

Nelson International Science

Workbook 2



Anthony Russell



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Contents

Living things in their	r	3 Material changes	27
environment	3	Changing shape	27
Environments and livin	8560	Activity 1	27
things	3	Activity G	33
Activity 1	3	Changes caused by	
Activity A	5	heating and cooling	34
Activity 2	6	Activity 2	34
Caring for the	2002	Materials in water	40
environment	12	Activity 3	40
Activity 3	13	Activity H	42
Activity B	14	,	
The weather	15	4 Electricity	43
Activity 6	16	Circuit components	43
Activity C	17	Activity 1	43
Activity D	18	Activity I	45
	01	Switches	46
Material properties		Activity 2	46
Rocks and their uses	21	Activity 3	48
Activity 1	21	Activity J	49
Activity 2	23	,	
Activity E	24		
Natural and man-made	е		
materials	25		
Activity 3	25		
Activity F	26		

Contents

Light and dark	50	The Earth and	
Light sources	50	beyond	57
Activity 1	50	Shadows and the Sun	57
Activity K	52	Activity 1	57
Light and dark	53	Day and night	61
Activity 2	53	Activity M	61
Shadows	55	Activity N	62
Activity 4	55		
Activity L	56		

Introduction

Nelson International Science Workbook 2 provides a complete copy of the Student Book activities for all learners to work through.

The activities are marked with showing the corresponding page number in the Student Book.

In addition to the Student Book activities, there are extra activities marked, for example, Activity A, that can be done in the classroom or as homework at home. They support the knowledge and understanding gained in the Student Book activities.

Chapter 1: Living things in their environment

Environments and living things





Environment a

Environment b





Environment c

Environment d

Activity 1 3

You will need: a pen or pencil.



Activit	y 1 (continue	ed) [3]
---------	-------	----------	---------

2	Compare them.	Talk about	them	in	a
	group.				

1	
P	a What is the same in all the environments?

b	What	is	different	about	each	environme	ent?
-			G G. G.	G D O		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • •

c Record what you can see in the table below.
Write a ✓ for 'yes' and a ✗ for 'no'.
Environment a has been done for you.

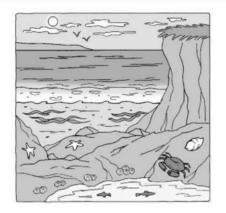
What can you see?

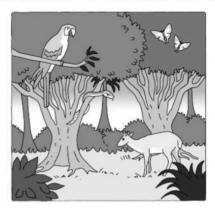
	Trees	Animals	Rocks	Grass	Water
Environment a	1	1	1	1	X
Environment b					
Environment c					
Environment d					

Share your group's ideas with the class.

Activity A

You will need: a pen or pencil.





Environment e

Environment f

- Look at the pictures of these two different environments.
 - Compare them. You might not know all of the animals and plants in the pictures, but by observing (looking carefully) you will be able to compare the two environments.
- a Wł
 - a What is the same in each environment?
 - **b** What is different about each environment?
 - c Record what you can see in the table below. Write a ✓ for 'yes' and a ✗ for 'no'.

What can you see?

	Trees	Animals	Rocks	Grass	Water
Environment e					
Environment f					

Activity 2	4 - 5
-------------------	-------

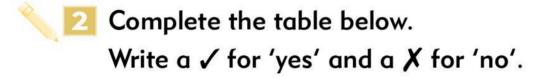
You	will	need:	a r	en	or	pencil	XII
104	44 111	neeu.	u p	CII	UI	Delici	

Choose two environments close to your school to explore.

They must be different.

Where is Environment 1? _____

Where is Environment 2?



What can you see?

	Trees	Animals	Rocks	Grass	Water	Other
Environment 1						

- Go outside and take your table with you. Record what you observe of your first environment.
 - a Record what you see, smell, hear and touch.

