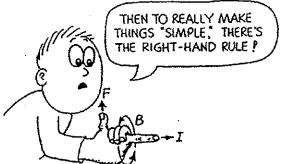
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## CONCEPTUAL PAGE PAGE

## Chapter 24 Magnetism Magnetic Fundamentals

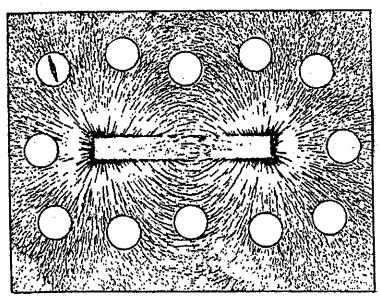
7// 1.	<i>in the blanks.</i> Attraction or repulsion of charges depends on their <i>signs</i> , positives or negatives. Attraction or
	repulsion of magnets depends on their magnetic:
	or YOU HAVE A MAGNI
2.	Opposite poles attract; like poles
3.	A magnetic field is produced by the of electric charge.
4.	Clusters of magnetically aligned atoms are magnetic
5.	A magnetic surrounds a current-carrying wire.
6.	When a current-carrying wire is made to form a coil around a piece of iron, the result is an
7.	A charged particle moving in a magnetic field experiences a deflecting
	that is maximum when the charge moves
	to the field.
	A current-carrying wire experiences a deflecting
	that is maximum when the wire and magnetic field are to one another.
9.	A simple instrument designed to detect electric current is the; when
	calibrated to measure current, it is an; when calibrated to measure voltage,
	it is a
0.	The largest size magnet in the world is the itself.



## CONCEPTUAL PRISICS PRACTICE PAGE

## Chapter 24 Magnetism Magnetic Fundamentals—continued

11. The illustration below is similar to Figure 24.2 in your textbook. Iron filings trace out patterns of magnetic field lines about a bar magnet. In the field are some magnetic compasses. The compass needle in only one compass is shown. Draw in the needles with proper orientation in the other compasses.



12. The illustration below is similar to Figure 24.10b in your textbook. Iron filings trace out magnetic field pattern about the loop of current-carrying wire. Draw in the compass needle orientations for all the compasses.

