

# Magnetism

Fill in the blanks below:

## ◆ Domain Theory of Magnetism

Magnets are made of \_\_\_\_\_, nickel or cobalt. In a magnet, there are groups of atoms called \_\_\_\_\_, each of which behaves like a tiny magnet.

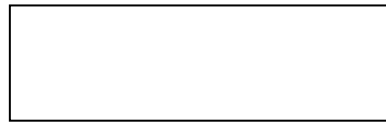
In unmagnetised steel, the domains point in \_\_\_\_\_ directions and cancel one another out. In magnetised steel, the domains are pulled about until they point in the same \_\_\_\_\_, thus reinforcing each other.

Draw small strokes to represent the domains in the diagrams:

*Unmagnetised*



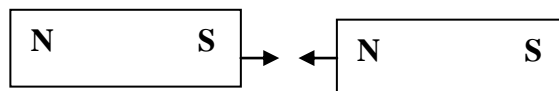
*Magnetised*



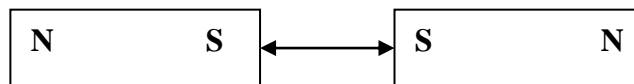
## ◆ Properties of Magnets

1. There are 2 ends or \_\_\_\_\_ of the magnet (\_\_\_\_\_ and south)
2. The north pole of a suspended magnet points north. The south pole of a suspended magnet points \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Unlike poles \_\_\_\_\_ each other (e.g. north and \_\_\_\_\_). Like poles \_\_\_\_\_ each other (e.g. north and north, south and south).

*Attraction*



*Repulsion*



4. Magnets attract objects made of iron.
5. Repulsion between a magnet and another object indicates that the other object is also a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A magnet that is dropped may lose its \_\_\_\_\_ due to non-aligned or 'scrambled' domains.
7. A magnetic \_\_\_\_\_ is the region around a magnet where lines of magnetic force point from north pole to south pole.