



# PHYSICS

## BOOKS - BEITIANS

### MAGNETISM

#### Formative Worksheet

1. One of the following is an artificial magnet

A. Horse shoe magnet

B. Magnetic needle

C. Magnetic compasses & electro magnet

D. Above all

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**2. Assertion:** Artificial magnets are preferred to natural magnets

**Reason:** Artificial magnets are far stronger and can be cast in to any desired shape or size

- A. Both Assertion and reason are correct
- B. Both Assertion and reason are wrong
- C. Assertion is wrong, Reason is correct
- D. Assertion is correct, Reason is wrong

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. All Substances can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ classes on the basis of their magnetic properties

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4.** Which of the following cannot be magnetised?

A. Iron

B. Nickel

C. Cobalt

D. Stainless steel

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Copper, Gold are the examples of the following magnetic materials

A. Ferro

B. Dia

C. Para

D. Both A and B

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**6. Which of the following is a not magnetic material**

A. Nickel

B. Cobalt

C. Bismuth

D. Wood

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**7. Choose the correct statement/s from the following**

A. Magnetite can be called as lode store

B. Natural magnets possess attractive property only

C. Natural magnets possess attractive and directional properties

D. Natural magnets possess directional property only

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**



**8. Statement-1** A freely suspended bar magnet always comes to lie in North-South direction.

**Statement-2** Magnetic poles have the property of directionality

A. Statement-1 is true: Statement-2 is true :

Statement-2 is the correct explanation of  
Statement-1

B. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true

Statement-2 is not the correct  
explanantion of Statement-1

C. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false

D. Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

## 9. Match the following

Column – I

- A) Like poles of magnets
- B) Unlike poles of magnets
- C) Magnetic substance
- D) Non magnetic substance

Column – II

- p) Iron
- q) Repel
- r) Glass
- s) Nickel
- t) Attract

A.  $A \rightarrow p, B \rightarrow q, C \rightarrow r, D \rightarrow s$

B.  $A \rightarrow q, B \rightarrow t, C \rightarrow p, D \rightarrow r$

C.  $A \rightarrow q, B \rightarrow s, C \rightarrow p, D \rightarrow t$

D.  $A \rightarrow p, B \rightarrow p, C \rightarrow q, D \rightarrow p$

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10.** A bar magnet is dipped in a leap of small iron filings. It is observed that a cluster of iron filings stick to the ends A and B while there is

practically no iron filing stick to its central region.

Answer the following questions

The central region are called

A. Neutral Region

B. Pole

C. Both A & B

D. Equator

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** A bar magnet is dipped in a heap of small iron filings. It is observed that a cluster of iron filings stick to the ends A and B while there is practically no iron filing stick to its central region.

Answer the following questions

End A is called

A. Neutral Region

B. Pole

C. Both A & B

D. Equator

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** A piece AB of the magnetite is dipped in a leap of small iron filings. It is observed that a cluster of iron filings stick to the ends A and B while there is practically no iron filing stick to its central region.

Answer the following questions

End B is called

A. Neutral Region

B. Pole

C. Both A & B

D. Equator

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** Statement-1 Like poles attract each other

Statement-2 : If a magnet is suspended freely, then the end marked with N points towards geographic north and the end marked with S points towards geographic south

A. Statement-1 is true: Statement-2 is true

B. Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is false

C. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false

D. Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true

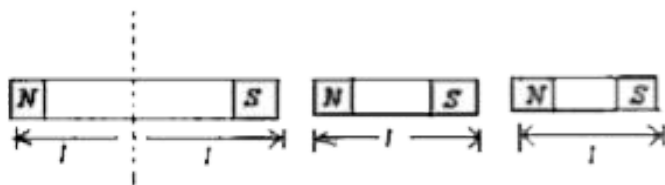
**Answer:**





Watch Video Solution

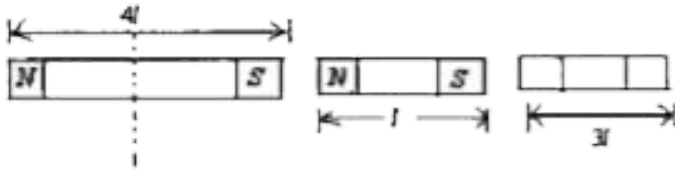
**14.** Magnetic poles exist in pair. We cannot get a magnetic monopole. When we cut a magnet, each piece will behave like a magnet with two poles



