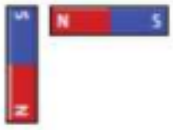
1. In this exercise, you will apply what you know about magnets.

   Decide whether each metal in the table is magnetic or non-magnetic.

metal	magnetic / non-magnetic
cobalt	magnetis
aluminium	non-magnetic
gold	non-magnetic
nickel	magnetis
copper	non-magnetic
silver	non-magnetic

2. For each pair of magnets, write **repel** or **attract**.

 attract	 attract	 repel

3. Raji has two big magnets.

He puts the magnets in different positions.

Complete the sentences under each diagram.

a. 

In this position the magnets will repel.

b. 

In this position the magnets will repel .

c. Raji puts a small magnet next to a big magnet.

The small magnet moves towards the big one.

Look at the small magnet. What is the pole at X? south

4. Some objects are attracted to magnets.

Colour the objects that are attracted to magnets.

aluminium can	cobalt balls	nickel coin
iron nail	copper pipe	gold ring

5. A soft drink can is made of metal, but it is not attracted to magnets. Why?

It is a non-magnetic material.

Note : do not presume any metal.

6. Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the word bank.

You may use any word once, more than once or not at all.

closed	**magnetism**	**repulsion**	**magnetic**	**bar**	**attraction**
poles	**south**	**north**	**repel**	**attract**	**steel**

a. A magnet can attract certain objects. Examples are pins and nails.

They are made of steel. Materials that are attracted

by magnets are called magnetic materials.

b. A fridge door has strip magnets down the side of the door.

These magnets help keep the door closed firmly.

This force is called the magnetic force of attraction.

c. A magnet has a north pole and a south pole.

d. Like poles repel one another.

e. Unlike poles attract one another.

f. Magnets can attract magnetic materials such as iron, nickel and cobalt.