





PHYSICS

BOOKS - MBD

FUN WITH MAGNETS



1. Fill in the blanks:

Artificial magnets are made in different shpaes

such as , and



2. Fill in the blanks:

The materials which are attracted towards a

magnet are called



3. Fill in the blanks:

Paper is not a material.

4. Fill in the blanks:

In older day sailor used to find direction by

suspending a piece of

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5. Fill in the blanks:

A magnet always has poles.

6. State whether the following statements are

true or false :

A cylindrical magnet has only one pole.

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7. State whether the following statements are

true or false :

Artificial magnets were discovered in Greece.

8. Wtate whether the following statements are

true or false :

Similar poles f a magnet repel each other .



9. State whether the following statements are

true or false :

Maximum iron filings stick in the middle of a

bar magnet when it is brought near them .



10. State whether the following statements are

true or false :

Bar magnet always points towards North-South direction.

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11. Wtate whether the following statements are true or false :A compass cn be used to find East-West

direction at any place.



12. State whether the following statement is

true or false :

Rubber is a magnetic material.



13. 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

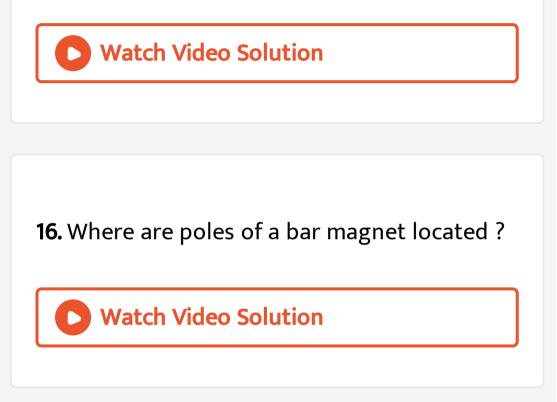
some part of it.



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



15. State four properties of a bar magnet.



17. A bar magnet has no marking to indicater its poles. How would you find out near which

end is its north pole located ?



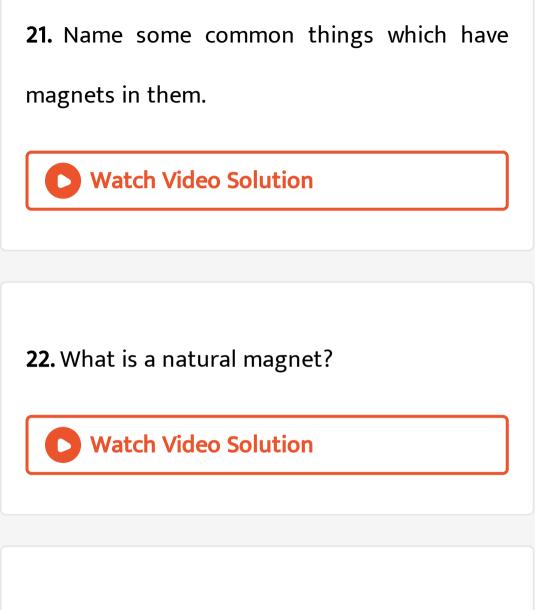
18. You are given an iron strip. How will you make it into a magnet?

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19. Fill in the blanks:

20. A magnet was brought from different directions towards a toy boat that has been floating in water in a tub. Affect observed in each case is stated in Column I. Possible reasons for the observed affects are mentioned in Column II. Match the statements given in Column I with those in Column II.





23. What is a natural magnet?

24. What is a magnet?

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25. Fill in the blanks:

Artificial magnets are made in different shpaes

26. How can a mixture of sand and iron particles be separated ?
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27. State whether the following statements are

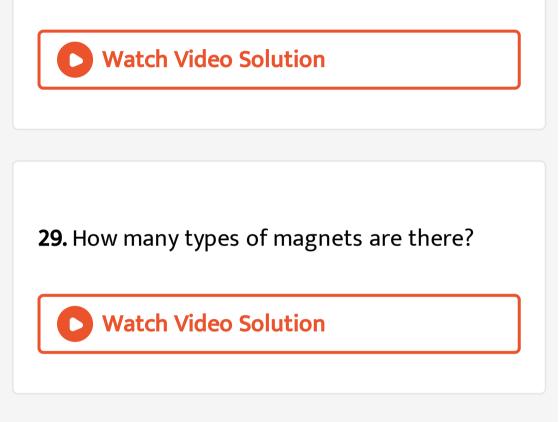
true or false :

Maximum iron filings stick in the middle of a

bar magnet when it is brought near them .

28. Why does a bar magnet always stand in N-S

direction, when suspended freely?



30. Which property of magnet is used to know

the directions?





31. Which property of magnet is used to know

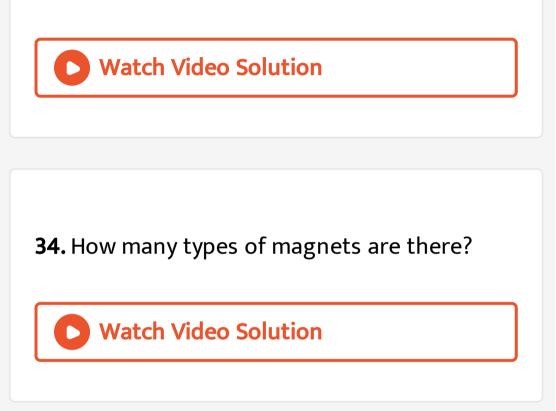
the directions?