Based on the above, answer the following Questions

A bar magnet is cut as shown in the figure. Mark the polarity of each pole (from left to

right) for the polarity missed piece



A. South, North

B. North, South

C. North, North

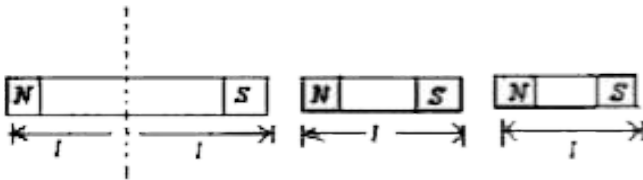
D. South, South

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

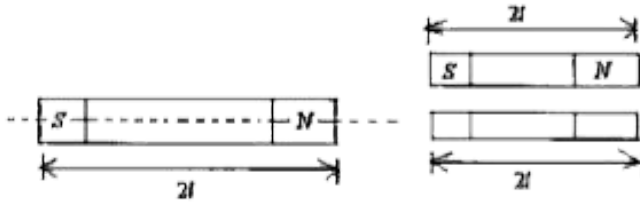
15. Magnetic poles exist in pair. We cannot get a magnetic monopole. When we cut a magnet, each piece will behave like a magnet with two poles



Based on the above, answer the following Questions

A bar magnet is cut as shown in the figure. Mark the polarity of each pole (from left to

right) for polarity missed piece



A. South, North

B. North, South

C. North, North

D. South, South

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

16. Statement A: The more is the distance of the magnetic substance from the magnet, the weaker is this attraction.

Statement-B: Magnet can attract magnetic substances within the magnetic field

A. Both the statements are true

B. Both the statements are false

C. Only statement A is true

D. Only statement B is true

**Answer:**



Watch Video Solution

17. Statement-A: The points of the magnet where there is maximum attraction are called the poles of the magnet

Statement-B : Magnetic poles always exist in pairs

A. Both the statements are true

B. Both the statements are false

C. Only statement A is true

D. Only statement B is true

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** Magnetic length of a bar magnet is nearly 80% of its geometric length. If a magnet has a geometric length of 12cm. Answer the following

Find its magnetic length

A. 9.6cm

B. 24cm

C. 15cm

D. 12cm

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** Magnetic length of a bar magnet is nearly 80% of its geometric length. If a magnet has a geometric length of 12cm. Answer the following



The difference between geometric length and magnetic length is

A. 0cm

B. 3cm

C. 12cm

D. 2.4cm

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

1. Which of the following is a magnetic material

A. Wood

B. Plastic

C. Iron

D. Copper

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. Deposits of magnetic oxide iron ore is called

A. Magnetite

B. Magnetic

C. Magnesite

D. Both A and B

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. The first natural magnet is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Lode stone
- B. Hard stone
- C. Lime stone
- D. None of these

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. A piece of Iron rubbed with magnetite is called a

- A. Magnet
- B. Natural magnet
- C. Artificial magnet
- D. Iron ore

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. The following magnetic materials are very feebly attracted by a strong magnet

A. Para

B. Ferro

C. Dia

D. None

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**6.** Choose the correct example/s for the Ferro magnetic material

A. Aluminum

B. Copper

C. Steel

D. Cobalt

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. One of the following is not a property of a magnet

A. Attraction

B. Repulsion

C. Induction

D. Reflection

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**



8. when magnet is suspended freely, then the end marked N, points towards

A. Geographic North

B. Geographic South

C. We can't say

D. Depends on magnet

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. Which of the following is a property shown by a magnet ?

A. Pair property

B. Directionality

C. Like poles repel & unlike poles attract

D. All the above

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. The imaginary vertical plane passing through the axis of a freely suspended magnetic needle is called

- A. Magnetic Meridian
- B. Magnetic equator
- C. Equatorial Meridian
- D. Magnetic pole

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

11. If the length of the magnet is  $l$ , then the effective length of the magnet is

A.  $4l$

B.  $3l$

C.  $l$

D.  $2l$

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

12. The magnetic strength or magnetic intensity is maximum at the \_\_\_\_ of a bar magnet

A. Pole

B. At its centre

C. Equatorial line

D. Axial line

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** The regions of concentrated magnetic strength inside the magnet just near its ends are called magnetic \_\_\_\_\_

A. Pole

B. Axis

C. Meridian

D. Length

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** The region or the space surrounding a magnet in which magnetic force is exerted is called the \_\_\_\_\_



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** The attractice of iron filings in a magnet is maximum at

A. poles of the magnet

B. Middle part of the magnet

C. All places in the magnet

D. None of these

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** Pole strength does not depend on

A. Length of a magnet

B. Breadth of a magnet

C. Height of the magnet



D. Both B and C

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

## Summative Worksheet

1. You have a magnet with you and north pole and south pole are marked on it. There is a bar on a table. To find out whether it is a magnet

or a magnetic substance, which one is the sure test?