I can see 🎱 _____

I can smell 🔷 _____

I can hear 🤌 _____

I can touch 🖐 _____

Activity 2 (continued) 5



b Can you see animals and plants? Write down their names and make drawings of them.

04	Now go out and look at your second environment. Take your table with you. Record what you observe.

What can you see?

	Trees	Animals	Rocks	Grass	Water	Other
Environment 2						

Activity 2 (continued) 5

a Record what you see, smell, hear and touch.
l can see 💿
I can smell 🔷
I can hear 🤌
I can touch 🖐
b Can you see animals and plants? Write down
their names and make drawings of them.

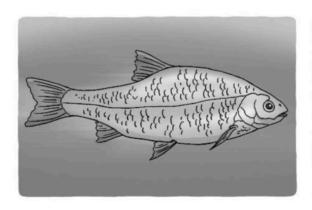
Activit	y 2 (continued) 5 – 6
5	Now compare the environments.
a	What is the same?
b	What is different?
6	In class, look at your completed table. These are your results.
a	Talk about them in a group.
b	Why were some things different? Try to explain.
7	Share your results and ideas with the class.

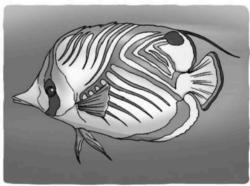
Activity 2 (continued) 6

Now complete these sentences. Here are the words you need.

predators town fresh rivers ponds land lions ground rats animals grass

Most plants and _____ cannot live under water. They need to be on _____ water in _____, streams, lakes and ____ is a good environment for plants and animals.





Activity 2 (continued) [7]

Animals that eat grass cannot live in the town.

Most of the _____ is covered by buildings.

In ____, cats eat mice and ____.

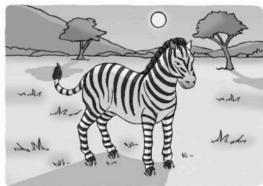
In the grasslands, ____ and cheetahs eat antelope and other ____ eaters.

They are _____.





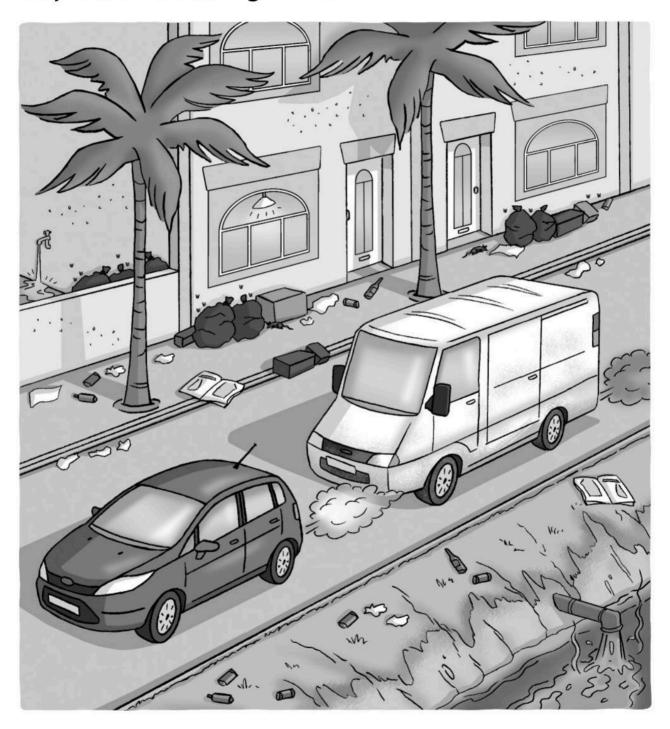






Caring for the environment

The environment in the picture is being damaged. People are not caring for it.

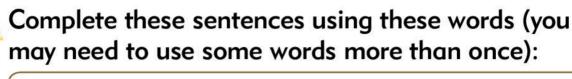


Activ	rity 3 9
You	will need: a pen or pencil.
	Describe the environment in the picture. How is it being damaged?
?	Talk about it in a group. What have you found? Make a list of all the things you found.
	b Try to explain why each thing is bad for the environment.

