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?
В.	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?
2.	Name three metals which you cannot attract.
3.	Do you always occur naturally?
4.	What are your two ends called? What are they named as?
5.	Where is most of your power concentrated?

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 M 2 A G 4 N Е T ⁷ I T Е **CLASS TEST** E. MCQ-Tick (\checkmark) 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	ated at its	
	(a) Centre	(b) Poles	
	(c) Sides	(d) Whole surface	
3.	Which of the following is not a mag	gnetic material?	
	(a) Iron	(b) Nickel	
	(c) Gold	(d) Cobalt	
4.	'Keepers' for storing magnets are magnets are magnets	ade of	
	(a) Soft iron		
	(b) Steel		
	(c) Aluminium		
	(d) Copper		
F.	Very short answer questions.		
1.	Where was the first natural magnet	found?	
	What are the different shapes in wh		
3.	In which direction does a magnet co	ome to rest when suspended freely?	
4.	What do you understand by north p	pole?	
5.	What do you understand by south p	pole?	
6.	What is the sure test of magnetism?	?	
7.	How many keepers are required to s	store a U-shaped magnet?	

	Magtnetic poles of a magnet always exist in a pair. Explain.						
2.	What is a magnetic compass?						
3.	List three precautions which should be taken while handling magnets.						
4.	How should bar magnets be stored?						
5.	When is a magnet called demagnetised?						
H.	Long answer questions.						
1.	Describe how magnets were discovered.						
2.	Explain the process by which an iron rod can be magnetised.						

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Think and answer. 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?

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?

WORKSHEET

J. Give reasons for the following.

1.	Magnets	should	be ke	pt away	y from	things	like te	levision	radio,	etc.

2. Magnets should be handled carefull	ully
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