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32. Fill in the blanks in the following statements :- The north pole of a magnetthe north pole of another magnet.

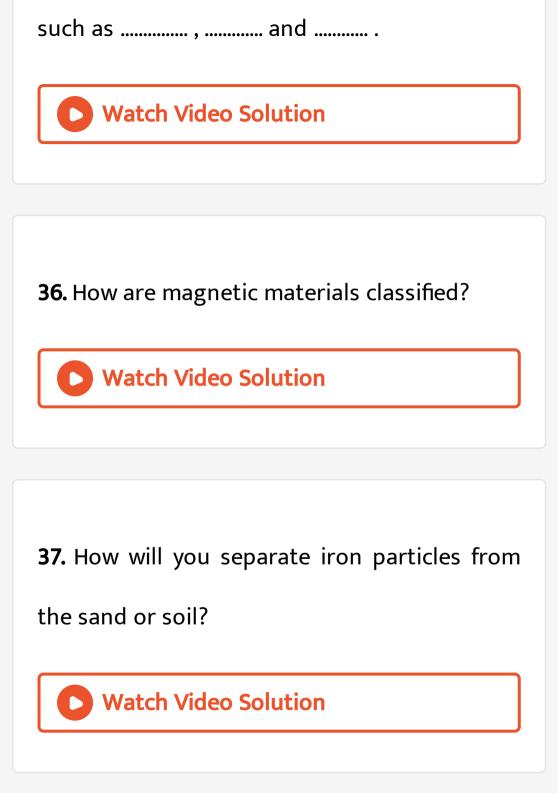
33. Unlike poles of magnet repel/attract each

other.

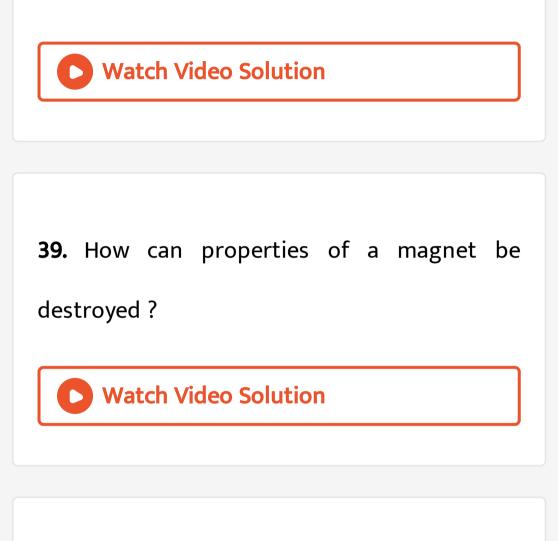


35. Fill in the blanks:

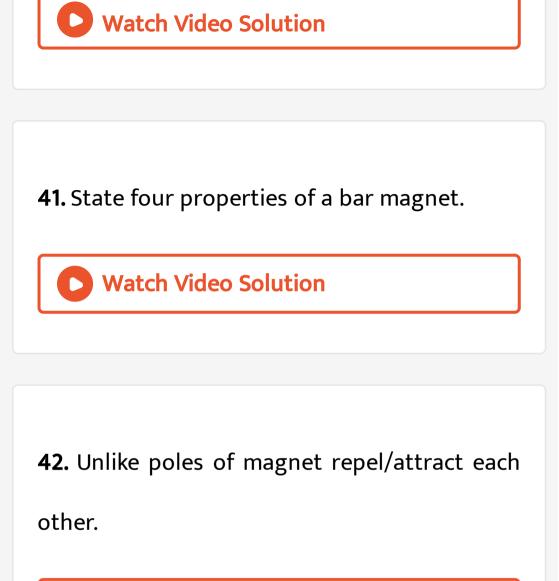
Artificial magnets are made in different shpaes



38. How are magnets safely preserved?



40. Show that repulsion is sure test of magnetism.



43. What is a magnetic compass? Explain it.



44. A magnet has poles-

A. (A) Three

B.(B) One

C. (C) Two

D. (D) None of these.





45. A magnet attracts-

A. (A) Iron

B. (B) Rubber

C. (C) Glass

D. (D) Wood.





- 46. Why does a bar magnet always stand in N-
- S direction, when suspended freely?
 - A. North-West direction
 - B. North-East direction
 - C. North-South direction
 - D. None of these.

Answer:





47. Why are all pieces of iron not magnet even though iron is a ferromagnetic material?

A. (A) Artificial magnet

B. (B) Natural magnet

C. (C) Spherical ended magnet.

D. (D) None of these.

Answer:

48. To preserve the properties of a magnet the pairs of magnet should be kept with-

A. (A) similar poles near each other

B. (B)dissimilar poles near each other

C. (C) poles struck with hammer

D. (D) None of these.

Answer:

49. Fill in the blanks:

A. Magnous rod

B. Non-magnetic substances

C. Compass

D. None of these.

Answer:

50. In which part of a bar magnet,The magnetic field lines are more denser?

A. At the ends

B. In the middle

C. Between the end and the centre of

magnet

D. None of these.

Answer:



51. Similar magnetic poles...

A. attract each otehr

B. repel each other

C. neither attract nor repel

D. None of these.

Answer:

52. Between dissimilar poles of the magnet there is-

A. Attraction

B. Repulsion

C. Neither attraction nor repulsionnb

D. None of these.

Answer:

53. Show that repulsion is sure test of

magnetism.

A. Attraction

B. Repulsion

C. neutrality

D. None of these.

Answer: