



2nd Grade: Solids and Liquids Benchmark Test

Directions: Listen carefully. Choose the best answer.

1. A student reached into a bag and felt an object that was round and bumpy. Which best describes the object? (2.P.3A.1)

- A. solid
- B. liquid
- C. Objects are not matter.

2. Which reason below best explains why water can be sucked through a straw? (2.P.3A.1)

- A. it has its own definite shape
- B. it takes the shape of its container
- C. is the same color as its container



3. Look at the list of properties in the chart. Which form of matter is described in each column? (2.P.3A.1)

- A. Matter A is a solid.
- B. Matter B is a solid.
- C. Both are liquids.

Matter A	Matter B
Hard as a rock	Can flow
Smooth and shiny	Can be poured
Cube shaped	Shaped like its container

4. Which mixture can be separated using your fingers? (2.P.3A.2)

- A. oil and water
- B. salt and water
- C. rocks and sand

5. Which mixture can be separated using a strainer like the one shown? (2.P.3A.2)

- A. spaghetti and water
- B. pretzels and goldfish
- C. salt and pepper

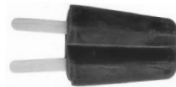


6. Which of the following is a mixture? (2.P.3A.2)

- A. a bowl of pennies
- B. a bowl of nickels and dimes
- C. a bowl of nickels

7. A student left a popsicle on a bench outside on a sunny day. How did the popsicle change? (2.P.3A.3)

- A. it froze
- B. it melted
- C. it stayed the same



8. What kind of change occurs when pancake batter is cooked? (2.P.3.A.4)

- A. melted
- B. reversible
- C. not reversible

9. A student put 10 marshmallows into each of 3 bowls and set the microwave to 10, 25, or 50 seconds. His results are in the data chart. What do you think he observed after 10 seconds? (2.P.3A.3)

- A. Marshmallows all solid
- B. Marshmallows all frozen
- C. Marshmallows became liquid

Time	Results	Observations
10 seconds	Marshmallows did not melt	?
25 seconds	Some marshmallows melted	Some marshmallows liquid, bit some are still solid
50 seconds	All marshmallows melted	Marshmallows turned to liquid

10. A teacher lit a candle. Students observed the wax melting and dripping as the wick burned. Some students thought the melting wax was reversible. Others thought it was not reversible. Which is the best explanation of this argument? (2.P.3.A.4)

- A. The wax will harden when it cools, but will melt again if it's heated.
- B. The wax will remain liquid and never turn back into a solid.
- C. The wax will harden and never melt again, no matter how much heat is added.



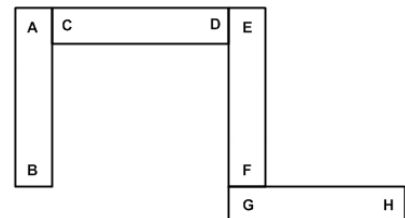
11. Look at the chart below. What do you expect the result of each magnet arrangement to be? (2.P.3B.1)

- A. Test A will attract. Test B will repel.
- B. Test A will repel. Test B will attract.
- C. Both Tests A and B will attract.

Magnets Arrangement	Result
N <input type="checkbox"/> S + N <input type="checkbox"/> S	?
N <input type="checkbox"/> S - S <input type="checkbox"/> N	?

12. A student made the design below with 4 bar magnets. What type of pole are A and C? (2.P.3.B.1)

- A. north and north
- B. north and south
- C. south and south



13. Students were given magnets and were told to test different objects to see if they were magnetic. What have you learned about magnets and magnetic objects? (2.P.3B.2)

- A. All objects are magnetic.
- B. Many objects made of metal are magnetic.
- C. Only wooden objects are magnetic.

14. Which is an example of a use of magnets in everyday life? (2.P.3B.3)

- A. sticking something to the refrigerator door
- B. washing your hands
- C. melting ice into water

15. The screwdriver in the picture has a magnetic tip. For which reason would this be helpful? (2.P.3B.3)

- A. to keep repairmen from dropping screws
- B. to keep the screws from falling out of the box
- C. to help the screws go into the hole faster

