

Islamic Educational College

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Grade 2
Science Booklet
1st Semester
2025-2026
Science York B



My name is : _____

Grade 2 ()

Lesson 1: How do you group objects? P.6

Outcome: Students will be able to sort and group objects based on their characteristics such as color, size, shape, and use.



Q1) Write True or False:

1. We can group objects by their color, size, or shape. ()
2. Sorting objects makes it easier to find them. ()
3. All objects can only belong to one group. ()
4. We cannot group objects by the way they feel. ()

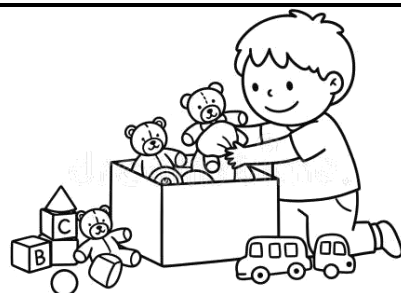
+ feeling
↑

Q2) Answer the following questions:

A. Can one object belong to more than one group? Give an example.

yes, by color and size

B. If you had to group your toys at home, what ways would you use (color, size, type)?



Using a Balance P.8

Outcome: Students will be able to use a balance to compare the weights of objects.

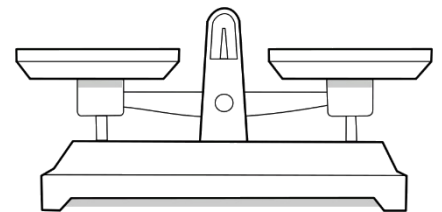


Q1) Write True or False:

1. A balance helps us compare the weight of objects. (✓)
2. The heavier object makes the balance go up. (✓)
3. If both sides of the balance are the same level, then the objects have the same weight. (✓)
4. Big objects are always heavier than small objects. (✗)
5. We can use a balance to find out how many small objects equal one heavy object. (✓)

Q2) Circle the correct answer:

1. What does a balance show us?
a) color of objects
b) weight of objects c) size of objects
2. If one side of the balance goes down, that side is:
a) lighter **b) heavier** c) empty



Q3) If the balance does not move, what can you say about the objects on both sides?

equal weights

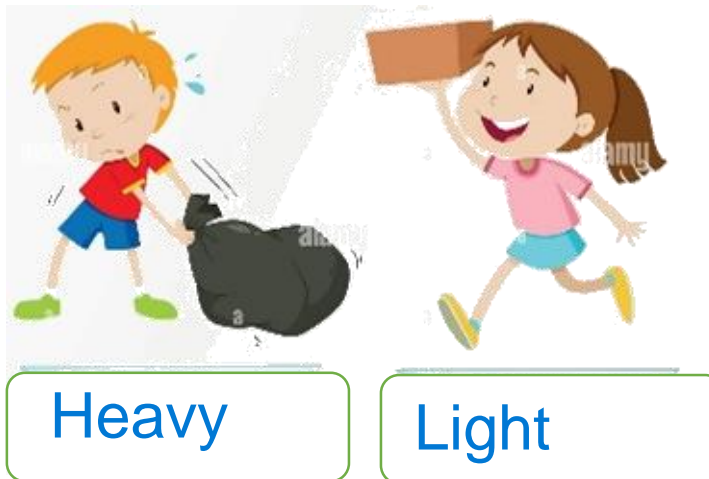
Lesson 2 : What is light & what is heavy? P.10

Outcome: Students will be able to identify and compare objects as light or heavy



Q1) Fill in the blanks with heavy / light:

1. Heavy objects: Objects that weigh a lot.
2. Light objects: Objects that don't weigh much.



Q2) Circle the correct answer:

Why do shopkeepers use a balance?

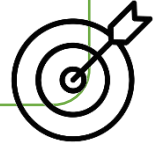
- a) to count fruits
- b) to compare the weight of things
- c) to play games

Q3) Can a small object be heavier than a big object? Give an example.

yes like a balloon and a small rock.

Lesson 1: What sounds might you hear? P18

Outcome: Students will be able differentiate between the loud sounds and soft sounds.



Q1) Fill in the blanks with soft / loud:

1. loud sounds: Sounds that are strong and easy to hear.
2. soft sounds: Sounds that are quiet and not easy to hear.



soft



loud

Q2) Write True or False next to each statement.

1. A drum can make a loud sound. ✓
2. A whisper is a soft sound. ✓
3. Loud sounds are easy to hear from far away. ✓
4. Soft sounds can be hard to hear if the room is noisy. ✓
5. All sounds are the same volume. X

Q3) If you tap a table gently and then strongly, what changes about the sound?

Tap gently= soft sounds

tap strongly= loud sounds



Lesson 2: What is hot & what is cold? P.20

Outcome: Students will be able to differentiate between the hot objects and cold objects.



Q1) Fill in the blanks with hot / cold:

1. Hot objects: Things that feel very warm when you touch them.
2. Cold objects: Things that feel cool when you touch them.



Hot

Cold

Q2) Write **True** or **False** next to each statement.

1. Ice is a cold object. ✓
2. The sun is extremely hot. ✓
3. Hot objects are always dangerous to touch. ✓
4. All objects feel the same temperature. ✗

Q3) Can the temperature of an object change during the day? Give an example.

yes, like an ice cube.

Science

Department
Elementary School

My name is _____.

Grade 2 ()

Second Science Assessment Study Sheet

Date: October 2025

Dear Students,
Please note that our **Second Science Assessment** will be on **Tuesday 4th November 2025**.




Be sure to study the Science book and the Science booklet. Here is a list of the materials we need to focus on, including the relevant book lessons and booklet pages. The included material is:

1. How do you group objects? [Science book p. 6 & 7 + Science booklet p. 2]

- *You are expected to group objects according to color, size, shape, hardness, or the way they feel (hard/soft).
- *You are expected to know that sometimes objects can belong to more than one group.
- Fruits can be grouped by color (red fruits, yellow fruits), and size (small fruits, big fruits).

2. Using a Balance [Science book p. 8 & 9 + Science booklet p. 3]

*You are expected to recognize why we use the balance and how it works.

	If one side of the balance goes down, that side is heavier.
	If one side of the balance goes up, that side is lighter.
	If both sides of the balance are the same level, the objects have the same weight.

3. What is light and what is heavy? [Science book p. 10 & 11 + Science booklet p. 4]

*You are expected to identify and classify light and heavy objects.

*You are expected to provide examples of light and heavy objects.

Light Objects	Heavy Objects
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Examples: feathers, balloons, cotton balls, and tissue papers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Examples: rocks, cars, bowling balls, and fridges.

4. What sounds might you hear? [Science book p. 18 & 19 + Science booklet p. 5]

*You are expected to differentiate between loud sounds and soft sounds.

Soft Sounds	Loud Sounds
Soft sounds have a low volume, not harsh.	Loud sounds have a high level of volume and can be easily heard.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Examples: clock, birds, or a fan sound.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Examples: alarms, drums, rocket, speakers, or a spaceship.

5. What is hot and what is cold? [Science book p. 20 & 21 + Science booklet p. 6]

*You are expected to identify and classify hot and cold objects.

*You are expected to provide examples of hot and cold objects.

Hot Objects	Cold Objects
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Examples: the sun, a stove, and a cup of hot chocolate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Examples: ice cream, snow, and a popsicle.

*You are expected to know how cold and heat can change matter.

-Heat can change ice into water.

-Cold can change water into ice.

