

GRADE 2 • WORKBOOK

Grade 2 Science Explorers

Plants, animals, weather, matter and magnets.



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13 pages • syllabus • answer key included



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Grade 2 Science Explorers



Fifteen short science readings with questions covering life, earth and physical science.

How to use this workbook

Work through the chapters in order, or jump to the skill your child needs most.
Each skill has three different sheets (A, B and C) so you can practise, review and test.
Do one or two sheets a day. Short, regular practice works better than long sessions.
Check answers using the answer key at the back of the book, then talk about any mistakes.
Print the pages you need on A4 or Letter paper; scale to fit if your printer asks.

What your child will learn

Parts of a Plant	The Solar System
Animal Groups	States of Matter
Life Cycle of a Butterfly	Magnets
Habitats	Light and Shadows
Weather	Sound
The Water Cycle	

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Syllabus: what is inside

Welcome and how to use this book**p. 1**

How the workbook works and what your child will learn

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States of Matter · Magnets · Light and Shadows · Sound

Answer key**p. 14**

Answers for every sheet in the book



Parts of a Plant

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

Parts of a Plant

Plants have parts that each do an important job. The roots grow into the soil and take in water. They also hold the plant in place. The stem carries water up to the leaves and holds the plant upright.

The leaves use sunlight, air and water to make food for the plant. The flower makes seeds, and the fruit protects the seeds.

1 What do roots do? ☐ A take in water and hold the plant ☐ B make seeds

☐ C make food from sunlight

2 Which part carries water up? ☐ A roots ☐ B stem ☐ C fruit

3 What do leaves make?

4 What do flowers make?

5 Which part protects seeds? ☐ A fruit ☐ B leaf ☐ C root



Animal Groups

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

Animal Groups

Scientists sort animals into groups. Mammals, such as cats and whales, have hair or fur and feed their babies milk. Birds have feathers and wings, and most can fly. Reptiles, like snakes and lizards, have dry scaly skin.

Fish live in water and breathe with gills. Insects have six legs and three body parts.

1 Which group feeds babies milk? ☐ A mammals ☐ B reptiles ☐ C insects

2 How many legs does an insect have? ☐ A four ☐ B six ☐ C eight

3 What do fish breathe with?

4 Which animal has feathers? ☐ A a bird ☐ B a snake ☐ C a whale

5 Name one reptile.



Life Cycle of a Butterfly

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

Life Cycle of a Butterfly

A butterfly begins life as a tiny egg on a leaf. A caterpillar hatches and eats leaves all day to grow. When it is big enough, it makes a hard shell called a chrysalis.

Inside, the caterpillar changes completely. After about two weeks, an adult butterfly comes out, dries its wings and flies away to find flowers and lay eggs of its own.

1 What hatches from the egg? ☐ A a chrysalis ☐ B a caterpillar ☐ C a butterfly

2 What does the caterpillar eat?

3 What is the hard shell called?

4 What does the butterfly do first after it comes out?

☐ A Dries its wings ☐ B Lays eggs ☐ C Eats leaves

5 Why is it called a life cycle?

 Habitats

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

Habitats

A habitat is the place where an animal or plant lives. It gives the living things food, water and shelter. In the desert, camels store fat in their humps and can go days without water.

In the ocean, fish and whales swim in salty water. In a rainforest, monkeys and toucans live high in the trees where it is warm and wet. At the poles, penguins and polar bears have thick fat and fur to keep them warm.

1 What is a habitat?

2 Which animal lives in the desert? ☐ A camel ☐ B penguin ☐ C whale

3 Where do monkeys live in the rainforest? ☐ A high in the trees

☐ B in the ocean ☐ C in the snow

4 How do polar animals stay warm?

5 Name something a habitat provides.



Weather

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

Weather

Weather is what the air outside is like today. It can be sunny, cloudy, rainy, windy or snowy. We use a thermometer to measure how hot or cold it is, and a rain gauge to measure how much rain falls.

Weather changes from day to day. Climate is the usual weather of a place over many years.

1 What do we use to measure temperature? ☐ A thermometer ☐ B ruler

☐ C clock

2 Name two kinds of weather.

3 What does a rain gauge measure? ☐ A wind ☐ B rain ☐ C snow

4 What is climate?

5 Weather changes... ☐ A day to day ☐ B never ☐ C once a year

 The Water Cycle

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

The Water Cycle

Water moves around the Earth in a cycle. The Sun heats water in oceans and rivers, and it rises into the air as vapour. This is evaporation.

High up, the vapour cools and forms tiny drops in clouds. This is condensation. When the drops get heavy, they fall as rain or snow. This is precipitation. The water flows back to the sea.

1 What heats the water? ☐ A the Sun ☐ B the wind ☐ C the Moon

2 What is evaporation?

3 What forms clouds?

4 Which is precipitation? ☐ A rain ☐ B vapour ☐ C sunshine

5 Where does the water flow back to?

 The Solar System

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

The Solar System

Our solar system has one star, the Sun, and eight planets that travel around it. The four planets closest to the Sun — Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars — are small and rocky.

