

Read the short story and answer each question.

The Power of Magnets

Magnets are objects that can attract certain types of metal, like iron and steel. They work because of an invisible force called **magnetism**. This force pulls or pushes other objects without even touching them.

All magnets have two ends, or **poles**—a north pole and a south pole. If you bring the same poles together, like north and north, they will push away from each other. This is called **repelling**. If you bring opposite poles together, like north and south, they pull toward each other. This is called **attracting**.

Some magnets are natural, like the mineral magnetite. Others are **man-made**, such as bar magnets or the small magnets inside a refrigerator door. Magnets are even used in machines like computers, trains, and electric motors.

A strong magnet can affect things without touching them. For example, it can move a paperclip from a short distance. The area around a magnet where this force works is called the **magnetic field**.

By understanding how magnets work, scientists and engineers can design useful tools, machines, and even medical devices.





Name:

The Power of Magnets

1. What does the word magnetism mean in the passage?		2. What happens when you bring the same poles of a magnet	
A.	A force that pulls or pushes objects made of certain metals	тоде [.] А.	They repel, or push away from each other
В.	A type of light used in machines	В.	They stick tightly and don't let go
С.	A sound made by electric tools	C.	They become hot and melt They change color
D.	A special type of wind energy	0.	

3. Fill in the blank:

4. What clues in the passage help you understand the meaning of *repelling* and *attracting*?

5. How do the words *magnetism*, *poles*, and *magnetic field* help explain how magnets work?



Guide Reading Level: P Lexile Level: 645L-795L Grade Level: 3rd Grade, End of the Year Genre: Informational / Physical Science

Introducing the Text

"Today we'll read about how magnets work. We'll explore tricky science words like *magnetism*, *repel*, *attract*, and *magnetic field*. As we read, we'll practice using clues in the text to figure out what these words mean."

Vocabulary: magnetism, poles, repel, attract, magnetic field

Before Reading Discussion Questions

- 1. What do you already know about magnets?
- 2. Have you ever used magnets at home or in school?
- 3. Why might scientists want to understand how magnets work?

During Reading Discussion Questions

- 1. What are the two poles of a magnet, and how do they behave?
- 2. What does it mean when magnets repel or attract?
- 3. How is a magnetic field different from something you can see?

After Reading Discussion Questions

- 1. What helped you understand the word *magnetism*?
- 2. How do the meanings of *repel*, *attract*, and *magnetic field* help you understand what magnets can do?
- 3. Why do you think magnets are important in machines and tools?

Activity Idea

Let students test magnets on different objects (paperclips, coins, rubber bands, etc.). After sorting what magnets attract or don't attract, have them label parts of a magnet and explain how *poles* and *magnetism* played a role in each result using vocabulary from the passage.

