

Greetings, Family!

Our science class will learn about magnetism and heat in our Physical Science unit.

How can you bring science from the classroom to your home? Point out and discuss some of the common conductors and insulators that are used in your home—one of the best places to find some examples is in the kitchen. Metal objects, such as pots and silverware are conductors of heat, while cloth and wood, such as potholders and trivets, are insulators. You can also encourage your student to use a thermometer to measure the change in temperature of items as they are warmed or cooled (for example, the temperature of a casserole when it comes out of the oven compared to its temperature an hour later).

For this unit, we will be doing some hands-on activities about magnetism and heat using the materials listed below. Can you donate or loan any of these items? If so, we need to receive your items by _____.

- string
- metric measuring cups
- vinegar
- metal spoons
- aluminum foil
- masking tape
- bowls
- steel wool pads
- metal cans with the tops removed
- plastic-foam cups

Thank you very much for your help!



The Georgia Performance Content Standards covered by this unit are:

S3P1a. Categorize ways to produce heat energy such as burning, rubbing (friction), and mixing one thing with another.

S3P1b. Investigate how insulation affects heating and cooling.

S3P1c. Investigate the transfer of heat energy from the sun to various materials.

S3P1d. Use thermometers to measure the changes in temperatures of water samples (hot, warm, cold) over time.

S3P2a. Investigate to find common objects that are attracted to magnets.

S3P2b. Investigate how magnets attract and repel each other.