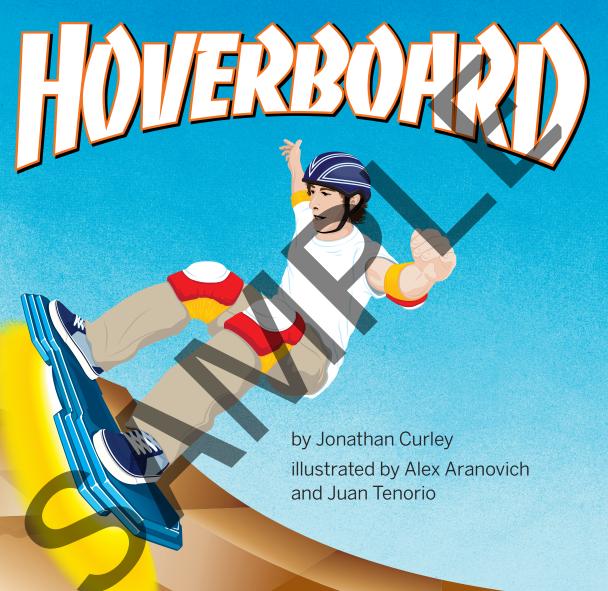
# **Amplify**Science



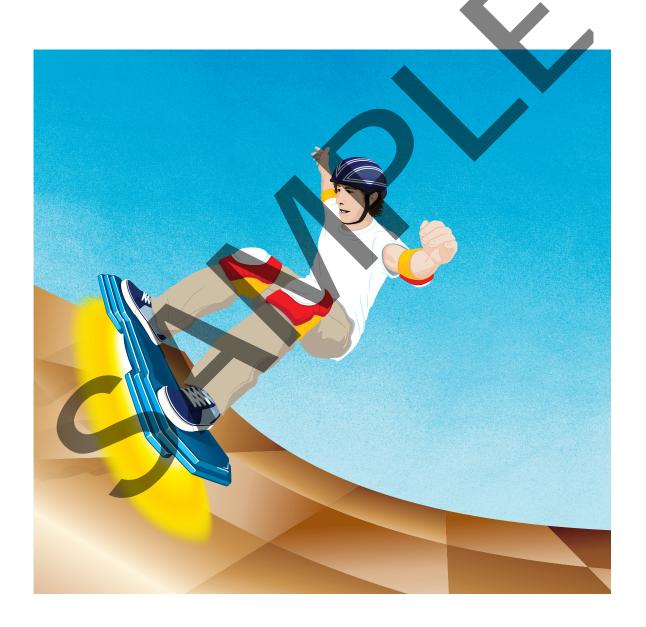
THIS BOOK IS THE		1	
PROVINCE		Book No Enter information	
COUNTY			
PARISH		in spaces	
SCHOOL DISTRICT		to the left a	as
OTHER		instructed	
OTHER			
	Year	CONE	DITION
ISSUED TO	Used	ISSUED	RETURNED
			•••••

PUPILS to whom this textbook is issued must not write on any page or mark any part of it in any way, consumable textbooks excepted.

- Teachers should see that the pupil's name is clearly written in ink in the spaces above in every book issued.
- 2. The following terms should be used in recording the condition of the book: New; Good; Fair; Poor; Bad.

# Hoverboard

by Jonathan Curley illustrated by Alex Aranovich and Juan Tenorio





© 2018 by The Regents of the University of California. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.



These materials are based upon work partially supported by the National Science Foundation under grant numbers DRL-1119584, DRL-1417939, ESI-0242733, ESI-0628272, ESI-0822119. The Federal Government has certain rights in this material. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation

These materials are based upon work partially supported by the Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, through Grant R305A130610 to The Regents of the University of California. The opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not represent views of the Institute or the U.S. Department of Education.



Developed by the Learning Design Group at the University of California, Berkeley's Lawrence Hall of Science.

Amplify Science Elementary is based on the Seeds of Science/Roots of Reading® approach, which is a collaboration between a science team led by Jacqueline Barber and a literacy team led by P. David Pearson.

www.scienceandliteracy.org



Amplify. 55 Washington Street, Suite 800 Brooklyn, NY 11201 1-800-823-1969 www.amplify.com

Grade 3 Hoverboard

ISBN: 978-1-943228-03-4

## **Contents**

A Floating Skateboard	4
What Pushes the Hoverboard Upward?	6
What Pulls the Hoverboard Downward?	8
Why Does the Hoverboard Float?	10
Why Does the Hoverboard Come Down?	12
Other Inventions with Balanced Forces	14
Glossary	16

## A Floating Skateboard

Imagine yourself standing on a board. The board is shaped like a skateboard, but it has no wheels. Also, it isn't touching the ground—instead, it is floating in the air just above the ground! It is not a skateboard. . . . It is a hoverboard! (The word *hover* means "float.") By leaning one way or another, you control the hoverboard. It floats this way and that over the hoverboard ramp.