A. Repulsion

B. Attraction

C. Both attraction and repulsion

D. None

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. For making an electromagnet the best material to be used is

A. Aluminium

B. Steel

C. Soft iron

D. Copper

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. Select the correct statement (s)

A. South pole attracts south pole

B. North pole attracts north pole

C. North and south poles cannot be separated

D. Artificial magnets are more powerful than natural magnets

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. When a magnet is heated, it

A. Loses its magnetism

B. Gains magnetism

C. Gains magnetism up to a certain temperature and loses magnetism beyond that temperature

D. Neither gains nor loses magnetism

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Demagnetization of magnets can be done by

A. Rough handling

B. Heating

C. Magnetising in the opposite direction

D. All the above

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. A small piece of unmagnetised substance gets repelled, when it is brought near a powerful magnet. The substance can be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Paramagnetic
- B. Diamagnetic
- C. Ferromagnetic
- D. Non-magnetic

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. If a piece of metal was thought to be magnet, which one of the following observations would offer conclusive evidence?

- A. It attracts a known magnet
- B. It repels a known magnet
- C. It attracts a steel screw driver
- D. None of above

**Answer:**





[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. An example of a diamagnetic substance is

A. Copper

B. Iron

C. Nickel

D. Aluminium

**Answer:**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. A freely suspended magnet points towards geographical north and south, this property is?



**Watch Video Solution**

10. What is sure test of magnetism?



**Watch Video Solution**

11. Electromagnet



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Attractive property of magnet is more at?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. The North pole of earth's magnet is near the geographical?



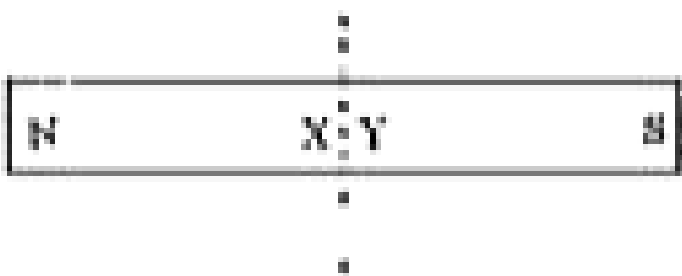
[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Name some magnetic material?



Watch Video Solution

15. When a magnet is broken as shown. The poles at 'X' and 'Y' are



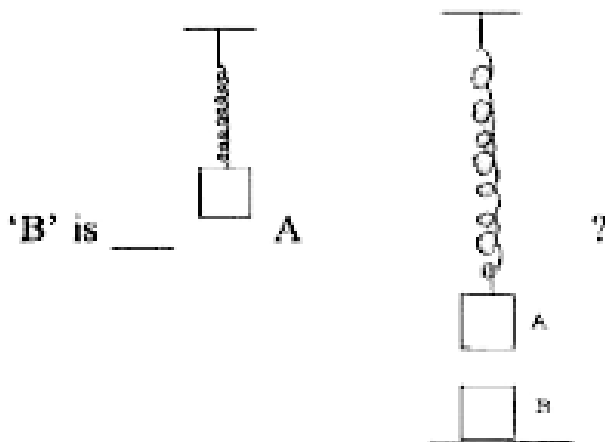
Watch Video Solution

16. Which of the following is a property shown by a magnet ?



Watch Video Solution

17. The spring in the case extend large when 'B' is \_\_\_\_\_





Watch Video Solution

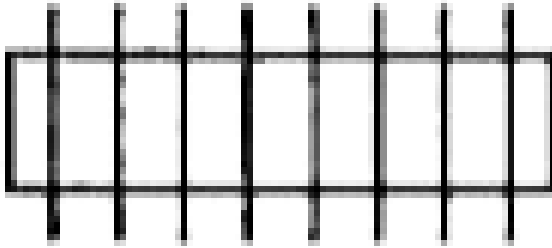
## Hots Worksheet

1. The relation between geometric length and magnetic length of a bar magnet is given by  $\text{Magnetic length} = \frac{5}{6} \times \text{Geometric length}$ . If the difference between geometric length and magnetic length of a bar magnet is 'K' units, then find its geometric length and magnetic length.



