

FLIP 5 Sheet

Chapter 1: Section 2—Inside a Magnet

Magnetic Domains p. 16-19

Cornell Notes—Magnetic Domain and Making and Changing Magnets

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How is magnetic domain like a bar magnet? 2. What is the arrangement of the magnetic domains in a material that is not magnetic? 3. What are some ferromagnetic materials found in nature? 4. Why do you have to rub the material in one direction with only one pole to make a magnet? 	<p>Magnetic Domain—A _____ of atoms that have their _____ aligned; the entire _____ act like a _____ with a north pole and a south pole.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In _____ material, all or _____ of the _____ is arranged in the same _____ (aligned) • In _____ materials, magnetic domain _____ in _____ = not a _____ --not aligned. <p>Ferromagnetic Material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ with strong magnetic • Behaves like a piece of _____ when placed in a _____ • Iron, _____, _____, and gadolinium = common ferromagnetic material <p>-----</p> <p>Magnets can be _____, destroyed, or broken apart.</p> <p>--Making Magnets—Place an un-magnetized ferromagnetic material in a _____ magnetic _____ <u>or</u> rub the _____ with one _____ of a magnet.</p> <p>--Destroying a _____:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ it or _____ it hard ---Domain _____ out of _____ 2. _____ magnet ---Heating causes particles to _____ faster, so it makes it hard for the _____ to stay _____
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	<p>--Breaking magnets: You get _____ magnets---the domain does not change.</p> <p>(Draw the magnets breaking here.)</p>

Summary: (Write three facts from today's notes.)

Don't forget to answer the questions in the left column.