Different teams of **engineers** are working to **design** hoverboards and hoverboard ramps. Before hoverboards can be sold, engineers have to make sure they are safe. Designing a hoverboard that is safe for every rider, every time, is the hardest part. Before the hoverboard is ready for the public, the engineers have to test these hoverboards hundreds of times. They will also try to figure out how to build hoverboards that won't cost too much. Depending on how hard this turns out to be, you may soon see people floating on hoverboards in a park in your town or city!

A hoverboard may seem like magic, but it isn't. Engineers use scientific ideas about **magnets**, **gravity**, and **forces** to design hoverboards.

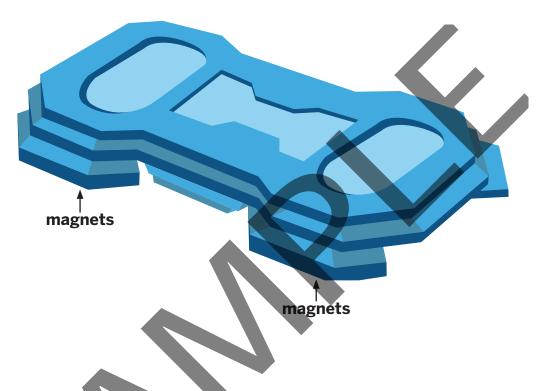




## What Pushes the Hoverboard Upward?

Why does the hoverboard float above its ramp? The answer has to do with **magnetic force**. Magnets can **exert** forces on other magnets and on **objects** made of certain materials such as iron. Magnets do not need to touch an object in order to push or pull on the object. They can exert a force from a distance.

#### Hoverboards float in the air because of magnets that repel.



Two magnets can **attract** one another—that means they pull together. Sometimes two magnets **repel** each other—they push apart. Hoverboards use magnets that repel to hover. When a hoverboard floats, it is actually repelling with magnetic force.

### What Pulls the Hoverboard Downward?

The repelling magnets are pushing the hoverboard upward, away from its ramp. Think about this: Why does the hoverboard float just a little above the ramp? Why doesn't the repelling force of the magnets push the board higher and higher until it floats away? It's because magnets are not the only objects exerting a force on the hoverboard.





Earth pulls objects (including hoverboards) downward with the force of gravity.

There's something pulling the board downward: Earth. Earth There's something pulling the board downward: Earth. Earth actually pulls everything toward its center. This force is called gravity!

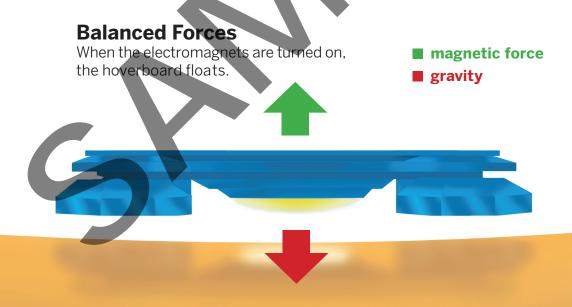
## Why Does the Hoverboard Float?

The repelling magnets push the hoverboard away from the ramp with magnetic force. Earth pulls the hoverboard down toward the ramp with the force of gravity. The engineers who are designing hoverboards work to make sure these two forces (gravity and magnetic force) are balanced. Two forces are balanced when they are in opposite directions and each force has the same strength. This is a hard job for the engineers. The forces need to be balanced whether there is a light ten-year-old on the board or a heavy teenager. Using the science of **balanced forces**, engineers will soon be able to make sure the forces will always cause the board to hover when they want it to, no matter who is riding it.



Sometimes people get confused and think that, if an object is not moving, no forces can be acting on it. That's not true. The floating board is not moving any higher or lower, but there are still objects exerting forces on the board. The hoverboard stays still because the upward magnetic force on the board is in balance with the downward force of gravity.

Here is a similar situation. A girl is holding up a heavy barbell. The weight is not moving, but forces are still acting on the barbell. The girl is pushing up hard on the barbell. She is exerting a force to hold up the barbell. Earth is pulling down on the barbell with just as much force. The barbell is not moving because the two forces are balanced.