Watch Video Solution

2. The strength of a magnetic pole is measured in terms of pole strength. Pole strength depends on number of free poles exposed at the end of the magnet. Number of free poles exposed at the end of magnet in turn depends on the area of cross section of the magnet. A bar magnet has a pole strength 'K'. If it is cut into 2007 parts as shown in the figure. The pole strength of each piece now is



A.  $2007K$

B.  $\frac{K}{2007}$

C.  $K$

D.  $K + 2007$

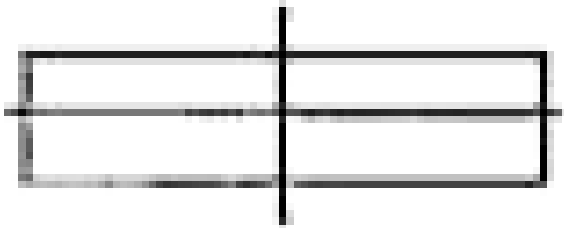
**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**



3. A bar magnet has a pole strength 'K'. If it is cut into 4 pieces as shown in the figure. The pole strength of each piece now is \_\_\_\_



A.  $K + 4$

B.  $\frac{K}{4}$

C.  $4K$

D.  $\frac{K}{2}$

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. A bar magnet of dimensions  $l$ ,  $b$  and  $h$  has pole strength of  $K$  units. Now its dimensions are doubled. The new pole strength is \_\_\_\_\_

A.  $K + 4$

B.  $K - 4$

C.  $4K$

D.  $\frac{K}{4}$

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. The product of the length of the magnet and its pole strength is called the moment of a magnet or Magnetic moment. If 'm' is the pole strength and  $2l$  is the length of the magnet then, the moment of the magnet or Magnetic moment is given by.  $M = m \times 2l$ . Also, Magnetic moment is a vector quantity, with its direction from south pole to north

pole along its axial line. If a bar magnet of magnetic moment 80 units be cut into two halves of equal lengths the magnetic moment of each half will be

A. 80 units

B. 60 units

C. 40 units

D. 20 units

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. A bar magnet of magnetic moment  $M$  is cut into four parts of equal length. The magnetic moment of each part is

A.  $M$

B.  $4M$

C.  $M/4$

D. Zero

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. A bar magnet of magnetic moment  $M$  and pole strength  $m$  is broken into two pieces at the middle. The magnetic moment and pole strength of each piece will be

A.  $\frac{M}{2}, \frac{m}{2}$

B.  $m, \frac{m}{2}$

C.  $\frac{M}{2}, m$

D.  $M, m$

**Answer:**



Watch Video Solution

8. Two similar bar magnets P and Q each of magnetic moment  $M$ , are taken,. If P is cut along its axial line and Q is cut along its equatorial line, all the four pieces obtained have

A. Equal pole strength

B. Magnetic moment  $\frac{M}{4}$

C. Magnetic moment  $\frac{M}{2}$

## D. Magnetic moment M

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. The moment of a magnet is  $3 \times 10^{-1} Am^2$  and the length of the magnet is 10cm. The pole strength of the magnet is (in A.m)

A. 30

B. 60



C. 3

D. 6

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10.** A straight steel wire of length  $l$  has a magnetic moment  $M$ . When it is bent in the form of a semi - circle its magnetic moment will be

A.  $M$

B.  $M / \pi$

C.  $M / 2\pi$

D.  $2M / \pi$

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**Iit Jee Worksheet Single Correct Answer Type**

1. If a bar magnet is cut into 4 pieces. Each piece is

A. Individual Magnet

B. Some pieces have only North Pole

C. Some pieces have only South Pole

D. All pieces lose magnetism

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. \_\_\_\_ is the surest test of magnetisation.

