Science Department

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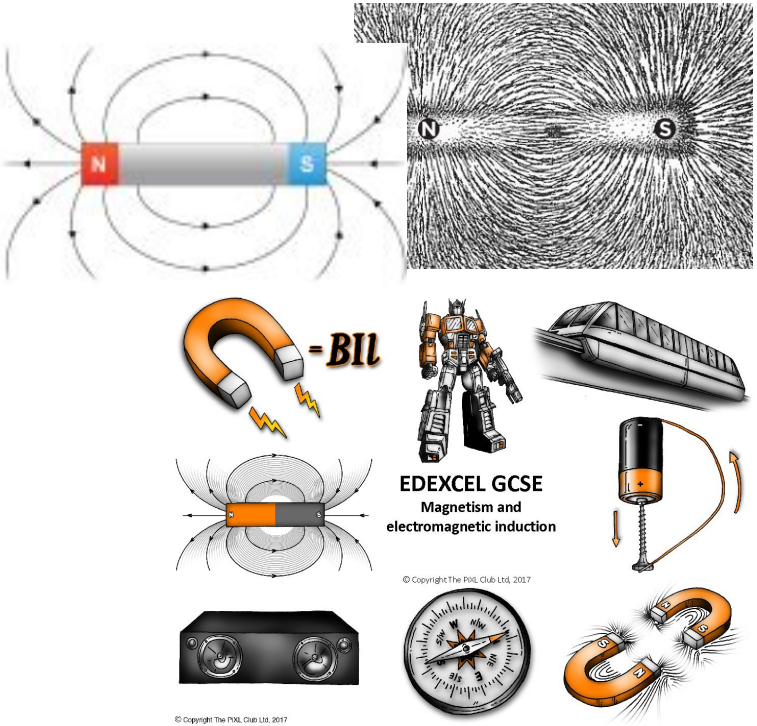
Physics - Magnets & Circuits

Attract	Occurs when two opposite poles are brought close together - the magnets move together.
Compass	Small bar magnets which point to the north pole of the Earth's magnetic field.
Deflect	To cause something to change direction.
Electromagnet	A solenoid containing an iron core which increases its strength.
Field	Area around an object where it can affect other objects.
Force	Push, pull or twist an object, changing their motion or shape.
Induced magnet	A magnetic material that becomes a magnet when it is placed in a magnetic field.
Magnet	An object capable of exerting a magnetic force.
Magnetic	Able to be magnetised or attracted to a magnet. - iron, steel, cobalt & nickel.
Magnetic Field	Area around a magnet where a force acts on another magnet or magnetic material.
Field Lines	Imaginary lines that show the strength & direction of a magnetic field.
Magnetic Materials	Iron, steel, cobalt & nickel.
Magnetic Poles	Regions of a magnet where the magnetic forces are at their strongest.
Non-contact force	Force exerted between two objects, when they are not touching
North pole	The end of a magnet that is attracted to the Earth's magnetic north pole.
Permanent magnet	Magnet made from a magnetic material. Its magnetism cannot be turned on or off
Plotting compass	Small magnetic compass used to detect magnetic fields.
Pole	Ends of a magnet - the places on a magnet where the magnetic forces are strongest.
Repel	Occurs when two like poles are brought close together. Magnets push apart.
Repulsion	When objects push away from each other.
South pole	In a magnet, the end that is attracted to the Earth's magnetic south pole.



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Circuit	a complete and closed path around which a circulating electric current can flow
Ammeter	A device that measures the flow of current
Voltmeter	A device that measure the potential difference or voltage
Resistor	A component that makes it difficult for current to flow
Series	A circuit with only one way around
Parallel	A circuit with more than one way around
Voltage	Energy transferred per bit of charge passed around
Potential Difference	The same as voltage
Current	A flow of charge
Electron	A small particle that carries charge around the circuit
Power	How much energy is transferred every second
Ampere	What we measure charge in
Cell	A chemical store of energy that provides the push for current
Battery	Two or more cells