

# Properties of Magnets

READ ALOUD PASSAGE

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Only a few metals are magnetic: iron, nickel, cobalt, and steel (which is mostly iron). Most metals, like aluminum and copper, are not. Magnetism was first discovered in nature, in a naturally magnetic rock called lodestone, before people learned to make magnets themselves.

Every magnet has two poles, North and South. Opposite poles attract and matching poles repel, no matter the magnet's shape. A magnet's force can act without touching, and can pass through materials like paper, plastic, and glass, but it fades with distance.

Magnets can be temporary, like a rubbed paperclip that loses its pull, or permanent, like a store-bought magnet that holds its pull for years. Magnets vary hugely in strength depending on what they're made of, and they do real jobs all around us, from cranes to speakers.

**Activity 1: Word Hunt**

Look back at the reading. Find four nouns and write them on the lines.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 2: Sentence Scramble**

These words are mixed up. Put them in order to make a sentence. Start with a capital letter and end with a period.

1. every / poles, / magnet / two / has / and / South / North

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2. like / not / metals, / aluminum / and / copper, / most / are

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### Activity 3: Four Kinds of Sentences

Write four different kinds of sentences. Use the word in bold in each one.

(**attract**) Statement:

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(**repel**) Question:

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(**magnet**) Exclamation:

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**Activity 4: Fix the Run-On**

Each of these is really two sentences squished together. Rewrite it the right way.

1. Every magnet has two poles they are called North and South.

Correction:

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2. Lodestone is a natural magnet people found it before they made magnets.

Correction:

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