

PHYSICS WORKSHEET

UNIT 1 – MAGNETISM

Name : _____

Date : _____

1. Find out whether these magnets will *attract* or *repel*

a.  [attract/ Repel]

c.  [attract/ Repel]

b.  [attract/ Repel]

d.  [attract/ Repel]

2. A compass uses magnetism. Which way does a compass always point ?

☐ East ☐ West ☐ North ☐ South

3. Tick the metals that magnets can pick up :

☐ Gold ☐ Cobalt ☐ Iron ☐ Copper

☐ Aluminium ☐ Silver ☐ Steel ☐ Nickel



4. Complete the sentences using the word bank below

Repel north attract south pull push

Magnets have two _____. One is called the _____ pole and the other is the _____ pole. When opposite poles are near one another, they _____ together. This means the two poles _____. When two of the same poles are near one another, they _____ away from one another. This means the two poles _____ each other.

5. If we do an investigation on different magnets to see how far away they were before they picked up a paper clip, what would we find out about the magnets?

☐ How far is the paper clip ☐ How strong is the magnet

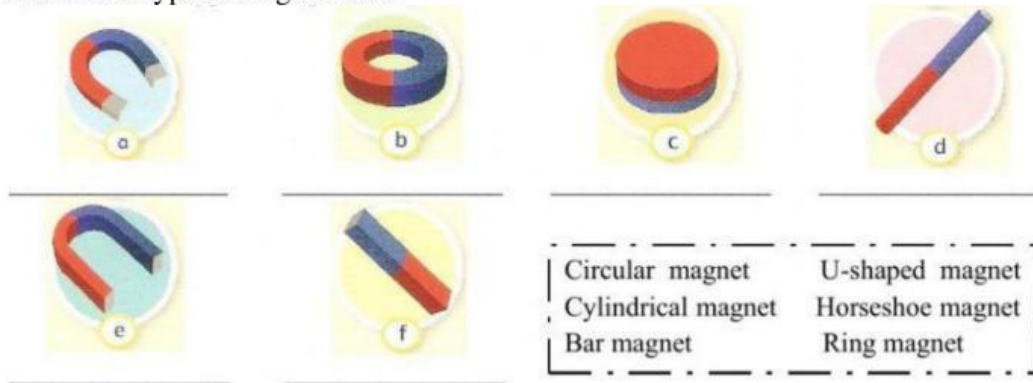
6. Here are the result of the magnet investigation

a. Which is the strongest magnet ?

b. Which is the weakest magnet ?

Magnet	Distance when attracted paperclip
Medium sized horseshoe magnet	6 cm
Large bar magnet	10 cm
Fridge magnet	2 cm
Magnet	Distance when attracted paperclip

7. Name each type of magnet below



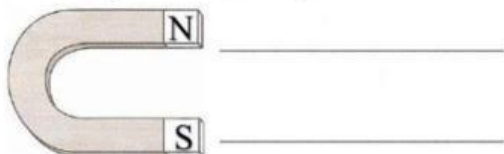
8. Write True (T) for the correct answer, and False (F) for the wrong sentences:

- a. Some magnets have just one magnetic pole []
- b. Magnets can interact without touching []
- c. Magnets produce an area of magnetic force called a magnetic field []
- d. Iron , nickel, steel and cobalt are magnetic materials []

9. Choose the right answer ;

- a. A magnet can attract any material that is made from _____
{ wood plastic iron }
- b. An example of non – magnetic material is _____
{ paperclip glass cup steel can }
- c. Magnetic force between two magnets gets weaker with increase in _____
between them
{ Distance attraction metals }
- d. Maglev Trains use magnet to reduce _____ between the train and the tracks.
{ speed friction gravity }
- e. A rectangle shaped magnet is called a _____ magnet
{ u – shaped bar Ring }

10. Label the poles of the magnet below



11. Amira and Finda carried out a fair test to find out how many paperclips a magnet could hold. They wanted to know which magnet was the strongest. Use their table of result to answer the questions below ;

Type of magnet	Number of paperclips
circular	6
cylinder	18
horseshoe	2
bar	8
ring	10
U-shaped	3

a. Which magnet was the strongest ?

b. Which magnet was the weakest ?

12. How is a compass useful to us ?
☐ In finding the altitude of a place ☐ In finding only the north of a place
☐ In finding all the directions of a place ☐ In making artificial magnets
13. In which direction does a magnet always point when suspended freely ?
☐ South – west ☐ North – south ☐ East – west ☐ West – south
14. Three magnets A, B and C were dipped one by one in a heap of iron fillings. The picture shows the amount of iron fillings sticking to them. The strength of these magnets will be :
☐ A is the strongest, B is strong , and C is the weakest
☐ A is the weakest, B is strong and C is the strongest
☐ B is the strongest, C is strong and A is the weakest
☐ All magnets are equally strong
15. Where does a compass work ?
☐ Only in ocean or seas
☐ Only on land, where the earth's magnetic field is strong
☐ Only on high mountains
☐ At all the places within the earth's magnetic field