Magnetism

Answers

KS3 science quick questions

This topic online

Activate 2: Electricity and magnetism | Exploring Science 9J

Q	Answer	Remember
1	poles	The magnetism is strongest at the poles.
2	north and south	They are named after the directions a hanging magnet points.
3	repel	Like poles repel.
4	attract	Opposite poles attract.
5	bigger	The closer to the magnet, the stronger the field - so the bigger the pull.
6	nickel	The magnetic three: iron, nickel and cobalt.
7	no	Most metals are not magnetic - do not assume all metals stick to a magnet.
8	field	You cannot see a field, but you can see what it does.
9	north to south	Field lines leave the north pole and loop round into the south pole.
10	at the poles	Paper clips cling to the ends of a bar magnet, not the middle.
11	iron filings	Each tiny filing turns to line up with the field.
12	non-contact	A magnet can move a paper clip through a thin table top.
13	permanent magnet	Permanent magnets stay magnetic; electromagnets can be turned off.
14	Earth's magnetic field	The Earth behaves like a giant magnet.
15	repulsion	Iron is attracted to a magnet too, but only another magnet can push one away.
16	south	Opposites attract, so the compass's north is pulled towards a south pole.
17	south	Unlike poles attract, so the needle's south end swings towards the magnet's north.
18	magnetised	Stroking lines up tiny magnetic regions inside the steel.
19	2	Each piece becomes a full magnet with its own north and south.
20	The needle is a small magnet, so the bar magnet's field pushes and pulls its poles and it turns to line up with the field.	Poles of the needle feel attraction and repulsion from the magnet's poles.

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