Share your ideas and explanations with the class.

Activity B

You will need: a pen or pencil.



plants destroy soil recycled world non protect air spoil paper living

1 We can	and take care of the
natural	

2 We can also	and
	it.

3 The	$_{-}$ $_{-}$ $_{-}$ parts of the environment
are the	and the animals.

4 The	$_$, the $^{ m v}$	water and	the
are t	he	living	parts.

5 Glass,	
and plastic can all	
be	



The weather



0

Look at the pictures. 13



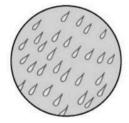


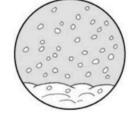


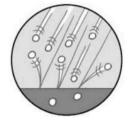
(a)

(b) ____

(c)_





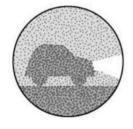


(d) _

(e)

 $(h)_{-}$

f)



4



(a)

Match these names to the weather features (a) to (i).

sunny windy cloudy snow lightning storm hail temperature rain fog



Write the names under the pictures.

What does (i) show?

We use a thermometer to measure the temperature.

Day	Cloud and sun	Temperature	Wind direction and strength	Rain	Electrical storm
Monday		Hot, 30°C	West		
Tuesday		Hot, 38°C	West	60000	The second
Wednesday		Warm, 25°C	Northwest		
Thursday		Cool, 18°C	Northwest		
Friday		Cold, 13°C	North	••••	

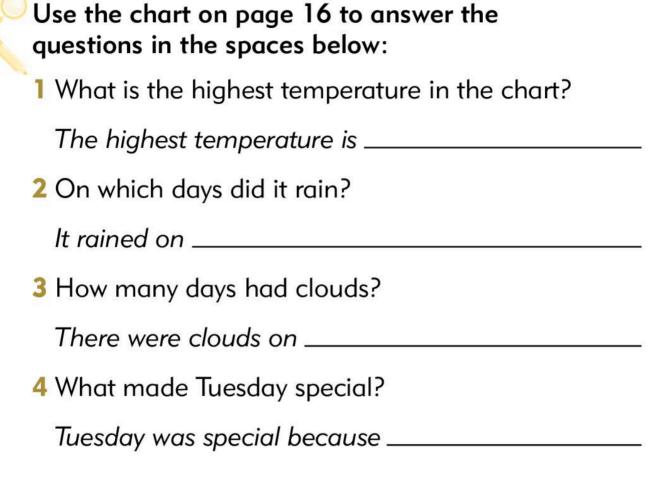
Activity 6 17

You will need: a pen or penci	You	will	need:	a pen	or	penci
-------------------------------	-----	------	-------	-------	----	-------

Complete the	ese sentences. Use the chart to help.
1 As the	increases the
	falls.
2 The	strength changes and so does its
3 f	 alls only when there are

Activity C

You will need: a pen or pencil.



Activity D

This is how two pupils made weather observations:

Learner A

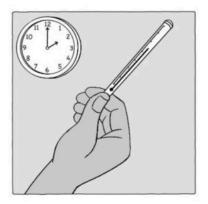
- He went out at a different time each day.
- He sometimes stood under the tree to read the thermometer.
- He sometimes stood out in the open to read the thermometer.
- He held the thermometer with his hand around the bottom of it.
- He sometimes looked all around at the sky.
- On some days, he only looked over the roof of the school.











Activity D (continued)

Learner B

- She went out at the same time each day.
- She stood in the same place.
- She stood out in the open, away from trees and buildings.
- She held the thermometer at the top between her fingers.
- She had a good view of all the sky.
- She always looked at the whole sky.