The four planets farther out — Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune — are much larger and made mostly of gas and ice. Earth is the only planet we know that has life.

1 How many planets are in our solar system? ☐ A six ☐ B eight ☐ C ten

2 What is at the centre?

3 Which planet is closest to the Sun? ☐ A Mercury ☐ B Mars ☐ C Jupiter

4 Name a gas giant.

5 Which planet has life?



States of Matter

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

States of Matter

Everything around us is matter, and matter has three common states. A solid, such as a rock, keeps its shape. A liquid, such as water, takes the shape of its container. A gas, such as air, spreads out to fill any space.

Heating or cooling can change matter from one state to another. When water freezes, it becomes ice. When it is heated, it becomes steam.

1 Which keeps its own shape? ☐ A solid ☐ B liquid ☐ C gas

2 Give an example of a liquid.

3 What happens when water freezes? ☐ A it becomes ice ☐ B it becomes steam
☐ C it disappears

4 What state is steam?

5 What can change matter from one state to another?



Magnets

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

Magnets

A magnet is an object that attracts some metals, such as iron and steel. Magnets do not attract wood, plastic or paper. Every magnet has two ends called poles: a north pole and a south pole.

Opposite poles attract each other, and the same poles push each other away. This pushing and pulling is called magnetic force.

1 Which does a magnet attract? ☐ A iron ☐ B wood ☐ C plastic

2 What are the two ends of a magnet called?

3 Opposite poles... ☐ A attract ☐ B repel ☐ C do nothing

4 What do the same poles do?

5 Name something a magnet will not attract.



Light and Shadows

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

Light and Shadows

Light comes from sources such as the Sun, a torch or a lamp. Light travels in straight lines. When an object blocks the light, it makes a shadow.

Shadows are long in the morning and evening when the Sun is low, and short at midday when the Sun is high.

1 Name a source of light.

2 How does light travel? ☐ A in straight lines ☐ B in circles ☐ C it doesn't move

3 What makes a shadow?

4 When are shadows shortest? ☐ A midday ☐ B morning ☐ C evening

5 Why are shadows long in the evening?



Sound

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Read the passage, then answer the questions.

Sound

Sound is made when something vibrates, which means it moves back and forth very quickly. The vibrations travel through the air to our ears. If you touch a guitar string while it is playing, you can feel it shake.

A loud sound has a large vibration; a quiet sound has a small one. A high pitch is made by fast vibrations, and a low pitch by slow ones.

1 What makes sound? ☐ A vibrations ☐ B light ☐ C magnets

2 How can you feel a vibration?

3 A high pitch comes from... ☐ A fast vibrations ☐ B slow vibrations
☐ C no vibrations

4 What do the vibrations travel through to reach our ears?

5 A loud sound has... ☐ A large vibrations ☐ B small vibrations ☐ C no vibrations

Ch. 1 · Parts of a Plant

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. A – take in water and hold the plant | 2. B – stem | 4. Seeds. |
| | 3. Food for the plant. | 5. A – fruit |

Ch. 1 · Animal Groups

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. A – mammals | 3. Gills. | 5. Snake or lizard. |
| 2. B – six | 4. A – a bird | |

Ch. 1 · Life Cycle of a Butterfly

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|---|
| 1. B – a caterpillar | 3. A chrysalis. | 5. Because the adult lays eggs and it begins again. |
| 2. Leaves. | 4. A – Dries its wings | |

Ch. 1 · Habitats

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The place where an animal or plant lives. | 2. A – camel | 4. Thick fat and fur. |
| | 3. A – high in the trees | 5. Food, water or shelter. |

Ch. 2 · Weather

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--|-------------------|
| 1. A – thermometer | 3. B – rain | 4. The usual weather of a place over many years. | 5. A – day to day |
| 2. Sunny, rainy, etc. | | | |

Ch. 2 · The Water Cycle

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. A – the Sun | 3. Vapour cooling into drops. | 5. The sea. |
| 2. Water turning into vapour. | 4. A – rain | |

Ch. 2 · The Solar System

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--|-----------|
| 1. B – eight | 3. A – Mercury | 4. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus or Neptune. | 5. Earth. |
| 2. The Sun. | | | |

Ch. 3 · States of Matter

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A – solid | 3. A – it becomes ice | 5. Heating or cooling. |
| 2. Water, milk, juice... | 4. Gas. | |

Ch. 3 · Magnets

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A – iron | 3. A – attract | 5. Wood, plastic or paper. |
| 2. Poles (north and south). | 4. Push away (repel). | |

Ch. 3 · Light and Shadows

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. The Sun, a lamp, etc. | 3. An object blocking the light. | 5. The Sun is low. |
| 2. A – in straight lines | 4. A – midday | |

Ch. 3 · Sound

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A – vibrations | 2. Touch a guitar string while playing. | 3. A – fast vibrations | 5. A – large vibrations |
| | | 4. The air. | |