

# Introduction to Magnetism

## ORAL QUESTIONS

### A. Answer these questions orally.

1. Name three metals which can get attracted towards a magnet.
2. What is the process of losing magnetic power by a magnet called?
3. Name a substance which is used to make good permanent magnets.
4. Name a magnetic material.
5. Name a nonmagnetic material.
6. Name the natural magnet.
7. What does magnetite consist of?
8. What are the two ends of a magnet called?
9. What are the names of the two ends of a magnet?
10. Where is of the power of a magnet concentrated?

### B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Earth behaves like a huge \_\_\_\_\_
2. The north pole of the Earth behaves like the magnetic \_\_\_\_\_ pole.
3. The south pole of the Earth behaves like the magnetic \_\_\_\_\_ pole.

## PUZZLE/QUIZ

### C. Pretend that you are a 'magnet'. Now, answer the following questions.

1. Which objects can you attract?

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2. Name three metals which you cannot attract.

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3. Do you always occur naturally?

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4. What are your two ends called? What are they named as?

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5. Where is most of your power concentrated?

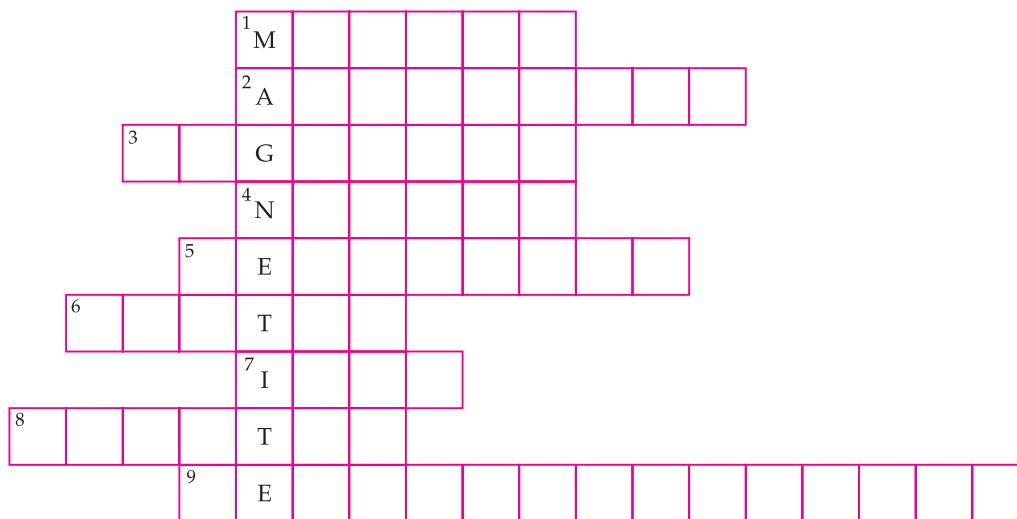
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6. What happens to your magnetic power as we move towards your centre?

7. Can you ever lose your magnetic power?

**D. Complete the following word ladder with the help of the clues given.**

1. An object which attracts certain metals like iron and cobalt
2. A nonmagnetic material
3. A material which is attracted to a magnet
4. An example of a magnetic material
5. A force that pushes away something
6. In a magnet, the magnetic power is negligible here
7. Magnetite is made of oxide of this metal
8. Another nonmagnetic material
9. The process of losing magnetic power by a magnet



**CLASS TEST**

**E. MCQ–Tick (✓) the correct option.**

1. A force that pushes away something is called
  - (a) Repulsion
  - (b) Attraction
  - (c) Action
  - (d) Friction

2. The power of a magnet is concentrated at its
- (a) Centre  (b) Poles   
(c) Sides  (d) Whole surface
3. Which of the following is not a magnetic material?
- (a) Iron  (b) Nickel   
(c) Gold  (d) Cobalt
4. 'Keepers' for storing magnets are made of
- (a) Soft iron   
(b) Steel   
(c) Aluminium   
(d) Copper

**F. Very short answer questions.**

1. Where was the first natural magnet found?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What are the different shapes in which artificial magnets are formed?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. In which direction does a magnet come to rest when suspended freely?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What do you understand by north pole?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What do you understand by south pole?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What is the sure test of magnetism?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. How many keepers are required to store a U-shaped magnet?  
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8. Do like poles repel or attract each other?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**G. Short answer questions.**

1. Magnetic poles of a magnet always exist in a pair. Explain.

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2. What is a magnetic compass?

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3. List three precautions which should be taken while handling magnets.

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4. How should bar magnets be stored?

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5. When is a magnet called demagnetised?

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**H. Long answer questions.**

1. Describe how magnets were discovered.

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2. Explain the process by which an iron rod can be magnetised.

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## HOME ASSIGNMENT

### **I. Think and answer.**

1. Dhruv suspended a bar magnet freely with a thread. He observed that the magnet came to rest in the north-south direction. He disturbed the magnet and found that the magnet again came to rest in the north-south direction? Why does this happen?

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2. Eklavya had a bar magnet. He heated the bar magnet to a very high temperature. He then brought the magnet near an iron object and found that the magnet did not attract the iron object. What could be the reason?

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## WORKSHEET

### **J. Give reasons for the following.**

1. Magnets should be kept away from things like television radio, etc.

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2. Magnets should be handled carefully.

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