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1.What happens when the north pole of a magnet is placed near the north pole of another magnet?

2.Which of the following cannot be attracted by a magnet?

- (A) Wood. (B) Nickel. (C) Iron. (D) Cobalt

3.A compass which is used to determine direction, uses the property of:

- (A) Magnetism. (B) Electric field. (C) Thermodynamics. (D) Light Energy

4.What is magnet?

5.Which magnet is used in electric bell?

6.What is a natural magnet?

7.Natural magnet is found in the form of:

- (A) Magnetite. (B) Lead. (C) Iron. (D) Brass

8.Which of the following will be attracted by a magnet?

- (A) Iron. (B) Nickel. (C) Cobalt. (D) All of the above

9.Materials that are not attracted by magnet are called as:

- (A) Magnetic. (B) Non-magnetic. (C) Metal. (D) Non-metal

10.A given magnet may have _____ poles.

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) No poles are present

11.Opposite poles of a magnet:

- (A) Attract each other. (B) Do not attract each other.
(C) Neither attract nor repel. (D) Depends on its quality

12.Like poles of a magnet:

- (A) Attract each other. (B) Repel each other.
(C) Neither attract nor repel. (D) Depends on its quality

13.A magnet may lose its properties, if it is:

- (A) Immersed in liquid. (B) Heated. (C) Broken. (D) All of the above

14.A magnet is being broken down into two pieces, the resulting magnet so formed will have:

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(A) One pole. (B) Two poles. (C) Three poles. (D) None of the above

15. A freely suspended magnet aligns in:

(A) N-S direction. (B) S-N direction. (C) N-N direction. (D) S-S direction

16. Any magnet may lose its property, if it is:

(A) Hammered. (B) Dropped from some height. (C) Both (1) and (2). (D) None of the above

17. Bar magnets should always be placed in:

(A) Pairs. (B) Non-pairs. (C) Doesn't matter. (D) A case

18. There is a magnet A whose north pole is kept in front of south pole of magnet B. Both magnets will

(A) Attract each other. (B) Repel each other. (C) Neither attract nor repel. (D) Can't be said

19. The sailors determine the direction with the help of device called:

(A) Thermometer. (B) Weight meter. (C) Pyrometer. (D) Compass

20. Magnetite contains:

(A) Copper. (B) Iron. (C) Both. (D) Aluminum

21. It is believed that Magnetite was discovered in a place called:

(A) Magnesia. (B) Indonesia. (C) India. (D) Australia

22. A magnet may affect working of a

(A) Torch. (B) Thermometer. (C) Radio. (D) All of the above

23. A magnet should be kept away from:

(A) Computer. (B) Our body. (C) Animals. (D) Plants

24. You may find a good quality magnet in:

(A) Speaker. (B) Microphone. (C) Both (1) and (2). (D) None of the above

25. The magnet shown in the figure below is a:



- (A) Simple magnet. (B) Horse-shoe magnet.
(C) It is not a magnet. (D) None of the statements are true

26. The magnet shown in the figure below is a:



- (A) Bar magnet. (B) Ball magnet. (C) Cylindrical magnet.
(D) Simple magnet

27. The figure given below is a _____.



- (A) Electric meter. (B) Toy. (C) Compass. (D) Weight meter

28. Is it possible for a magnet to have only one pole?

29. In which direction a freely suspended magnet aligns itself?

30. Magnet was discovered:

- (A) By chance. (B) After a scientific research.
(C) After a chemical reaction. (D) During digging

31. Natural magnets:

- (A) Are small pieces of certain rocks. (B) Have a special property of attracting iron.
(C) Both (1) and (2). (D) None of these

32. Artificial magnets are prepared in shapes of _____ other than the bar shape.

- (A) Horse shoe (B) Cylinder (C) Ball ended (D) Horse shoe, cylinder or ball ended

33. _____ are some examples of magnetic substances.

