Multiple Choice – Magnetism & Electricity

*Circle the letter of the best answer.*

1. At the center of every atom is a core called a(n)
	1. element
	2. nucleus
	3. electron
	4. proton
2. What effect does the solar wind have on Earth’s magnetic field?
	1. Compasses on Earth stop working.
	2. It shapes the Earth’s magnetosphere.
	3. The magnetic field on the side facing the sun is warmer.
	4. Solar wind causes magnetic declination.
3. Where on a magnet is the magnetic force the strongest?
	1. at the north pole only
	2. at either pole
	3. halfway between the poles
	4. the force is equally strong everywhere
4. Magnetic field lines
	1. never cross
	2. cross at the north pole
	3. cross at the south pole
	4. cross halfway between the poles
5. If you break a magnet in two, you get
	1. one north magnet and one south magnet
	2. two demagnetized pieces of metal
	3. two smaller magnets
	4. two magnets each with only one pole
6. The amount of magnetic declination depends on…
	1. what kind of compass you have
	2. what time of the year it is
	3. the amount of natural magnets around you
	4. your location on Earth’s surface
7. The smallest particle of an element that has the properties of that element is a(n)
	1. proton
	2. domain
	3. atom
	4. nucleus
8. A permanent magnet is a magnet made from a material that
	1. keeps its magnetism for a long time
	2. cannot be destroyed by heat
	3. easily loses its magnetism
	4. began as molten rock on the ocean floor
9. What is a material called that attracts iron and materials that contain iron?
	1. domain
	2. aurora
	3. magnetic field
	4. magnet
10. The magnetosphere is the
	1. glowing region in the atmosphere caused by charged particles
	2. stream of charged particles flowing from the sun
	3. doughnut-shaped region 25,000 kilometers above Earth’s surface
	4. region of Earth’s magnetic field shaped by the solar wind
11. When an atom has an equal number of protons and electrons, the charge of the atom is
	1. positive
	2. negative
	3. neutral
	4. static
12. The third prong of an appliance is connected to
	1. the line coming from the electric plant
	2. the ground
	3. the line going to the electric plant
	4. a circuit breaker or fuse
13. What is a substance that conducts electric current in an electrochemical cell?
	1. electrode
	2. electrolyte
	3. insulator
	4. voltmeter
14. The difference in electrical potential energy between two places is called
	1. resistance
	2. friction
	3. induction
	4. voltage
15. Charges flow from
	1. higher to lower electric potential energy
	2. lower to higher electric potential energy
	3. higher to lower electric resistance
	4. lower to higher electric resistance
16. According to Ohm’s law, if there is a constant current in a circuit and the voltage increases, resistance
	1. depends on the current
	2. decreases
	3. increases
	4. stays the same
17. If the current through a circuit is 2 A and the resistance of a light bulb in the circuit is 10 Ω, what is the voltage difference across the light bulb?
	1. 5 V
	2. 12 V
	3. 0.2 V
	4. 20 V
18. In a series circuit, if more light bulbs are added, the bulbs become
	1. dimmer
	2. brighter
	3. hotter
	4. more resistant
19. What extends around a charged object?
	1. static electricity
	2. electric field
	3. electric current
	4. power
20. The unit of current is the
	1. volt
	2. amp
	3. ohm
	4. electron

Fill in the Blank – Magnetism & Electricity

*Select the term that best completes the statement.*

1. A compass can be used to find directions because its needle lines up with Earth’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poles.
2. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ circuit, all parts are connected one after another along one path.
3. The type of electrochemical cell used as an energy source in a flashlight is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ circuit, the different parts of the circuit are on separate branches.
5. The type of electrochemical cell found in automobile batteries is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Alessandro Volta constructed the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out of layers of silver, zinc, and paper soaked in salt water.
7. The transfer of electrons from one part of an object to another, caused by the electric field of another object, without them touching is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. A battery transforms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into electrical energy.
9. The transfer of charge when electrons move from a charged object to another object by direct contact is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a region around a charged object where the object’s electric force is exerted on other charged objects.
11. The loss of static electricity as electric charges transfer from one object to another is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. The magnetic force exerted in the region around a magnet is known as it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. The transfer of charge from one object to another by rubbing is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such as a battery, creates a potential energy difference in a circuit.
15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a stream of electrically charged particles flowing at high speeds from the sun.
16. The buildup of charges on an object is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ circuit, there is only one path for the current to take.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the angle between geographic north and the north to which a compass needle points.
19. A connection that allows current to take the path of least resistance is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a reusable safety switch that breaks the circuit when the current gets too high.