A. Attraction

B. Repulsion

C. Both Repulsion and Attraction

D. None

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. Compass is used

- A. To find direction on sea and earth
- B. To attract magnetic material
- C. Alignment along N-S direction
- D. Options 1 and 3 both

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4.** The most suitable material for making the core of an electromagnet is :

A. Steel

B. Copper

C. Soft iron

D. Ceramic

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. In which of the following, permanent magnet is used

A. Electric Bell

B. Loudspeaker

C. Compass Needle

D. Electric Motor

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. When South (S) pole of magnet is placed near an unknown pole of another magnet. The two magnets

A. Repel each other when the unknown pole is N-pole

B. Attract each other when the unknown pole is N-pole

C. Attract each other when the unknown pole is S-pole

D. None

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**



7. Natural Magnet is known as

A. Magnetite

B. Lodestone

C. Both

D. None

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. Which of the following is not correct?

A. The north pole of a magnet attracts south pole of another magnet

B. Isolated magnetic poles do not exist

C. Artificial magnets are made from magnetic materials

D. None

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

9. Magnetism by electric current method is \_\_\_\_\_ than other methods

A. More strong

B. strong

C. Weak

D. Very Weak

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

10. A weak magnet brought near a strong magnet with same poles facing each other, then

A. Both will repel

B. Weaker magnet will move away

C. Stronger magnet will move away

D. Initially there is repulsion then strong magnet will attract the weak magnet

**Answer:**





[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. When two substances repel each other then

- A. One of them must be a magnet
- B. Both of them must be magnets
- C. One of them must be non magnetic
- D. Both of them must be non-magnetic

**Answer:**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. After repeated rubbing with a magnet in the same direction. The substance fails to get magnetised it should be a

A. Magnet

B. Non-Magnetic substance

C. Magnetic Substance

D. All the above

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** A bar of steel can be permanently magnetised by

A. Rubbing with a bar magnet at its center

B. Rubbing with a bar magnet at its ends

C. Rubbing with a bar magnet along its  
length

D. None

**Answer:**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**14.** Strength of the magnet depends on

- A. Length of the magnet
- B. Size of the magnet
- C. Both
- D. None

**Answer:**



[Watch Video Solution](#)



**15.** When one end of a magnet is placed near a compass pointer. The pointer (N-pole) of a compass turns away because

A. The end of a magnet near the pointer of compass is N-pole

B. The end of a magnet near the pointer of compass is S-pole

C. Both

D. None

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16. Magnetic field around a magnet is**

- A. One dimensional
- B. Two dimensional
- C. Three dimensional
- D. None

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** The study of earth's magnetic field is called as

A. Terrestrial Magnetism

B. Plant's Magnetism

C. Earth's Magnetism

D. None

**Answer:**



**18.** Nature of magnetic force is

A. Attraction

B. Repulsion

C. Either attraction or repulsion

D. Neither attraction nor repulsion

**Answer:**



Watch Video Solution

19. Geometric length of magnet is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ its magnetic length

A.  $\frac{5}{6}$  times

B.  $\frac{6}{5}$  times

C.  $\frac{2}{3}$  times

D.  $\frac{3}{2}$  times

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**20.** The direction in which a magnet points at a place on earth

- A. Changes
- B. Do not change
- C. We cannot say
- D. None

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

1. An imaginary line joining the magnetic north and south pole of a bar magnet is its

A. Magnetic axis

B. Axial line

C. Equitorial line

D. Pole

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. A magnet can be demagnetised by

A. Heating

B. Hammering

C. Rough handling

D. Induction

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**



3. Which of the following are made as permanent magnets

A. Steel

B. Cobalt

C. Soft iron

D. Iron

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. Choose the correct statement/s from the following

A. A freely suspended magnet points in N-S direction

B. Magnetic poles exist in pairs (dipole)

C. A freely suspended magnet points in E-W direction

D. Magnetic poles does not exist in pairs

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Which of the following are diamagnetic substances?

A. Phosphorus

B. water

C. Antimony

D. Platinum

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

## lit Jee Worksheet Paragraph Type

1. A piece AB of the magnetite is dipped in a leap of small iron filings. It is observed that a cluster of iron filings stick to the ends A and B while there is practically no iron filing stick to its central region.

The central region or called

A. Neutral Region

B. Pole

C. Equator

D. None of these

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. A piece AB of the magnetite is dipped in a heap of small iron filings. It is observed that a cluster of iron filings stick to the ends A and B while there is practically no iron filing stick to

its central region.

