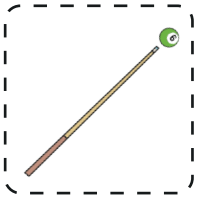
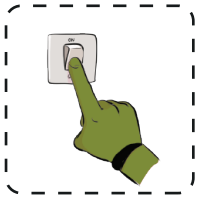
1. Sort these actions into **pushes** and **pulls**.



A

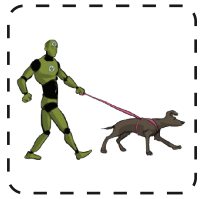


B

C

D

E



F

pushes	pulls

2. Define these words.

attract _____

repel _____

3. Complete the sentences using the **words** in **question 2**.

Poles that are the **same** _____ each other.

Poles that are the **different** _____ each other.

4. Sort the materials into **magnetic** and **non-magnetic**.

paper	**glass**	**steel**	**copper**
iron	**plastic**	**aluminium**	

magnetic	non-magnetic

5. What are the ends of a magnet called?

_____

6. Magnets need to be touching another object in order for magnetic forces to be able to act. Is this true? **Explain your answer.**

_____

_____

7. How can you find out if something is **magnetic**?

_____

_____

I think that **all metals are magnetic.**

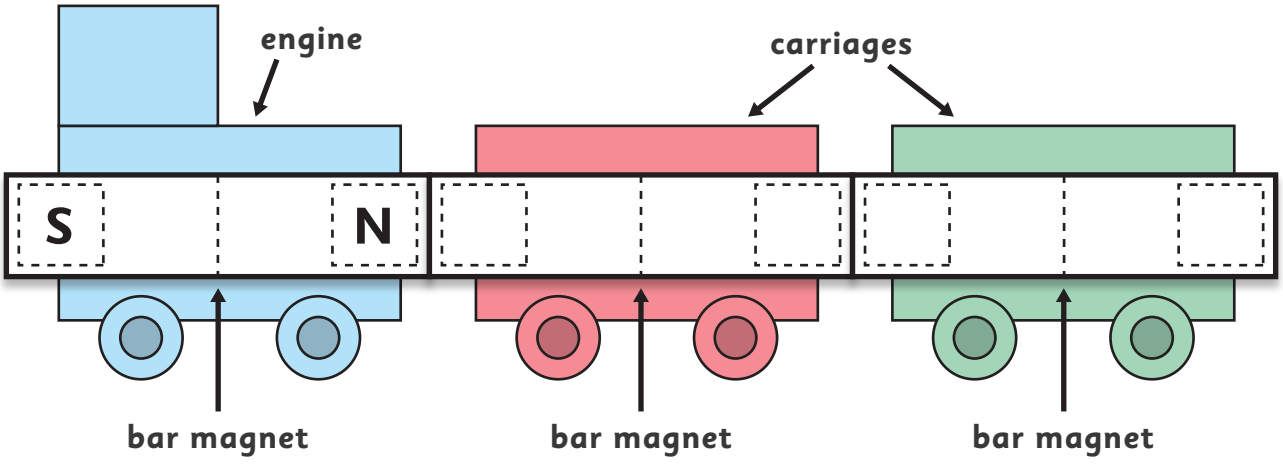
I don't agree with you. I think that **some metal are magnetic**.

8 Who is correct? Explain you answer.

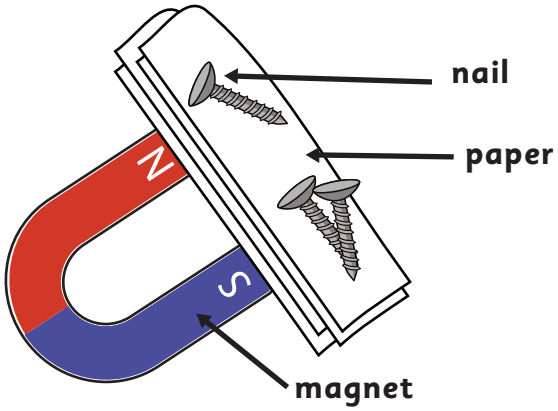
9. Liam has a **toy train** with **two carriages**.
It has **bar magnets** to join the carriages to the engine as shown below.

Write **'N'** (north) and **'S'** (south) on the end of each bar magnet so the carriages join to the engine.

'N' and 'S' have been written on the engine for you.



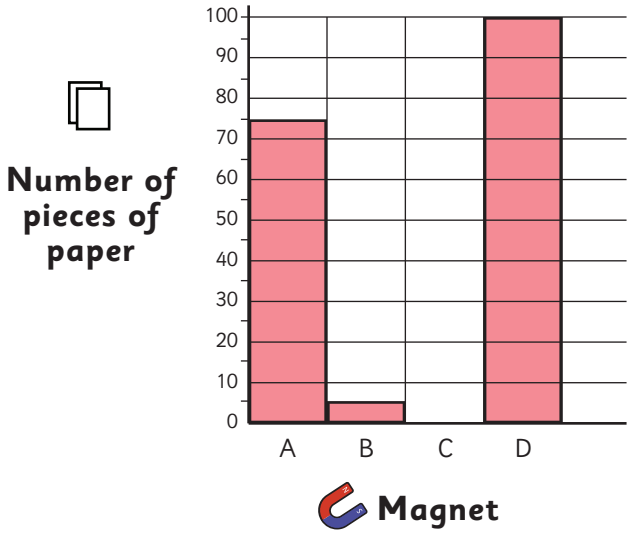
10. Rob gets some magnets.
He finds out **which magnet is strongest** by putting **pieces of paper** between each magnet and the **nail**.



The table below shows how many pieces of paper Rob puts between each magnet and the nail before the nail falls off.

Magnet	A	B	C	D
Number of pieces of paper	74	3	60	100

Rob has not drawn the result for **magnet C** on the graph.
Use the results in the table to **complete the graph for magnet C**.



10. Tick **one box** to show which magnet is **strongest**.

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Explain how the results show which magnet is strongest.

_____

_____