Look at Activity D. Write your answers

Write your answers to these questions in the spaces below:

1	Which learner made a fair set of weather records?
	Learner
	Give one example of what made their records fair.
2	What was not fair about the other learner's records? Give one example.
3	Why is it important to hold a thermometer in the correct way?

Chapter 2: Material properties

Rocks and their uses



Activity 1 19

You will need: different rocks, a hand lens, coloured pencils and a pen or pencil.

- Examine the rocks you have in class.
- a Draw a picture of each one.

Activity 1 (continued) [19]

b Write a short des like. Describe the	cription of what each rock feels eir:
texture	hardness
	s of information to identify the rces did you use? List them here.

- > 2 Share your drawings and notes with the class.
 - Play a game with the rocks.
 - Read out the description of a rock.
 Ask someone to find the correct rock and pick it up.
 - **b** Repeat this to allow turns for everyone.

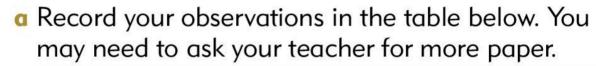
Activity 2 20 - 21

You will need: a clipboard, colouring pencils and a pen or pencil.

Go out of school. Look for rocks that have been used in your environment.

They could be easy to pick up, or they could be used on buildings or roads.

What do the rocks look like?



Name of rock	Description	Uses
Marble	White, smooth, shiny	Covering wall of the bank

One row has been done for you.

Here are some words to help you.

smooth marble rough sandstone shiny granite dull slate knobbly shale speckled

b In class, talk about your findings. Add your information to the class record.

Activity E

You will need: a pen or pencil.

Complete these sentences using these words:

chalk hard flat natural soft slate jewellery buildings colourful tiles

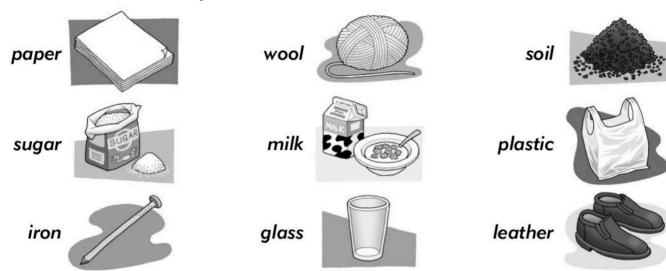


A _____ rock like granite is used to make strong ______.
 Roofs can be made of ______.
 Slate is easy to make into ______ that can be thin and ______.
 Some stones are used in necklaces and other _____ because they are _____ and pretty.
 Artists sometimes draw with ______.
 Chalk is a very _____ rock to draw with.
 All these rocks are _____ materials.

Natural and man-made materials



Here are some pictures of materials.



Activity 3 24

You will need: a pen or pencil.

- Look at the materials shown in the picture.
 - a In your group, talk about which are natural materials.
 - b Then talk about which are man-made (manufactured) materials.
- Share your lists with the class.

Activity F

You will need: a pen or pencil.

- 0
- Collect six different things from inside and outside your home.
 - a Three must be made of natural materials.
 - b Three must be made of man-made materials.
- N
- Draw the six things in the table. You may need to ask your teacher for more paper.
 - a Make three drawings in the natural row and three drawings in the man-made row.
 - Name each thing and name the materials each thing is made of.

Natural materials	Name: Material:	Name: ————————————————————————————————————	Name: Material:
Man-made materials	Name: Material:	Name: Material:	Name: Material:

