

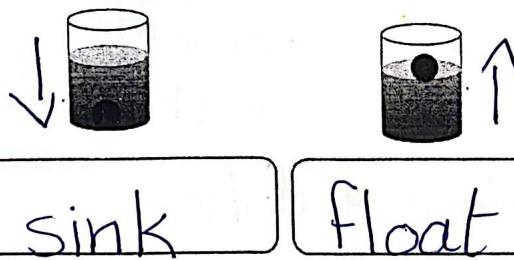
## Lesson 2: What will float & what will sink? P.34

**Outcome:** Students will be able to identify the objects that float and the objects that sink.



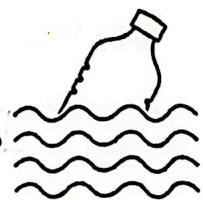
Q1) Fill in the blanks with float / sink:

1. Sinking objects: Objects that go under the water when you put them in.
2. floating objects: Objects that stay on top of the surface of water and don't go under the surface.



Q2) Write True or False next to each statement.

1. All heavy objects sink in water. ( False )
2. Wood usually floats in water. ( True )
3. A metal spoon always floats. ( False )
4. All objects that float are light. ( False )



Q3) If a plastic bottle floats, can you make it sink? How?

Yes, I fill it with water

## Lesson 2

### What will float and what will sink?

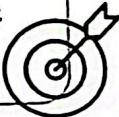
When you place an object in a liquid, it will either **sink** or **float**. Objects made of metal or marble sink, while those made of plastic, wood or polystyrene float.

Which of the objects in the picture below do you think will float? Which will sink?

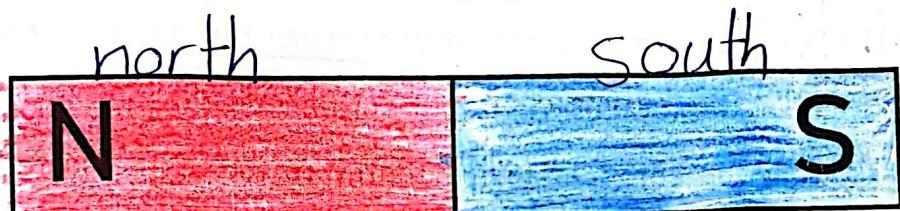


## Lesson 3: What will a magnet attract? P. 36

**Outcome:** Students will be able to identify objects that are attracted to a magnet (magnetic objects) and those that are not.

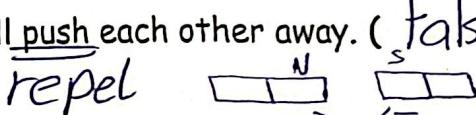


Q1) Color this magnet and write the name of each pole:



Q2) Write True or False next to each statement.

1. A magnet can attract plastic objects. (False)
2. Wood is attracted to magnets. (False)
3. Magnets have a north pole and a south pole. (True)
4. Magnets have two ends called poles: north and south. (True)
5. Opposite poles of magnets will push each other away. (False)



Q3) How can you test whether an object in your classroom is magnetic or not?

