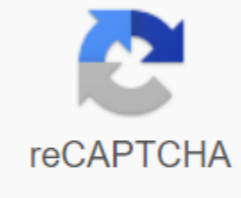




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Magnetic field worksheets drawing

Each lesson or teaching activity is correlated with one or more K-12 science, technology, engineering or mathematics (STEM) educational standards. All over 100,000 K-12 STEM standards covered by TeachEngineering are collected, maintained and packaged by the Achievement Standards Network (ASN), project D2L (www.achievementstandards.org). In ASN standards are hierarchically structural: first by source; e.g. within the source by type; e.g. within a type by subtype, then by class, etc. In this sheet, we will practice correct drawing of the magnetic field line formed by the magnet and refer to the force experienced by the two magnets.

Q2: Which of the four diagrams correctly shows the direction in which the plot compass indicates when it is placed near the bar magnet? A B C D Q3: The image shows two diagrams of magnetic field lines between two very wide flat permanent magnets. Which diagram shows magnetic snapping? A B Q5: Which of the two diagrams correctly shows the magnetic field lines between two flat, very wide magnets that are placed close together? Red represents the north pole of magnets and the blue south pole. A B Q6: Which of the four diagrams correctly shows the magnetic field lines produced by the bar magnet? A B C D Q9: The following diagrams show different configurations of magnetic fields. Which one shows a uniform magnetic field? A B C D Q10: Two wide flat permanent magnets can be used to create a uniform magnetic field. Which of the four diagrams correctly shows the direction in which the plotted compass would indicate when placed in a uniform magnetic field between two wide flat magnets? A B C D Magnetic field is the area around the magnet where the magnetic force creates a magnetic effect. It is stronger at the poles of the magnet. Magnetic objects placed in the magnetic field would be affected in two ways: the magnetic material would always be attracted to the magnet, while another magnet would be attracted or repulsed. The magnetic field can be shown when placing small iron chips - iron filings - near the magnet. They are laid out in such a way as to show the magnetic field (see diagram below). Each iron application becomes a small magnet and is more strongly attracted to the magnet poles. You can also show the magnetic field by drawing magnetic field lines. These lines will be displayed by iron filings because they line along the field line. The direction of the magnetic field is the same as the direction of the line and the smaller the space between the lines, the stronger the magnetic field. Different types of magnets produce different magnetic field line systems. The following diagram shows an example of a magnetic field line, the Earth's magnetic field, because the Earth acts like a giant bar magnet: The Earth behaves as if it had a large permanent magnet in its center; therefore, the compass needle always indicates north/south. It is recommended that to the geographical pole of the North Earth. Earth's magnetic field protects us from cosmic rays and solar wind, enabling life on Earth. The center of the Earth has a dense, liquid outer core and a solid inner core, both of which are rich in iron-rich materials. Aurora Borealis (aurora) are charged particles from the Sun attracted by earth's magnetic poles. Earth's magnetic field extends into space and forms a magnetosphere. magnetosphere.