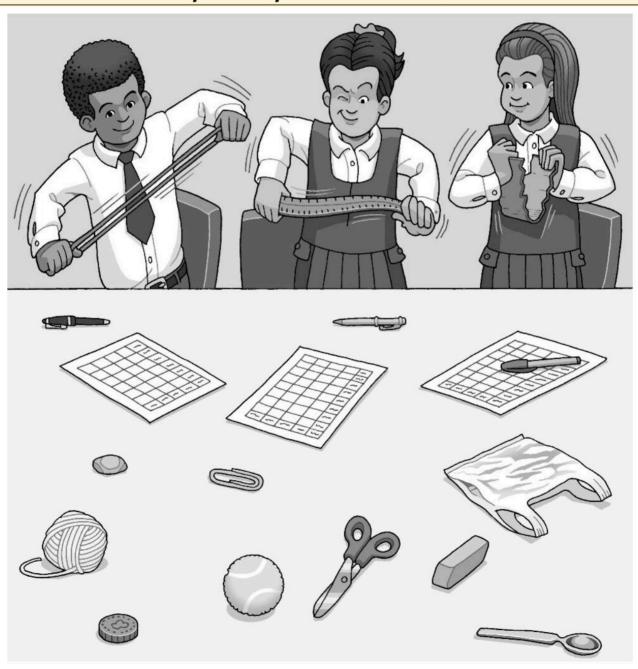
Chapter 3: Material changes

Changing shape



Activity 1: Can you change the shape of some things? [29]

You will need: four different objects made of different materials and a pen or pencil.



Activity 1: Can you change the shape of some things? (continued) [29]-[32]

- Find four different objects (things) made of different materials. You will look at four different ways to change their shape: squashing, bending, twisting and stretching. What do you think will happen when you squash, or bend, or twist, or stretch your objects?
- Record your test results in the tables on pages 29 and 30 The first row of each table has been done for you.
 - Write the names of the objects and their materials in each table.
 - **b** Think about four ways that could change the shape of the objects.
 - **c** Write your predictions in each table before you start the testing.
 - You must try to do the same things to each material. This makes the test fair.
- Try the four ways of changing the shape of the objects. Then record what you found out in the four tables.

Activity 1: Can you change the shape of some things? (continued) [29] - [32]

Squashing

Object	Material	Prediction Squash or not? ✓ or X	Test	Result Yes or No?
Pebble	Rock	X	We tried to squash it using our hands	No
1				
2				
3				
4				

Bending

Object	Material	Prediction Bend or not? ✓ or X	Test	Result Yes or No?
Pebble	Rock	X	We tried to bend it using our hands	No
1				
2				
3				
4				

Activity 1: Can you change the shape of some things? (continued) [32]

Twisting

Object	Material	Prediction Twist or not? ✓ or X	Test	Result Yes or No?
Pebble	Rock	X	We tried to twist it using our hands	No
1				
2				
3				
4				

Stretching

Object	Material	Prediction Twist or not? ✓ or X	Test	Result Yes or No?
Pebble	Rock	×	We tried to stretch it using our hands	No
1				
2				
3				
4				

Activity 1: Can you change the shape of some things? (continued) [32]

4	a What happened in the tests?
	b Were your predictions correct?
_	
	In the class, talk about what happened.
	Were your results different to those of other groups? Compare them.
	My group's results were the same as the other groups because

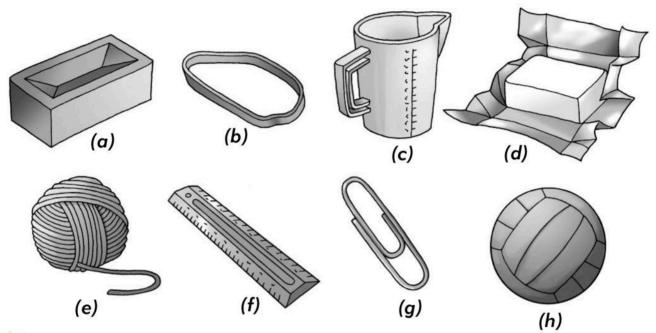
Activity 1: Can you change the shape of some things? (continued) [32]

	My group's results were different from the other groups because
b	Show how you changed the shape of two of your materials.
C	Explain how you made your testing fair.
	The test was fair because

Activity G

You will need: a pen or pencil.

Look around for eight different objects, similar to the ones below.



