

Name .....

Class .....

Date .....

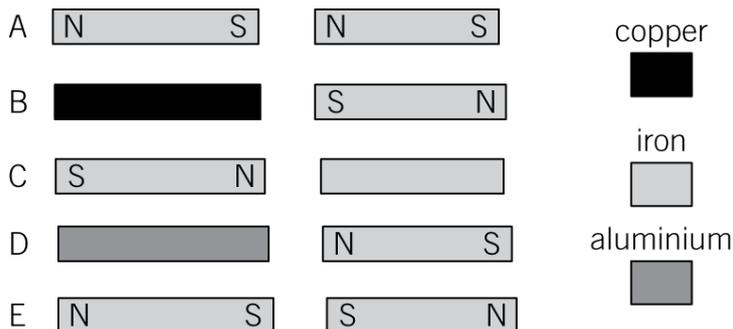
**GCSE Physics only**

**Foundation**

0 1

**Figure 1** shows five situations A, B, C, D, and E where bars of different materials are placed next to each other.

Some of the bars are magnets and some are non-magnets.



**Figure 1**

Some of the pairs of bars repel, some attract, and some do nothing.

0 1

1

Write down the letter or letters where the bars repel.

..... (1 mark)

0 1

2

Write down the letter or letters where the bars attract.

..... (1 mark)

0 1

3

Write down the letter or letters where the bars do nothing.

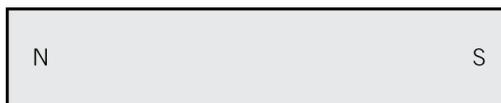
..... (1 mark)

0 1

4

Complete the diagram of the bar magnet to show the lines of magnetic field.

(3 marks)



Name ..... Class ..... Date .....

**0 2**

Magnetic materials can make permanent or induced magnets.

Describe a permanent magnet.

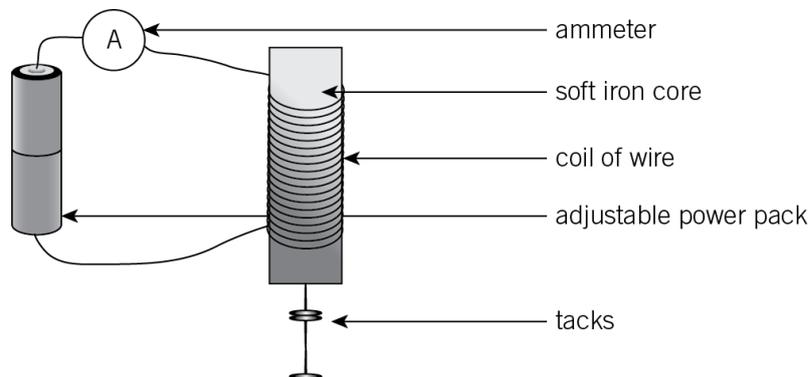
Tick **three** boxes.

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| becomes magnetised in a magnetic field | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| has its own magnetic field             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| does not lose magnetism quickly        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| loses magnetism quickly                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| made from aluminium                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| made from very soft iron               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| made from steel                        | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(3 marks)

**0 3**

A student is supplied with the equipment in **Figure 2**.



**Figure 2**

This is the method used.

- A** Set up the equipment but do not attach tacks to the iron core.
- B** Adjust the power pack until ammeter reads 10 mA.
- C** Attach tacks to the iron core one at a time.
- D** Record the number of tacks the iron core will hold.
- E** Adjust the power pack until the ammeter reads 20 mA.
- F** Repeat steps C and D.
- G** Continue with ammeter readings: 30 mA, 40 mA, and 50 mA.

# AQA Physics P15 Electromagnetism

## GCSE Exam-style questions

Name ..... Class ..... Date .....

**0 3** . **1** Name the dependent variable.  
 ..... (1 mark)

**0 3** . **2** Name the independent variable.  
 ..... (1 mark)

**0 3** . **3** Name **one** factor that should remain constant.  
 ..... (1 mark)

**0 3** . **4** The results were recorded in **Table 1**.

**Table 1**

<b>Current in mA</b>	0	10	20	30	40	50
<b>Number of tacks</b>	0	2	3	6	8	10

Draw a graph of the results using the y-axis for the number of tacks and the x-axis for the current. (5 marks)

**0 3** . **5** Describe the pattern shown by the graph.  
 .....  
 ..... (2 marks)

**0 3** . **6** Give **one** possible cause of the odd result for 20 mA.  
 ..... (1 mark)

**0 3** . **7** Suggest **one** improvement to the investigation to improve the validity and accuracy of the results.  
 ..... (1 mark)

**0 3** . **8** Estimate the number of tacks attached when a current of 0.08 A passes through the coil of wire.  
 .....  
 .....  
 Number of tacks: ..... (2 marks)

# AQA Physics P15 Electromagnetism

## GCSE Exam-style questions

Name ..... Class ..... Date .....

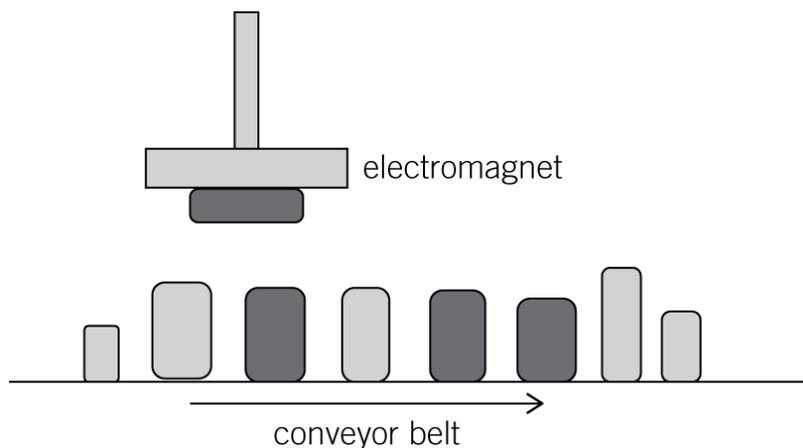
**0 3 . 9** What percentage of the total number of tacks that were picked up was picked up by a current of 30 mA?

Give your answer correct to 2 significant figures.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Percentage: ..... % (4 marks)

**0 4** Electromagnets are often used in metal recycling centres to separate steel cans from aluminium cans (**Figure 4**).



**Figure 4**

Describe how the electromagnet can pick up the steel cans and then drop them into a large container.

.....  
.....  
.....

(3 marks)