True or False – Magnetism & Electricity

*Write* ***True*** *if the statement is true; if the statement is false write* ***False*** *and the correct word to make the statement true.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. The force of attraction or repulsion between magnetic poles is called magnetic domain.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Heating a magnet will destroy its magnetism.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Usually in the outer region of an atom are tiny particles called protons, which carry a negative charge.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. A permanent magnet is made from a material that easily loses its magnetism.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. A material that shows strong magnetic properties is said to be a ferromagnetic material.

  |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. A voltmeter is a combination of two or more electrochemical cells in a series.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Voltage causes current in an electric circuit.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. In a parallel circuit, there are several paths for the current to take.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Electric current is the attraction or repulsion between electric charges.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. A circuit breaker is a safety device that contains a thin strip of metal that melts if there is too much current through it.
 |

Matching – Magnetism & Electricity

*Match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition in the right column on the line beside the term in the left column.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. ferromagnetic material
 | 1. A material that shows strong magnetic effects.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. nucleus
 | 1. A particle that does not carry an electric charge.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. temporary magnet
 | 1. The smallest particle of an element that has all the properties of that element.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. resistance
 | 1. The measure of how difficult it is for charges to flow through a material.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. neutron
 | 1. A tiny, negatively charged particle that usually exists in the outer region of an atom.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. permanent magnet
 | 1. One of about 100 basic materials that make up all matter.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. proton
 | 1. A complete, unbroken path through which electric charges can flow.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. electric current
 | 1. Another name for potential difference.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. voltage
 | 1. The core at the center of every atom.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. insulator
 | 1. Device that creates a potential difference through which electric charges can flow.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. voltage source
 | 1. A positively charged particle found in the nucleus.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. element
 | 1. A magnet made from a material that easily loses its magnetism.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. electron
 | 1. Material through which charge cannot easily flow.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. electric current
 | 1. The continuous flow of electric charges through a material
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. conductor
 | 1. A magnet made of a material that keeps its magnetism.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. magnetic domain
 | 1. Material through which charge can easily flow.
 |
| \_\_\_\_\_ | 1. atom
 | 1. A grouping of atoms that have their magnetic fields line up in the same direction.
 |

Interpreting – Magnetism & Electricity

*Using the diagram, answer the following questions in the spaces provided.*



1. How should poles *a* and *b* be labeled? Explain your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How should pole *c* be labeled? Explain your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



1. What do the arrows represent in the figure?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Is this material magnetized or unmagnetized? How do you know?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How might this figure be different if the material shown were hit very hard or heated?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



1. Where is the magnetic field strongest? How can you tell?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Infer the likely arrangement of magnetic domains in these magnets.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



1. The charged particle on the left is a proton. What is the charged particle on the right? How do you know?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Explain how this illustration would be different if the charge on the right were the opposite of what it is now.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



1. Which circuit is a series circuit? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which circuit is a parallel circuit? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. If bulb A burns out, what happens to the light in the other two bulbs in that circuit?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. If bulb B burns out, what happens to the light in the other two bulbs in that circuit?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. If a fourth bulb were added in a similar way to the three existing bulbs in Circuit 1, what would happen to the bulbs in the circuit?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. If a fourth bulb were added in a similar way to the three existing bulbs in Circuit 2, what would happen to the bulbs in the circuit?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How many paths can current take in Circuit 1? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. How many paths can current take in Circuit 2? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why does an open light switch turn off the light?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How does direct current differ from alternating current?

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1. What factors affect how strong the electric force between two charged objects?

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1. What does Ohm’s law say?

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1. What would be an advantage of using an electromagnet to move objects?

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1. How do Auroras form?

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1. Describe the three ways a static charge can build up.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Explain how you could use magnets to make a small object appear to float?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Extended – Magnetism & Electricity

1. How do scientists know that Earth’s magnetic field has changed over time?

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1. Why do most materials have magnetic properties too weak to be detected easily?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What are the three properties that magnets have?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How can an unmagnetized material be made into a magnet?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Describe how domains in a magnetized material differ from those in an unmagnetized material.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. If you follow a compass pointing north, will you reach the geographic north pole? Explain your answer.

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1. Are household circuits connected in series or parallel? What are two advantages of having them connected that way?

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1. What does Ohm’s law say?

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1. Explain what scientists think causes Earth’s Magnetic Field.

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1. Describe three ways a static charge can build up.

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1. When wires are connected to the terminals of a battery, what causes electric current in the circuit?

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1. What are two ways that you could alter a wire to increase the resistance in an electric circuit?

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1. What was Alessandro’s first battery composed of?

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1. How does an electrochemical cell produce current in a circuit?

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1. Suppose an automobile battery has three 2-volt cells. What is the total voltage of the battery? Explain.

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1. Explain how Earth is similar to a giant bar magnet and how it is different. Use words and diagrams in your explanation. Remember to explain the difference between the Earth’s geographic poles and its magnetic poles.

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1. In a table, list the features of series and parallel circuits.