Magnets and Magnetic Fields (H)

1. A magnet is used to pick up a paperclip.



Which statement explains why the paperclip is picked up?

- A The magnet is a permanent magnet and the opposite pole has been induced at the top of the
- paperclip.
- **B** The magnet is a permanent magnet and the same pole has been induced at the top of the paperclip.
- **c** The magnet is a temporary magnet and the opposite pole has been induced at the top of the paperclip.
- **D** The magnet is a temporary magnet and the same pole has been induced at the top of the paperclip.

Your answer

[1]

2. Which of these factors affects the strength of the magnetic field around a current-carrying wire?

- A Direction of the current only
- B Size of the current only
- **C** Distance from the wire only
- D Size of the current and distance from the wire

Your answer



[1]

3 (a). A student sets up an experiment to investigate the magnetic field around a current-carrying wire.



i. Describe how the student could use this experiment and a compass to investigate the magnetic field produced by the wire.

[3]

ii. Draw the shape of the field which would be found around this wire.

[2]

(b). The behaviour of a magnetic compass is evidence that the core of the Earth is magnetic. Explain why.

_____[2]

- 4. Which does not increase the magnetic effect of a solenoid?
 - A Increasing the cross-sectional area of the solenoid
 - **B** Increasing the current in the solenoid
 - C Increasing the number of turns on the solenoid
 - D Putting a soft iron core in the solenoid

Your answer

[1]

5. A student measures the magnetic field strength around a current carrying conductor at increasing distances from the conductor.

She plots her results.



The current in the conductor is decreased and a new graph plotted.

Which is the correct graph?



Your answer

6. The diagram shows a wire carrying an electric current.



Which diagram shows the magnetic field viewed from above, with the current coming towards you?



END OF QUESTION PAPER