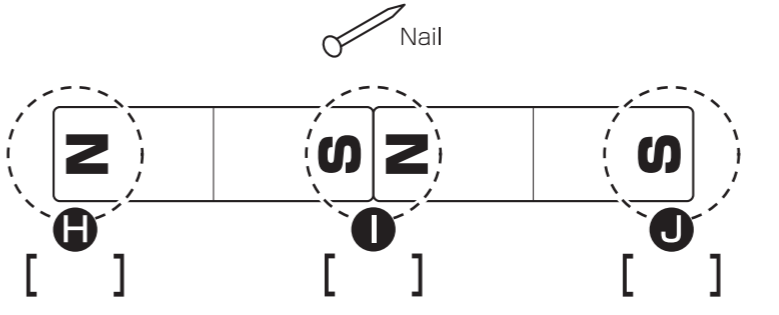
☆ What happened to the N and S poles when you use thread, pencil and water respectively?

● Compare with the compass needle to see if there are any differences in movement.

☆ Were there any difference from the compass?

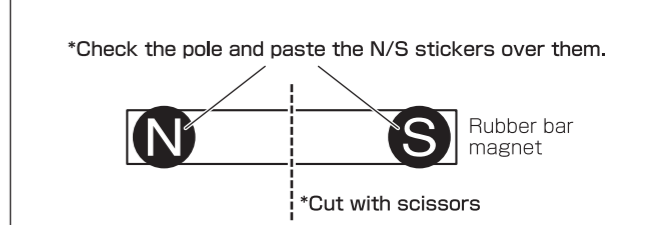
Let's Try! 2 Magnets

● Find out which point (H, I, J) of the bar magnet is the nail attracted to the most.



☆ Tick in the box the point where the nail is most attracted to.

● Find out what happens to the poles (K, L) when a rubber bar magnet is cut in half.

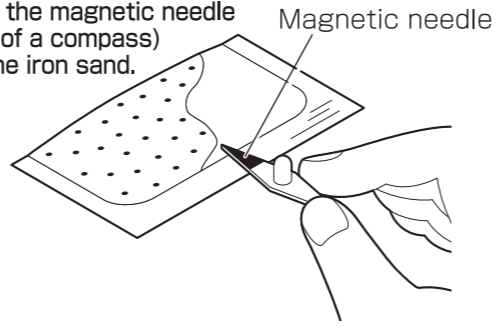


☆ Write N or S in the brackets.

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Let's Try! Is the compass also a magnet?

● Let's move the magnetic needle (the needle of a compass) closer to the iron sand.



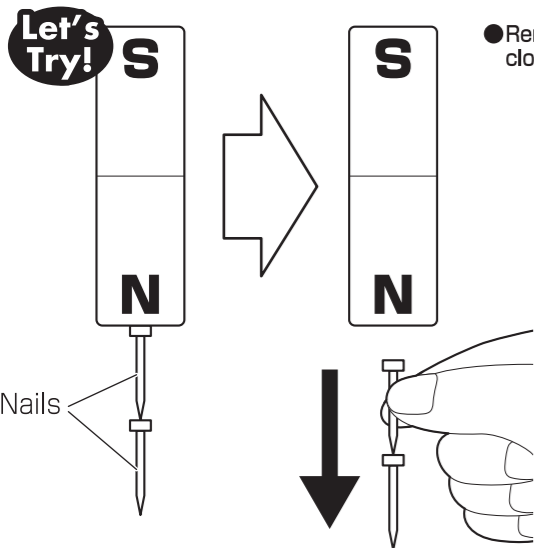
☆ Was there any difference between this and a magnet?

Can iron become a magnet?

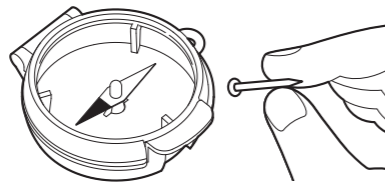
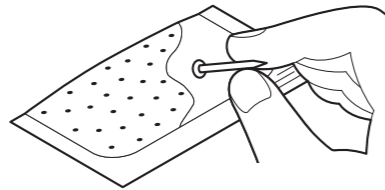
Experiment 5 Iron attached to a magnet

● Find out what happens when a nail attached to a magnet is slowly pulled apart, as shown in the diagram.

