**MAGNETS**

**GLOSSARY**

From *Hands on Science by Linda Poore, 2003*

**Westminster College**

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| **ALNICO MAGNET** | Aluminum, nickel, and cobalt used to make strong, permanent magnets. |
| **BATTERY** | A stored source of electrical energy that converts chemical energy to electrical energy when its terminals are linked in a circuit. |
| **CERAMIC MAGNET** | Usually made of strontium ferrite, a form of iron. |
| **COW MAGNET** | A cylindrical magnet pushed into a cow’s throat and thus swallowed so it lodges in a cow’s first stomach. It prevents injury by attracting wire from bales of hay or barbed fences that the cow swallows. |
| **DOMAIN** | The region inside a magnetic material, such as steel or iron, containing billions of atoms that have their magnetic fields pointing generally in the same direction. |
| **ELECTROMAGNET** | A temporary magnet made of a piece of iron within a coil of insulated wire. When electric current passes through the wire, the iron becomes a magnet. The iron core concentrates the force. It loses its magnetism when the current is turned off. |
| **LODESTONE** | A naturally occurring mineral called magnetite with high iron content and possessing magnetic properties. |
| **MAGNET** | An object that is surrounded by a magnetic field and that has the property of attracting magnetic materials, such as iron or steel. |
| **MAGNETIC** | Material that has a magnetic field and the properties of a magnet. Any material capable of being magnetized or attracted to a magnet. |
| **MAGNETIC FIELD** | A force field in and around a magnet. |
| **MAGNETIC POLE** | The areas of a magnet where the magnetic field is the strongest. |
| **NORTH-SEEKING POLE** | The pole of a magnet that will point to the north magnetic pole if the magnet pivots or swings freely. |
| **REPEL** | When two magnets are placed with like poles together (n-n or s-s) and their magnetic fields interact, they push away or repel. |
| **TEMPORARY MAGNETS** | Magnets that lose all or most of their magnetic properties after the magnetizing force is removed. Electromagnets are temporary magnets. |

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