

Second Grade “Magnetism” Assessment

- 1a. A magnet is
- an object that attracts metals such as iron, steel and tin.
 - an object that sticks to copper, glass, and wood
- 1b. A magnet is
- an object that attracts metals such as iron, steel and tin.
 - an object that sticks to copper, glass, and wood.
 - an object that repels other metals.
- 1c. The definition of a magnet is:
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- 2a. Magnetism is a force in nature
- that cannot be seen.
 - shows us its power.
- 2b. Magnetism is a force in nature
- that cannot be seen.
 - shows us its power.
 - lights our way at night.
- 2c. Magnetism is a _____ in nature that can not be _____.
- 3a. The magnetic field is strongest at its (poles, points).
- 3b. The magnetic field is strongest at its _____.
- 3c. Describe in a sentence where the magnetic field has its strongest attraction.
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- 4a. The (Sun, Earth) is a giant magnet.
- 4b. The _____ is a giant magnet.
- 4c. Select the best statement that describes the Earth.
- The Earth is a giant magnet that has magnetic poles which are different from its geographic poles.
 - The Earth is made up of only rock that can be magnetized because of unseen forces.
- 5a. (Lodestones, Gems) are natural magnets found in the Earth.

5b. _____ are natural magnets found in the Earth.

5c. Describe where you can find natural magnets and what they are called.

6a. Every magnet has a
a. north and south pole.
b. top, bottom and middle.

6b. Every magnet has a
a. north and south pole.
b. top, bottom and middle.
c. place where metals attract to it.

6c. Draw a magnet and indicate where the poles are on it.

7a. Different magnetic poles will _____ each other.
a. attract
b. repel

7b. Different magnetic poles will _____ each other.
a. fight
b. repel
c. attract

7c. Different magnetic poles will _____ each other.

8a. The same poles will _____ each other.
a. repel
b. attract

8b. The same poles will _____ each other.
a. repel
b. attract
c. remain with

8c. The same poles will _____ each other.

9a. Circle the objects that will attract a magnet.



9b. Name two things that a magnet will stick to:

1. _____
2. _____

9c. Name four kinds of metals that a magnet will attract:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

10a. Most magnets contain the metal _____.

- a. copper
- b. iron

10b. Most magnets contain the metal _____.

- a. copper
- b. iron
- c. brass

10c. Most magnets contain the metal _____.

11a. A _____ is an instrument that always tells you the direction north.

- a. compass
- b. computer

11b. A _____ is an instrument that always tells you the direction north.

- a. compass
- b. computer
- c. cork

11c. A _____ is an instrument that always tells you the direction north.

12a. If you were lost, you could use a compass to help you find your way by:

- a. trying to get the compass to point your direction back home.
- b. remembering that a compass always points north, so when you are facing north, the east is to your right, the west is to your left, and the south is behind you.

- 12b. If you were lost, you could use a compass to help you find your way by:
- a. trying to get the compass to point your direction back home.
 - b. remembering that a compass always points north, so when you are facing north, the east is to your right, the west is to your left, and the south is behind you.
 - c. point the compass north and following it until you get back home.

12c. Describe how you would use a compass to help you find your way if you were lost.

The following Colorado Model Content Standards are covered in this assessment as indicated:

The unit of study on magnetism covers the first standard because that is how the students investigate and draw conclusions about the simple machines. It is the conclusions that the students are tested on at the end of the unit.

STANDARD 1:


Students understand the processes of scientific investigation and design, conduct, communicate about, and evaluate such investigations.

The unit is a study of magnetic force, but it doesn't entirely relate to Standard 2. It can be included as an overall study but not specific to certain questions.

STANDARD 2:

Physical Science: Students know and understand common properties, forms, and changes in matter and energy. (*Focus: Physics and Chemistry*)

Answer Key

- 1a. a. an object that attracts metals such as iron, steel and tin.
1b. a. an object that attracts metals such as iron, steel and tin.
1c. Acceptable answers could include:
-A magnet is an object that attracts metals such as iron, nickel, steel, and cobalt.
- 2a. a. that cannot be seen.
2b. a. that cannot be seen.
2c. force, seen
- 3a. poles
3b. poles
3c. Acceptable answers could include:
-The magnetic field around a magnet is strongest at its poles.
- 4a. Earth
4b. Earth
4c. a. The Earth is a giant magnet that has magnetic poles which are different from its geographic poles.
- 5a. Lodestones
5b. Lodestones
5c. Acceptable answers could include:
-The naturally occurring magnet in the Earth is called a lodestone.
- 6a. a. north and south pole.
6b. a. north and south pole.
6c. The student can draw any shaped magnet and label the poles at the opposite ends as north and south.
- 7a. a. attract
7b. c. attract
7c. attract
- 8a. a. repel
8b. a. repel
8c. repel
- 9a.
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- 9b. The student can choose any metal object that they have experimented with in class.
Examples: pencil sharpener, metal desk, metal chairs, tack, nails, etc.

9c. iron, cobalt, nickel, and steel

10a. b. iron

10b. b. iron

10c. iron

11a. a. compass

11b. a. compass

11c. compass

12a. b

12b. b

12c. Acceptable answers could include:

-remembering that a compass always points north, so when you are facing north, the east is to your right, the west is to your left, and the south is behind you.

-using a map with a compass to help you find your way home.