Add the names of things to these sentences about changing shapes:

- 1 The shape can be changed by stretching: _____
- 2 The shape cannot be changed by bending: ______
- 3 The shape can be changed by squashing: ______
- 4 The shape cannot be changed by twisting: _____
- 5 The shape can be changed by bending: _____
- 6 The shape cannot be changed by stretching: _____
- 7 The shape can be changed by twisting: _____
- 8 The shape cannot be changed by squashing: _____



Changes caused by heating and cooling

Activity 2 33 - 34

You will need: two of these materials: wax, chocolate, butter, ice; plus a heat source and a pen or pencil.

In class, choose two of the following materials for your exploration:

wax chocolate butter ice

- Talk with your group about how you will explore the way these materials change:
 - a when they are heated

b when they are cooled.

Plan to make your exploration fair. Write down here how you will do that.

It will be fair because

Activity 2 (continued)	ctivity 2 (continued) [34]-[3	35
------------------------	-------------------------------	----

- Decide what equipment you need and collect it.

 List it here:
- Choose how you will observe change.
 - 6 How will you record what you find out? Choose and circle your answers below.

Drawings A table

A chart All of these

- Make predictions about both materials and write down your predictions. Say:
 - a how they will change when heated
 - b how they will change when cooled

Activity 2 (continued) 34 - 35

8 Heat the first material.

! WARNING: take care when heating.
Stand well back from the heat source



a Observe it closely.
What can you smell?

What can you hear?

What can you see?

Activity 2 (continued) [35]



b Record any changes.

You can make drawings, or draw a table or a chart. Ask your teacher for help or for more paper if you need it.



When there are no more changes, let the material cool.



- Observe it closely.
- b Record any changes. You can make drawings, or draw a table or a chart. Ask your teacher for help or more paper if you need it.

Activity 2 (continued) [35] - [36]

Use the second material. Do the heating and cooling as you did with the first one.

! WARNING: take care when heating.
Stand well back from the heat source

111	Record what you found out. Ask your teacher for help or more paper if you need it.

Compare your results with what you predicted might happen. Were your predictions right?

Activity 2 (continued) [37]

- Compare the way the two materials were changed by heating and cooling.
 - What was different?
 - **b** What was the same?
- > 14 Share with the class what you found out.

Materials in water

What happens to the materials we add to water?



Activity 3 40

You will need: a pen or pencil.

Look at the pictures. What is the same about all of them?

Activity 3 (co	ntinued) 40
----------------	-------------

2	Make a list of three materials that do not behave in this way when mixed with water.
3	Tell the class what your three materials are.
4	Some materials dissolve in water and others do not dissolve in water. When a material dissolves it disappears – it cannot be seen.
a	Is the material still there?
b	How can you tell?

Share your answer with the class.

Activity H

You will need: a pen or pencil.

Two learners compare two materials to find out if they both dissolve in water. One learner does a fair test but the other does not.

Learner A	Learner B
 1 spoonful of material a 3 spoonfuls of material b mix material a with a cup of cold water mix material b with half a cup of hot water stir material a mixture do not stir material b mixture record the result for material a after 1 minute record the result for material b after 5 minutes 	

Look at what	Learner A does	in their test.	Was
it a fair test?	Yes	No	

Write two things which show you that the test was fair or not fair.

a _____

In the Learner B space in the table, write out the way you think the test was done by Learner B.

Chapter 4: Electricity

Circuit components

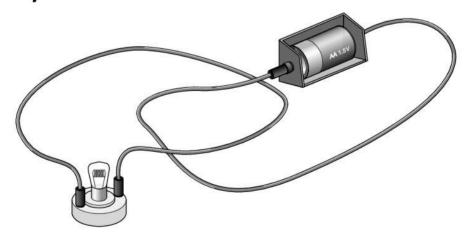


Activity 1 43 - 44

You will need: a cell (battery), a lamp, two wires, paper and a pen or pencil.

Work with a partner.