I bring the magnet close to the object

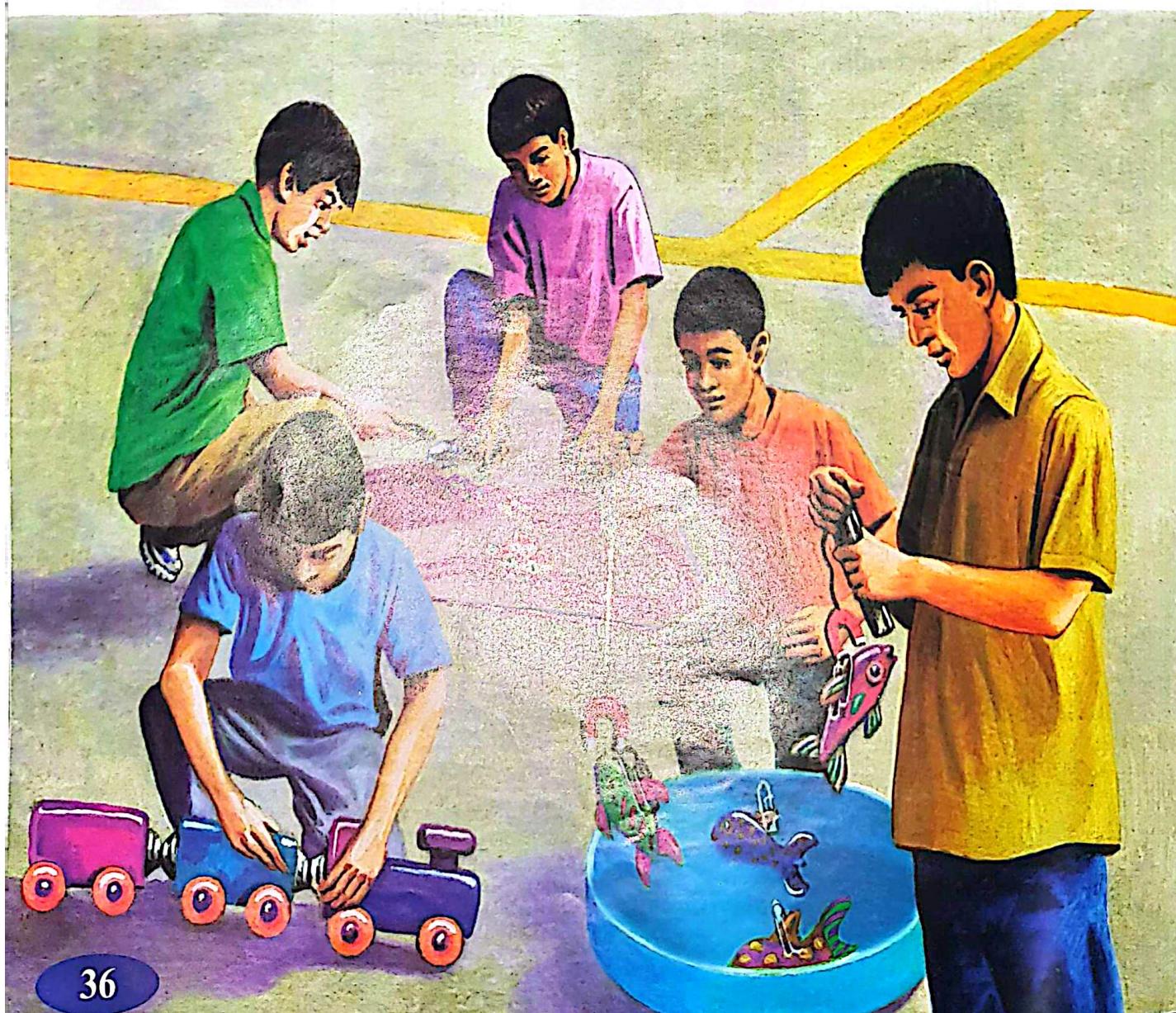


## Lesson 3

### What will a magnet attract?

Every **magnet** has a north pole and a south pole. The opposite poles of two magnets attract each other. Like poles of two magnets **repel** each other.

What will a magnet attract?



Q1) Write the names of the things you see:

