Nova’s Magnetic Discovery Flashcards

Learning objective: To understand the properties of magnets, magnetic materials, and the forces of attraction and repulsion.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of magnets. Read the front of the card, try to answer, then check the back (after the pipe symbol) to see if you are correct!

What does it mean when two magnets 'attract' each other?

It means they pull towards each other, usually when opposite poles (North and South) are placed together.

What happens when you try to push two 'like' poles (e.g., North and North) together?

They repel, which means they push away from each other.

What are the names of the two ends of a magnet?

The North Pole and the South Pole.

Which three metals are commonly magnetic?

Iron, steel (which contains iron), and nickel.

What do we call the invisible area around a magnet where its magnetic force can be felt?

A magnetic field.

If a material is 'non-magnetic', what does that mean?

It means the material is not attracted to a magnet (examples include plastic, wood, and glass).

True or False: A magnet needs to touch an object to exert a force on it.

False. Magnets can exert a force from a distance through their magnetic field.

Nova the owl wants to test if a coin is magnetic. How should she do this?

By bringing a magnet close to the coin to see if it is attracted to the magnet.

What happens to the strength of a magnetic field as you move further away from the magnet?

The magnetic force gets weaker.

Is aluminium a magnetic metal?

No, aluminium is not a magnetic material.

What is the force between two magnets called?

Magnetic force (a non-contact force).

Can you name an object in your classroom that might use magnets?

Examples include magnetic whiteboard letters, cupboard door latches, or pencil cases with magnetic clasps.