Do not remove iron sand from the bag!



● Remove the nail from the magnet and hold it close to the iron sand or compass needle.



☆ What happened to the iron sand?

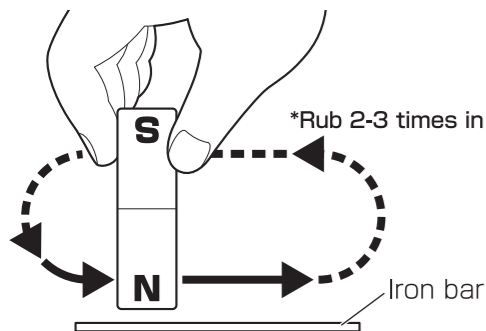
☆ What happened to the compass?

☆ What happened to the nail?

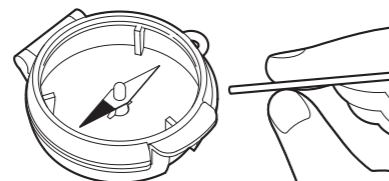
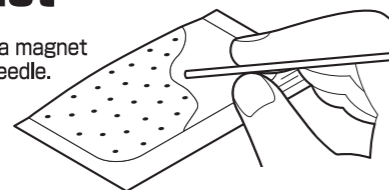
☆ Think and summarize what happens when iron is attached to a magnet.

Experiment 6 Create a magnet

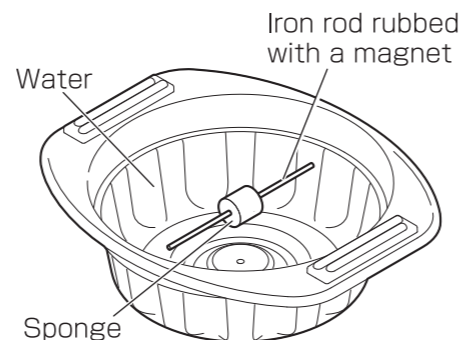
● As shown in the diagram, rub an iron bar with a magnet and bring it close to iron sand or a compass needle.



*Rub 2-3 times in the same direction.



● Put the iron rod in the sponge and have it float on the water (similar to Experiment 4).

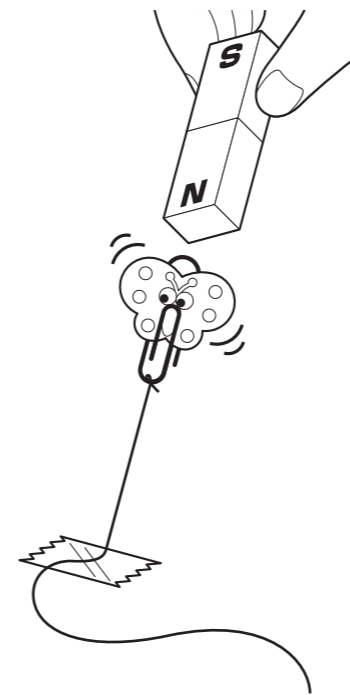


☆ What happened to the iron sand and the compass needle?

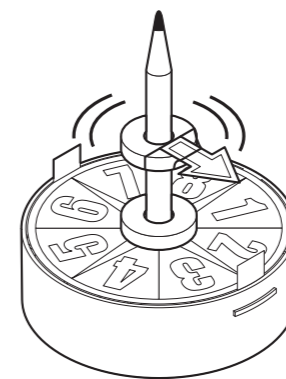
☆ What happened to the iron rod that floated in the water?

Let's try creating a toy using magnets.

