Magnets Study Guide

Name _____ Date_____

Fill in the blanks to make the statements true.

1. Magnets attract certain types of _____.
2. Magnets do not attract things like _____, _____ or _____.
3. Magnets can _____ or _____ other magnets.
4. The ends of the magnets are called _____. The magnetic pull at the poles is _____ than the center of the magnet.
5. Like poles _____ each other. Opposite poles _____ each other.
6. Magnets have a magnetic _____ where their force is able to attract or repel.
7. To pull together is to _____
8. To push or force apart is to _____
9. A magnet's size or shape does not tell its _____.
10. A magnet can lose its energy or _____ when it is heated or dropped.
11. A magnet can be used to make an item made of iron of steel into a _____ _____. You can do this by

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____
12. The north pole of one magnet attracts the _____ pole of another magnet.
13. A compass is used to find _____.

14. What type of magnet would be found on a refrigerator door?
    a. Bar magnet
    b. Horseshoe magnet
    c. Temporary magnet
    d. Permanent magnet

15. How is a permanent magnet different from a temporary magnet?

_____

_____

_____

16. In the space provided draw a bar magnet. Label the poles and tell where the magnetic pull is the strongest.

Facts to remember

1. A magnet's force is the strongest at its poles.
2. Opposite poles of magnets have the strongest pull or attraction.
3. When bar magnets repel each other the poles push away from each other.
4. William Gilbert discovered that the Earth acts like a giant magnet with poles much like a bar magnet.
5. A compass needle will pull to the north to seek poles and so will lodestone.
6. Be able to recognize a magnetic field like our experiment with iron filings.
7. Metals attracted to magnets are iron, steel, and nickel.
8. Metals that are **not** attracted to magnets are copper, aluminum, brass, gold and silver.