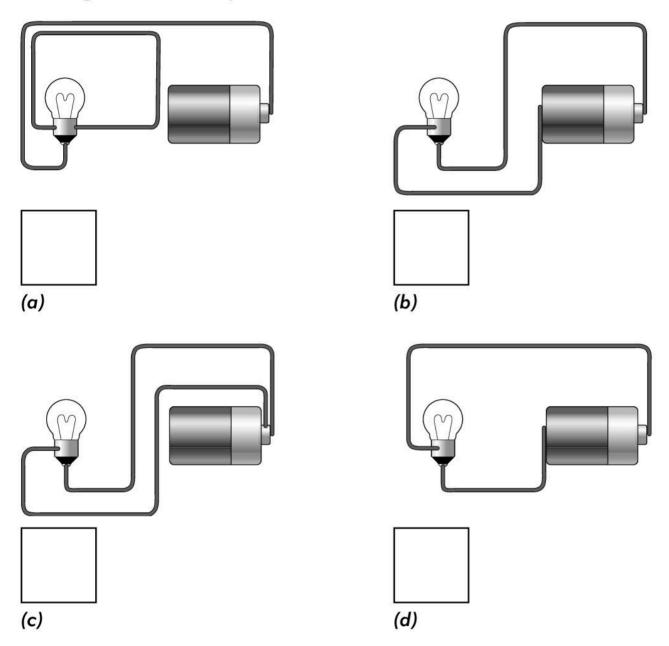
- In school, take a cell (battery), a lamp and two wires.
- Explore what happens when you connect these things in different ways.
- Draw a picture of each way you try. Here is an example.



- Try to make the lamp light up.
- Record this on the drawings of the circuits you made. Which circuits worked?
- Share your results with the class. Show them how you made the lamp light up.

Activity 1 (continued) 44

There is more than one way to make a circuit that lights the lamp.

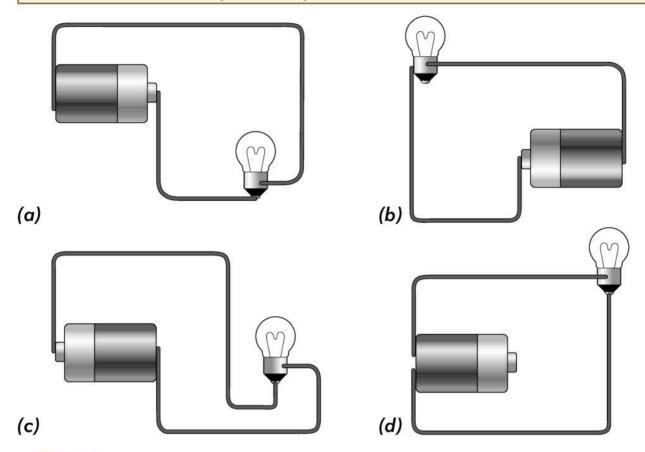


Look at the four circuit drawings.

Which ones will light the lamp? Put a tick (✓) in the box next to your choices.

Activity I

You will need: a pen or pencil.



- Look at the four circuit drawings. Which ones will light the lamp?
- Add the letters of the four circuits to the spaces in these sentences:

Circuits () and () are not complete. The lamps will **not** light up.

Circuits () and () are complete. The lamps will light up.

Explain why one of the circuits will not light the lamp.



Switches

Activity 2 46

You will need: objects with switches and a pen or pencil.

In school, make a survey of switches in the classroom.

Record your findings in the table on page 47.

- Move around the room. Look for four different switches.
 - a Record each switch as a drawing.b In the table write down where the switch is
 - **b** In the table, write down where the switch is and what it is for.
 - c Add up all the switches you can find in the room.

 Record this number: _______
- Share your survey results with the class.

