
Six math clues · answer key

Fridge Magnets

Age 8 / Grade 2 math. Find the repeated step, then use the numbers on either side of the blank to check the missing term. Welcome a spoken explanation.

Math 1 · 8

$6 + 2 = 8$. Each step adds 2.

Math 2 · 25

$20 + 5 = 25$. Each step adds 5.

Math 3 · 60

$50 + 10 = 60$. Each step adds 10.

Math 4 · 14

$12 + 2 = 14$. Each step adds 2.

Math 5 · 55

$50 + 5 = 55$. Each step adds 5.

Math 6 · 80

$70 + 10 = 80$. Each step adds 10.

Age 8 / Grade 2 math. Six skip-counting sequences use steps of 2, 5, and 10 within 100. The supplied numbers are for counting practice, not measurements of magnetic reach.

Reading & writing · answer key

Fridge Magnets

Reading · 1

The magnet and steel door pull toward each other through the thin paper. Paper alone does not attract the magnet.

Reading · 2

Wood and aluminum foil did not hold the magnet. The evidence shows it sticks to some materials and some metals, not all of them.

Reading · 3

The paperclip tipped toward the magnet when it came closer. Moving farther away made the pull too weak to keep it lifted.

Writing

Accept a clear command spoken, dictated, drawn, or written. Example: "Hold the magnet near the fridge, then slowly pull it away and notice when it lets go."

Age 8, Grade 3 reading, Grade 2 math. A grown-up stays nearby, chooses large intact fridge magnets, and leads the tray activity. Keep magnets away from screens, cards with stripes, and mouths. Use a steel fridge door or cookie sheet; some stainless-steel doors do not hold magnets. Iron and many steels attract strongly; ordinary fridge magnets do not stick to aluminum or copper. Paper, wood, plastic, and cloth are nonmagnetic test surfaces, though a thin layer can let a magnet hold against steel behind it. The magnet and steel attract each other; friction helps keep the magnet from sliding down the door. The diorama shows a qualitative comparison, not a measured range or force: its slider has near/far positions, and the contact test shows whether this magnet stays on the selected surface. Real reach depends on the magnet, object, gap, and friction. Two magnets can attract or repel depending on which poles face; flat fridge magnets may have several alternating poles, so use a pair of large bar magnets for the optional turning test.

Welcome speech, dictation, invented spelling, or writing. One command is enough. Example: "Hold the magnet near the fridge, then slowly pull it away and notice when it lets go."

Four clues from the fridge

Fridge Magnets

Quiz 1. Why does this magnet stay on the steel fridge door?

The magnet and steel door pull toward each other, helping the magnet stay in place.

Quiz 2. Which object is most likely to stick to a fridge magnet?

A steel paperclip is attracted to a fridge magnet. Magnets stick to some metals, not all metals.

Quiz 3. What usually happens as the magnet moves farther from the paperclip?

The pull gets weaker as the magnet moves farther from the paperclip.

Quiz 4. What can happen when you turn one of two magnets around?

Turning one magnet can change a pull to a push because different ends face each other.

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