day time

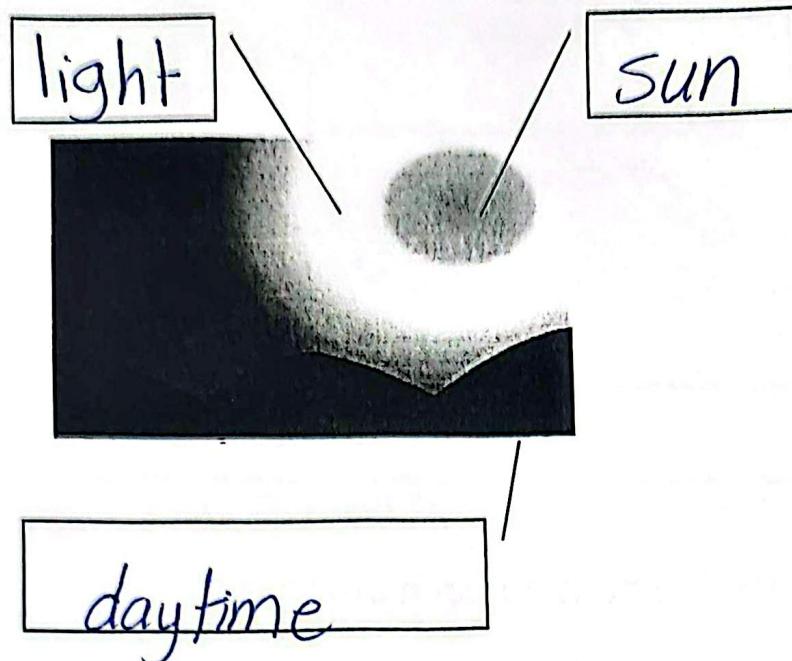
moon

nighttime

stars

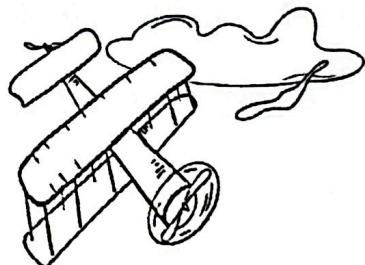
sun

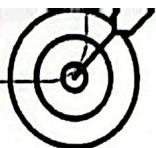
light



Q2) How do we see airplanes or birds in the sky during the day?

The sky looks light because  
of the sunlight.





Q1) Write the names of the things you see:

day time

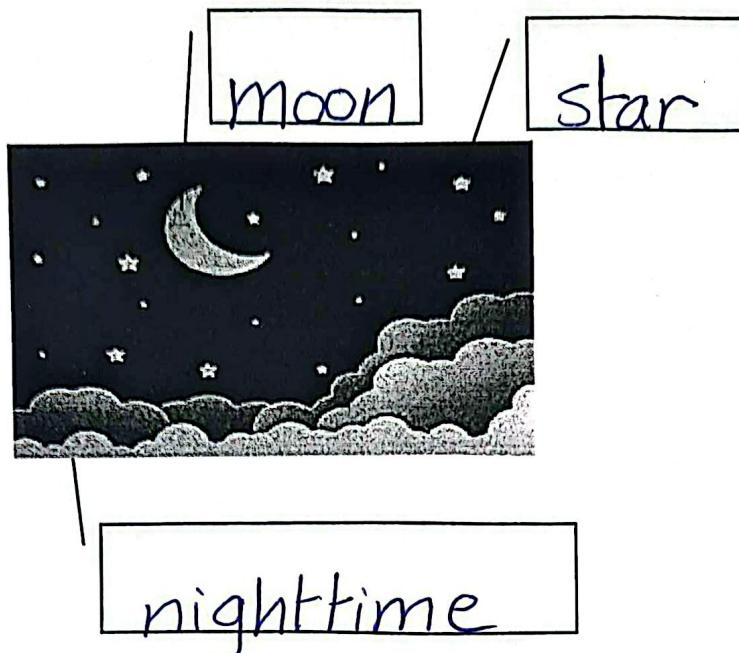
moon

nighttime

stars

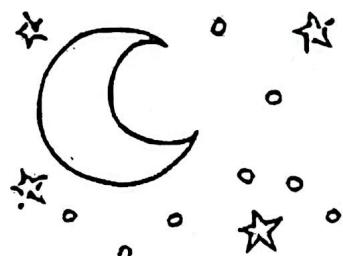
sun

light



Q2) Why do we see stars and the moon at night but not during the daytime?

