

Name:

Date:

- 01.** Which of the following is not a magnetic substance?
(a). Cobalt (b). Nickel (c). Iron (d). Silver
- 02.** Magnet was first discovered about 5000 years ago in the rocks of
(a). Meghalaya (b). Manipur (c). Magnesia (d). Munich
- 03.** Magnetic strength of the magnet is
(a). Concentrated in the centre of magnet
(b). Concentrated at one of the poles of the magnet
(c). Concentrated at both the poles of the magnet
(d). Distributed uniformly throughout the magnet.
- 04.** One of these is not a property of the magnet
(a). Like poles repels and unlike poles attract
(b). A magnetic compass is used by sailors to know the direction
(c). Like poles attract and unlike poles repels
(d). Alloy like alnico is used in making temporary magnet.
- 05.** Which of the following is attracted by the magnet?
(a). Glass (b). Plastic (c). Gold (d). Iron
- 06.** Soft iron pieces placed across the ends of bar magnets when stored are called
(a). Compass (b). Keepers (c). Preservers (d). Poles
- 07.** North pole of a magnet can be identified by
(a). Using an iron bar (b). Using iron fillings.
(c). Another magnet without poles marked (d). Another magnet having marked north and South Pole.
- 08.** A bar magnet is cut into two pieces than
(a). Each piece will have own poles (b). One end have poles and other without poles
(c). Magnetic properties will be lost (d). Magnet will remain without poles.
- 09.** Naturally occurring stone having qualities of magnet is called
(a). Hematite (b). Bauxite (c). Magnetite (d). Lodestone
- 10.** Freely suspended magnet settle in north- south direction because
(a). It is nature of magnet (b). Earth behave as huge magnet
(c). North direction attract north pole (d). All of these.

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11. Electromagnet is not used in

- (a). Electric bell (b). Electric press (c). Loudspeaker (d). Telephones

12. A magnet can be demagnetized by

- (a). Heating (b). Cutting into 2 pieces
(c). Keeping in a keeper (d). Using for long time.

Q01. Match the following

(A). Column A

- (a). Lodestone
(b). Electromagnets
(c). Keepers
(d). Sailor and navigator
(e). Hammering

Column B

- i. Compass needle
ii. Protect magnet not in use
iii. Demagnetizing magnet
iv. Electric bell
v. Natural magnet

(B). Column A

- (a). North-South pole
(b). North- North pole
(c). Compass needle
(d). Electromagnet
(e). Poles

Column B

- i. used to separate iron from waste.
ii. have maximum power of attraction
iii. attract each other
iv. always points north- south
v. repel each other.

(C). Column A

- (a). Artificial magnet
(b). Electromagnet
(c). Magnetic Compass
(d). Keeper
(e). Poles of magnet

Column B

- i. to know the direction.
ii. attract more iron fillings.
iii. passing electric current
iv. single touch method
v. protect the magnet.

Q02. Fill in the blanks.

- (a). Repulsion is the sure test of -----.
(b). Likes poles ----- each other.
(c). Freely suspended bar magnet always aligns in -----.
(d). Natural magnet is known as -----.
(e). When South Pole is taken near a north pole ----- occurs.
(a). A steel blade will be attracted towards a -----.
(b). ----- is the sure test of repulsion.
(c). Iron bar can be converted in magnet by passing ----- through it.

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(d). The earth itself is a huge ----- that exhibits magnetism.

(e). Sailor use ----- to know the direction.

Q03. Write T for true and F for false statements.

(a). Magnetite contains iron.

(b). Brass is a magnetic material.

(c). Unlike poles of magnet repel each other.

(d). U-shaped magnets have one pole.

(e). Magnet is used in CD's and DVD's.

Q01. What is a magnetic compass? What is its use for?

Q02. Write three uses of magnets.

Q03. How does an electromagnet differ from a permanent magnet?

Q04. Classify the following as magnetic and non-magnetic materials.

Iron nail, Copper-screw, Eraser, Scissors blades, Plastic scale, Cobalt, Aluminium, Steel rod, Rubber band.

Q05. Write any two properties of magnets?

Q06. How is compass used for finding directions at unknown place?

Q07. Write four uses of electromagnets?

Q08. How a piece of iron can be magnetized by single touch method?

Q09. Distinguish between magnetic and non-magnetic substance with example.

Q10. Where are poles of magnet located?

Q11. What are magnetic field lines? What are their properties?

Q12. Explain the statement that repulsion is the sure test of magnetism.

Q13. Suggest an activity to prepare a magnetic compass by using an iron needle and a bar magnet. How is compass used to find direction?

Q14. Boojho kept a magnet close to an ordinary iron bar. He observed that the iron bar

attracts a pin as shown in Fig.



What inference could he draw from this observation? Explain.

Q15. A bar magnet is cut into two pieces A and B, from the middle, as shown in Fig. 13.8.



Will the two pieces act as individual magnets? Mark the poles of these two pieces. Suggest an activity to verify your answer.

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- Q16.** You are given two rods. Out of these, one is an iron rod and the other one is magnet, how will you identify these rods?
- Q17.** Suggest an arrangement to store a U shaped magnet. How is this different from storing a pair of bar magnets?
- Q18.** Classification substances based on attraction with magnets.
- Q19.** Explain different types of methods to make magnets. You are given iron strip. How will you make it into a magnet?
- Q20.** Explain 5 different applications of magnets in daily life.
- Q21.** What is Demagnetisation? Also state the reasons for demagnetisation.
- Q22.** Paheli and her friends were decorating the class bulletin board. She dropped the box of stainless steel pins by mistake. She tried to collect the pins using a magnet. She could not succeed. What could be the reason for this?
- Q23.** Three identical iron bars are kept on a table. Two out of three bars are magnets. In one of the magnet the North-South poles are marked. How will you find out which of the other two bars is a magnet? Identify the poles of this magnet.