## Why Does the Hoverboard Come Down?

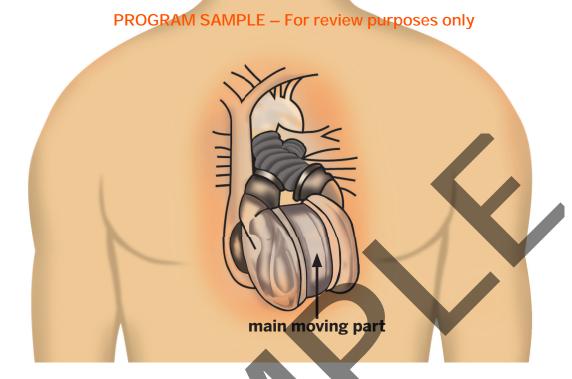
The forces acting on the hoverboard are not always balanced. You can turn a hoverboard on and off. When the hoverboard is turned off, it drops down onto the ramp. It does not float anymore. Why not?

Some kinds of magnets can be turned on and off. These are called electromagnets. The magnets in the hoverboard are a type of electromagnet.



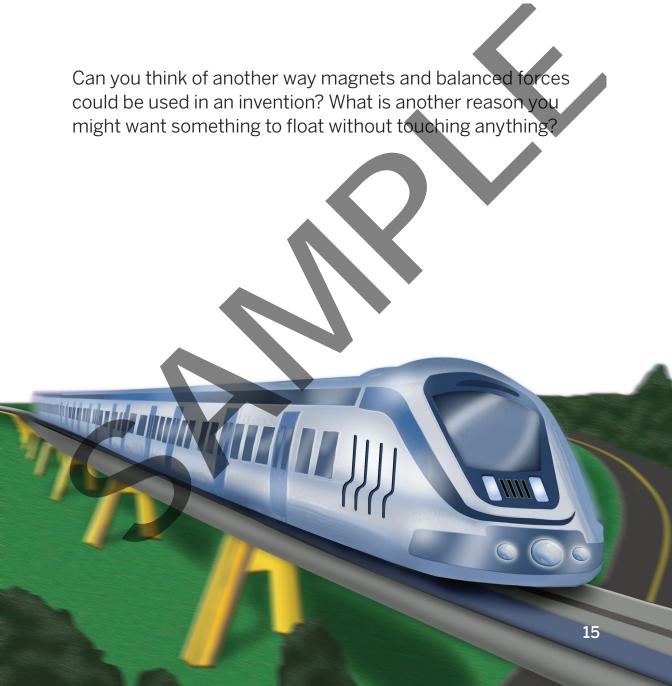
When the hoverboard is turned off, the magnets are turned off. The magnets no longer repel. The magnets are not pushing the board up any more, but Earth is still pulling the board down. You can't turn off gravity! The forces are **unbalanced**, so the board moves. It falls down a short way until it rests on the ramp.





## Other Inventions with Balanced Forces

The hoverboard is not the only invention to use balanced forces. Engineers have designed an artificial heart that can be put inside a person whose heart doesn't pump blood well. The main moving part of the heart floats without touching anything! It is held by balanced forces of magnets: one magnet pulling it one way, and another magnet pulling the opposite way. This artificial heart lasts longer than others because its parts don't rub against each other.



# Glossary

attract: to pull on an object, even without touching it

**balanced forces**: multiple forces of equal strength acting on an object

design: to try to make something new that solves a problem

**engineer**: a person who uses science knowledge to design something in order to solve a problem

exert: to cause a force to act on an object

force: a push or a pull

**gravity**: the pull between Earth and other objects, which acts even without touching

**magnet**: an object that pulls on some kinds of metal and pushes and pulls on other magnets, even without touching them

**magnetic force**: the push or pull between two magnets, or the pull of a magnet on some kinds of metal

**object**: a thing that can be seen or touched

repel: to push on an object, even without touching it

**unbalanced forces**: multiple forces of unequal strength acting on an object

#### Books for Balancing Forces:

Forces All Around

What My Sister Taught Me About Magnets

Hoverboard

Explaining a Bridge

Handbook of Forces

#### **Lawrence Hall of Science:**

Program Directors: Jacqueline Barber and P. David Pearson

Curriculum Director, Grades K-1: Alison K. Billman Curriculum Director, Grades 2-5: Jennifer Tilson

Lead Book Developers: Ashley Chase and Chloë Delafield

#### **Balancing Forces Book Development Team:**

Rebecca Abbott John Erickson Ben Schleifer
Marco Antonio Bravo Kirsten Letofsky Jade Sharify Talbot

Gina N. Cervetti Eve Ryser

#### Amplify:

Irene ChanCharvi MagdaongMatt ReedSamuel CraneThomas MaherEve SilbermanShira KronzonRick MartinSteven Zavari

Design and Production: Fran Biderman-Gross, advantages.net

#### Credits:

Illustrations: Cover, Page 1: Alex Aranovich; Pages 4–15: Juan Tenorio

**Balancing Forces** 

# Do floating skateboards really exist?

It seems like something from a movie, but floating skateboards are real! They are called hoverboards and they work because of magnetic force and gravity. Learn all about this awesome invention and how balanced forces make it possible.