End A is called

A. Neutral Region

B. Pole

C. Equator

D. None of these

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. A piece AB of the magnetite is dipped in a heap of small iron filings. It is observed that a cluster of iron filings stick to the ends A and B while there is practically no iron filing stick to its central region.

End B is called

A. Neutral Region

B. Pole

C. Equator

D. None of these

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. The force of attraction between two point magnetic poles is directly proportional to the product of their pole strengths and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. i.e.

$$F \propto \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2} \Rightarrow F = \frac{K m_1 m_2}{d^2}. \text{ Where } K \text{ is a}$$

constant,  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are pole strengths and 'd' is the distance between them. This is called



Coulomb's law Using the above information, answer the following questions.

The force between two poles ( $m_1$  and  $m_2$ ) in air which are separated by a distance 'd' is F. If the distance is doubled, the force between the poles in air now is \_\_\_\_

A.  $4F$

B.  $2F$

C.  $\frac{F}{2}$

D.  $\frac{F}{4}$

**Answer:**



Watch Video Solution

5. The force of attraction between two point magnetic poles is directly proportional to the product of their pole strengths and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. i.e.

$F \propto \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2} \Rightarrow F = \frac{K m_1 m_2}{d^2}$ . Where K is a constant,  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are pole strengths and 'd' is the distance between them. This is called Coulomb's law Using the above information, answer the following questions.

The force between two poles ( $m_1$  and  $m_2$ ) in air which are separated by a distance 'd' is  $F$ . If  $m_1$  is halved and  $m_2$  is doubled and the distance is same i.e.,  $d$ , the force now is \_\_\_\_

A.  $F$

B.  $\frac{F}{2}$

C.  $\frac{1}{F}$

D.  $4F$

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

6. The force of attraction between two point magnetic poles is directly proportional to the product of their pole strengths and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. i.e.

$$F \propto \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2} \Rightarrow F = \frac{K m_1 m_2}{d^2}. \text{ Where } K \text{ is a}$$

constant,  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are pole strengths and 'd' is the distance between them. This is called Coulomb's law Using the above information, answer the following questions.

When the distance between two magnetic

poles is halved, the force between them will become

- A. Halved
- B. One fourth
- C. Doubled
- D. Four times

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. The force of attraction between two point magnetic poles is directly proportional to the product of their pole strengths and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. i.e.

$$F \propto \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2} \Rightarrow F = \frac{K m_1 m_2}{d^2}. \text{ Where } K \text{ is a}$$

constant,  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are pole strengths and 'd' is the distance between them. This is called Coulomb's law Using the above information, answer the following questions.

Do you think the force between two poles depends on medium in which they are present

A. Yes

B. No

C. Sometimes yes and sometimes no

D. Cannot be predicted

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**lit Jee Worksheet Integer Type**

1. All substances can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ classes on the basis of their magnetic properties



**Watch Video Solution**

2. The relation between magnetic length and geometric length is  $\text{Magnetic length} = \frac{x}{6} \times \text{Geometric length}$  then the value of  $x$  is \_\_\_\_\_



**Watch Video Solution**



# Iit Jee Worksheet Matrix Matching

## 1. Match the following

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| (A) Naturally occurring magnet                             | (p) Magnetic substances |
| (B) The end of freely suspended magnet moved towards north | (q) Magnetite           |
| (C) Device used for finding geographic directions          | (r) Non - Magnetic      |
|  | (s) Compass needle      |
|  | (t) N - pole            |



**Watch Video Solution**

## 2. Match the following

- |                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Similar poles of magnet  | (p) Lodestone         |
| (B) Opposite poles of magnet | (q) Artificial magnet |
| (C) Horse shoe magnet        | (r) Strong magnet     |
| (D) Electromagnet            | (s) Attract           |
|                              | (t) Repel             |



**Watch Video Solution**

### 3. Match the following

(A) Temporary Magnets

(B) Permanent Magnets

(C) Earth's Magnetic Field

(t) Repel

(p) Compass Needle

(q) Television, loudspeaker, electric cranes, motors

(r) Planet's Magnetism

(s) Terrestrial Magnetism



Watch Video Solution

### 4. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Soft Iron

Alnico, steel, ceramics

Ironoxide

(a) Loadstone

(b) For Electromagnets

(c) For Permanent Magnets

(d) Artificial Magnets



Watch Video Solution