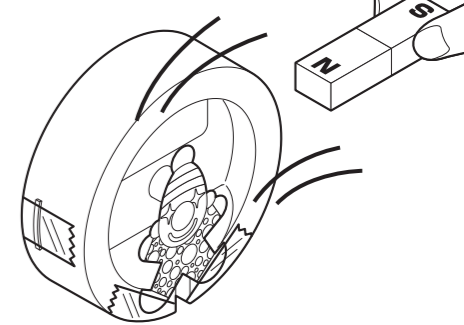
Fluttering Butterfly



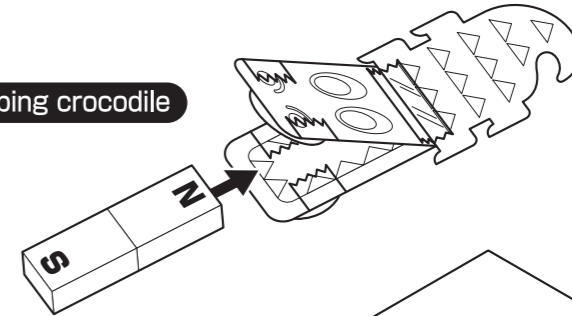
Twirling Roulette



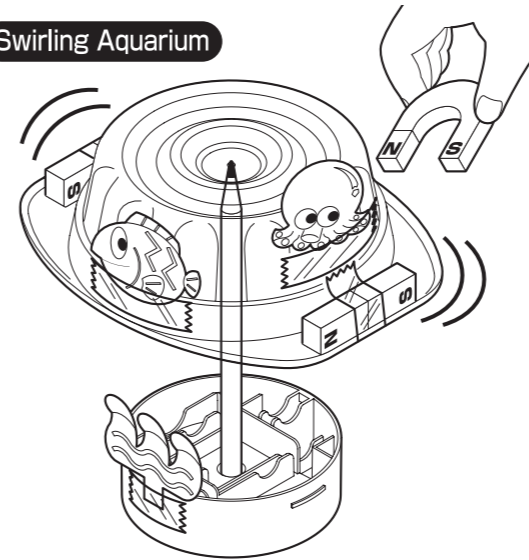
Rolling Clown



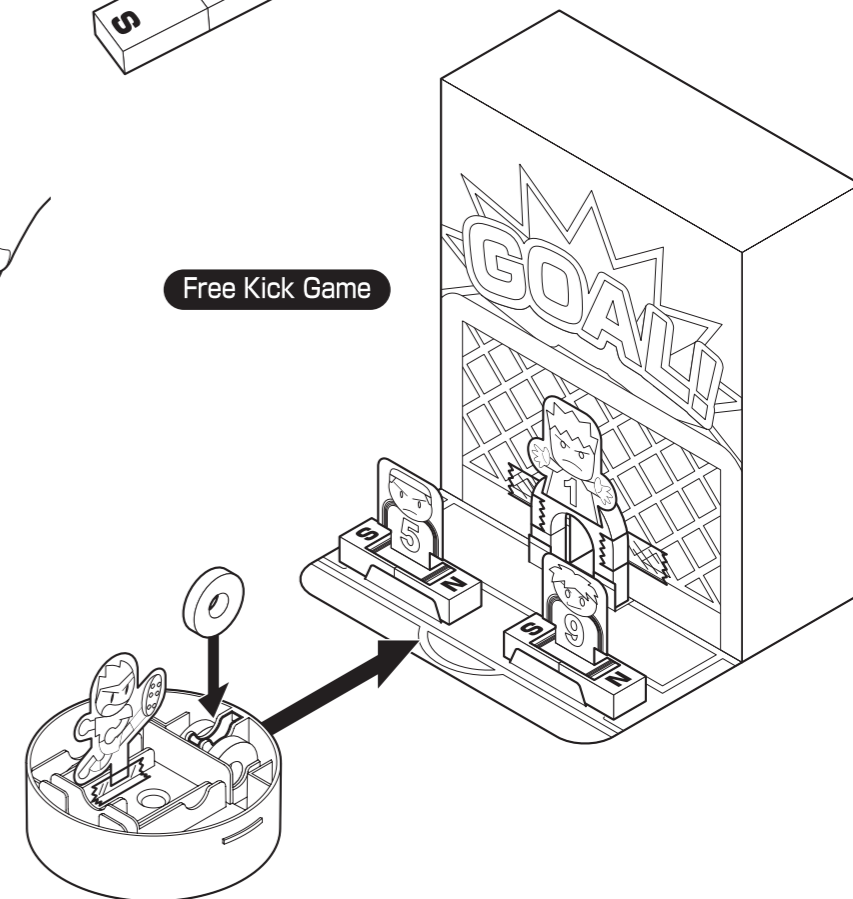
Snapping crocodile



Swirling Aquarium



Free Kick Game



☆ Make a toy and write down your experiences of playing with it.