Nova’s Guide to the Magic of Magnets

Get ready to attract some knowledge! Join Nova the Owl as we explore the invisible forces of magnetism.

■ **Every magnet has two ends called poles: the North Pole and the South Pole. Opposite poles (North and South) attract each other, while the same poles (North and North, or South and South) push away, or repel, each other.**

■ **Magnetic materials are objects that are attracted to a magnet. Iron, nickel, and steel are common examples of materials that magnets will stick to.**

■ **A magnetic field is the invisible area around a magnet where the magnetic force can be felt. The closer you are to the magnet, the stronger the force becomes.**

■ **Not all metals are magnetic! Materials like aluminium, copper, and gold are not attracted to magnets. You can test objects at home to see if they are made of ferrous metal.**

■ **Magnets can be different shapes, such as bar magnets, horseshoe magnets, or round disc magnets. Even though their shape changes, their ability to attract magnetic materials remains the same.**

Did you know? Did you know? The Earth itself acts like a giant magnet! Deep inside our planet, the movement of molten iron creates a magnetic field that stretches out into space. This is exactly how a compass works—the needle is a small magnet that always points towards the Earth's magnetic North Pole.

Key vocabulary: Attract · Repel · Magnetic field · Pole · Ferrous · Force