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Magnetism - 2

1. → Magnetism is the property of a magnet which allows it to attract magnetic substances.

2. Differentiate between magnetic induction and demagnetization.

→

Magnetic Induction	Demagnetization
It is a process where magnetic substance develops magnetic properties when ~~tel~~ placed near a magnet.	It is a process by which a magnet loses its properties.

3. Write any five properties of magnets.

→ It points North and South when freely suspended.

→ It attracts magnetic substances like iron, cobalt, etc.

→ Like poles repel in a magnet.
→ Unlike poles attract in a magnet.
→ The force of attraction of a magnet is greater at its poles than in the middle.

4. State molecular theory of magnetism.
→ "Each molecule of a magnet or magnetic substance is an independent magnet which is called molecular magnet!!

5. What do you mean by magnetic field?
→ Magnetic field is a field within which a magnet can show its magnetic properties.

6. Explain the arrangement of magnetic molecules in a magnet and a magnetic sustance.

→ According to Ewing, in a magnetic substance, the molecular magnets are arranged in a chain. The molecular magnets are randomly distributed in a magnetic substance

with North & South poles in an unmagnetised state. When the magnetic substance are ~~magnetic~~ magnetised, the molecular magnets are arranged in a chain, the north pole of ~~a~~ molecular magnet is connected to the ~~south~~ south poles of another molecular magnet. So, in a magnet, the molecules are arranged in an open chain.

7. Write any four evidence to prove molecular theory of magnetism.

-> The poles of a magnet cannot be separated.
-> A magnet has stronger poles than its middle.
-> Only magnetic ~~no~~ bodies can be magnetised.
-> A magnet can be demagnetised by hammering it, heating it, etc.

8. What evidence can be given for terrestrial magnetism.
-> When we bury a magnetic substance pointing North-South direction in earth, it gets magnetized due to it.

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9) Give reasons for the following questions:

a) Poles of a magnet cannot be separated.
→ ...because according to the molecular theory of magnetise, each ~~mag~~ molecular magnet consists of ~~Nou~~ North-South poles. And there are many molecular magnets in a magnet.

b) A copper piece cannot be magnetized.
→ ...because copper is not a magnetic substance.

c) A magnets gets demagnetized when heated or hammered.
→ ...because the array of order of ~~mal~~ molecular magnets will be disordered.

d) A magnet has more force towards poles than its center.
→ ...because ~~a~~ molecular magnets are arranged in an open chain so that the north

pole or the south pole of molocular magnets lie in the same direction which gives strong force at poles whereas two opposite poles cancel each other in middle.