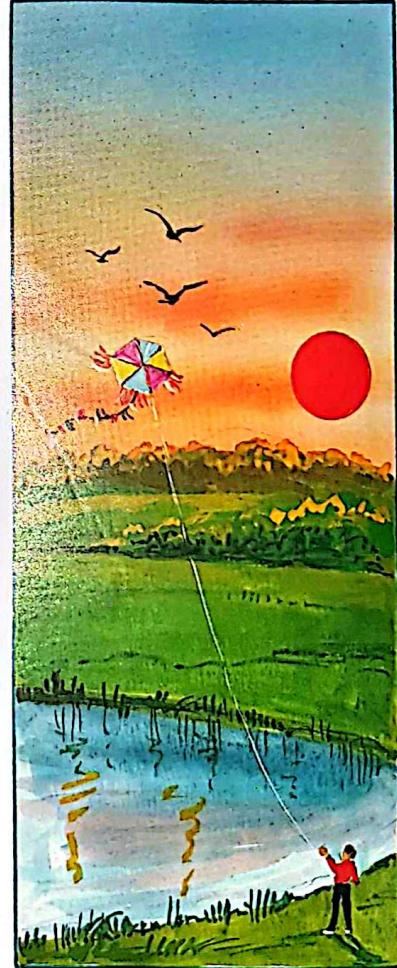
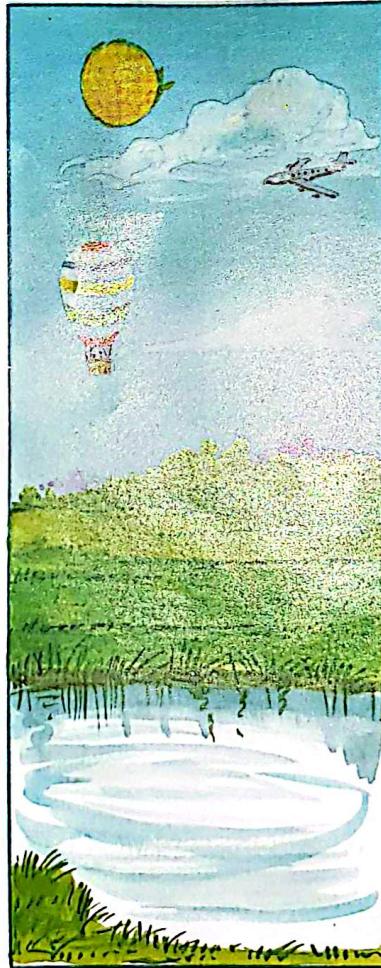
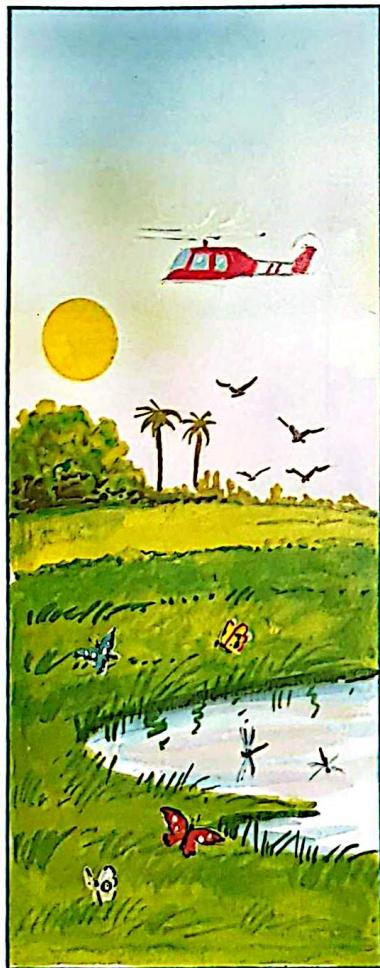
At night, the sky looks dark.



## Lesson 2

### What do you see in the daytime sky?

You can observe various things in the **daytime sky**. The most important thing is the **sun**. The position of the sun appears to change. In the morning the sun is low in the sky, and by noon it is high. Where would you see the sun in the late afternoon?



## Lesson 3

### What do you see in the nighttime sky?

The **nighttime sky** is very dark, but you can see the **moon** and the **stars** shining.

You cannot see the stars during the day. What do you think happens to them?

