

Nova's Magnetic Mysteries

Join Nova the Owl on an adventure to discover the invisible forces shaping our world!

- Every magnet has two ends called poles: the North Pole and the South Pole. Like poles (North and North) will repel each other, while opposite poles (North and South) will attract.
- Magnetic materials, such as iron, nickel, and cobalt, are attracted to magnets. Non-magnetic materials like wood, plastic, and glass are completely unaffected by magnetic forces.
- The area around a magnet where its force can be felt is known as the magnetic field. Although this field is invisible, you can observe it using iron filings.
- Magnetism is a non-contact force. This means a magnet can pull or push an object without even touching it!
- The strength of a magnet is usually strongest at its poles. If you snap a bar magnet in half, you do not get one north pole and one south pole; instead, you get two smaller magnets, each with its own north and south pole.

Did you know? Did you know that the Earth itself acts like a giant magnet? Because the Earth's core is filled with molten iron and nickel, it creates a massive magnetic field that stretches out into space. This is exactly how a compass works—the needle aligns itself with the Earth's magnetic north and south poles!

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