- (A) Zinc, Copper, Nickel. (B) Iron, Cobalt, Nickel.
(C) Copper, Silver, Gold. (D) Iron, Mercury, Chromium

34. Ends of the magnet are known as:

- (A) Points (B) Terminals (C) Poles (D) All of these

35. The magnetic compass used to find directions:

- (A) Is a small box with glass cover which has pivoted needle that can rotate freely.
- (B) Has a dial with directions marked on it.
- (C) North pole is painted in a different colour.
- (D) All of these

36. An artificial bar magnet can be prepared by:

- (A) Rubbing it by the pole of another magnet without lifting.
- (B) Rubbing it with the body of another magnet.
- (C) Rubbing it a number of times by the same pole of another magnet in the same direction.
- (D) Rotating it on another magnet which can rotate freely, has a dial with directions marked on it and whose North pole is painted in a different colour

37. Magnets should be stored in pairs such that:

- (A) Their unlike poles are on same side separated by a wooden piece.
- (B) Their like poles are on the same side.
- (C) Their unlike poles are touching each other.
- (D) Their like poles are tied together

38. While storing a horseshoe magnet, we should place

- (A) Wooden piece across the poles.
- (B) An iron piece across the poles.
- (C) It in a piece of cloth.
- (D) None of these

39. Interesting properties of a magnet are that:

- (A) Each magnet has two poles.
- (B) They rest in North-south direction.
- (C) Similar poles repel each other whereas unlike poles attract each other.
- (D) All statements are true

40. If we bring North Pole of another magnet towards the South Pole of a freely suspended magnet, then

- (A) The two magnets are attracted towards each other.
- (B) The two magnets repel each other.
- (C) The two magnets remain as they are.
- (D) None of these

41. Crane, a sticker and a pin holder have a _____ to help in holding the objects tightly.

- (A) Diamond
- (B) Photograph
- (C) Magnet
- (D) Door

42. The end of the magnet that:

- (A) Points towards North is called North Pole.
- (B) Points towards south is called South Pole.
- (C) Points towards North is called South pole.
- (D) Only (1) and (2)

43. Match the items of column 'A' with those of column 'B'.

Column 'A'

I. Opposite poles of a magnet

II. Cloth, paper

III. Iron and cobalt

IV. Magnesia

(A) I - C, II - A, III - D, IV - B

(C) I - B, II - A, III - C, IV - D

Column 'B'

A. Non-magnetic materials

B. Magnetite

C. Attract

D. Magnetic materials

(B) I - C, II - B, III - A, IV - D

(D) I - D, II - A, III - C, IV - A

44. Which of the following is preferred to make an electromagnet -

(A) Soft iron.

(B) Stainless steel.

(C) Steel.

(D) Plastic

45. Magnet attracts only certain materials. Such materials are called as:

(A) Magnetite

(B) Magnetic substances

(C) Non magnetic substances

(D) Magnet

46. If we spread iron filings on a sheet of paper and place a bar magnet over them, then:

(A) The iron filings will be attracted uniformly by the magnet.

(B) More iron filings will be attracted towards the center of the magnet.

(C) More iron filings will be attracted towards the ends of the magnet.

(D) Iron filings will be attracted only on the sides of the magnet

47. A freely suspended bar magnet always comes to rest in:

(A) North - South direction.

(B) East - West direction.

(C) Any direction.

(D) Upside down

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48. Name two magnetic and two non magnetic materials.

49. It was observed that a pencil sharpener gets attracted by both the poles of a magnet, although its body is made of plastic. Name a material that might have been used to make some part of it.

50. What is a temporary magnet? What is the material they are made up of?

51. Few iron nails and screws got mixed with the wooden shavings while a carpenter was working with them. How can you help him in getting the nails and screws back from the scrap without wasting his time in searching with his hands?

52. Write 4 uses of a magnets.

53. When will the magnets lose their properties?

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54. Column I shows different positions in which one pole of a magnet is placed near that of the other. Column II indicates the resulting action between them for each situation.

Fill in the blanks:

Column I	Column II
N-N
N-?	Attraction
S-N
?-S	Repulsion

55. What are called poles of the magnet? How many does a magnet have? Name them.

56. What are called magnets? Explain the 2 types of magnets.

57. Draw diagrams to indicate the repulsion and attraction between two magnets.

58. How to store magnets?

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59. Where are the poles of bar magnet located? Suggest a method to locate them.

60. Explain the construction of a compass. How is a compass used to find directions?

61. Give the properties of magnet?

62. You are given an iron strip. How will you make it into a magnet?