Activity 2 (continued) [46]

Drawing of the switch	Where it is	What it is for
1		
2		
3		
4		

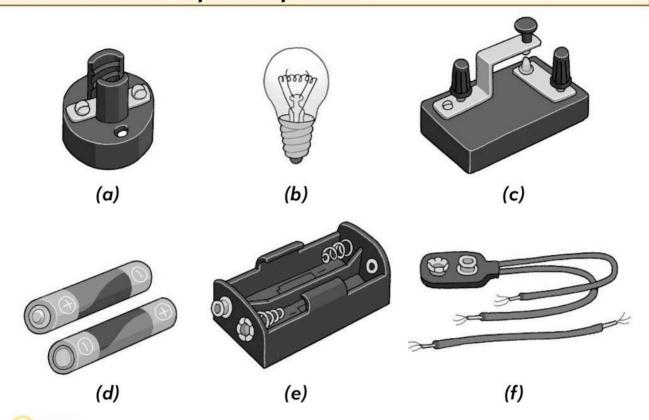
Activity 3 47

You will need: a lamp, two wires, a cell (battery), a switch and a pen or pencil.

- In school, take the things you need to make a circuit.
 - a Set them up so that the lamp lights up.
 - **b** Take a switch and add it to your circuit.
 - c Try to switch the lamp on and off.
 - d If it does not work, connect the switch in a different way in the circuit.
- Draw a picture here of each circuit where the switch works.
- Share your results with the class.
 Show them how your switch works.

Activity J

You will need: a pen or pencil.



- Look at the drawings of the components of a simple circuit.
- In the spaces below, write down the names beside the correct letters.

$(a)_{-}$			
(\(\) -			

- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) _____
- (f)

Chapter 5: Light and dark



Light sources

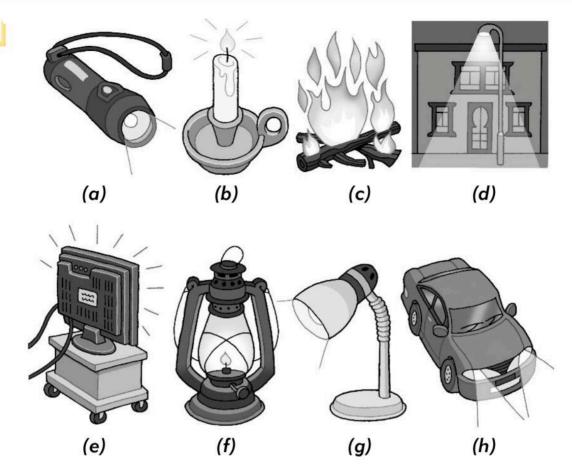
Activity 1 48

You will need: a pen or penci	1	You	will	need:	a	pen	or	penci	1
-------------------------------	---	-----	------	-------	---	-----	----	-------	---

- In school, talk with your group about all the sources of light you can identify.
- Make a list of all the sources.
- Share your list with the class.

49

(d)



Look at the light sources in the pictures.

Match the names below to the light sources and write them down next to the letters.

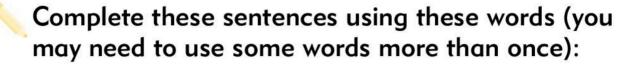
television torch street light candle fire oil lamp headlights desk lamp

(a)	(e)
(b)	(f)
(c)	(g)

(h).

Activity K

You will need: a pen or pencil.



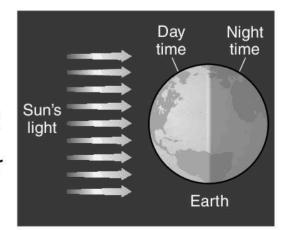
Earth light shining sources car wood night electricity oil Sun

1	comes from	many

- **2** The most important is the __ __ ...
- 3 We can burn fuels like __ _ and _ _ _ _ to make light.
- 4 Street lights and __ _ headlights all use __ _ .
- 5 We do not have __ _ _ _ from the

__ __ all the time.

6 At ____ _ it is dark
because the __ _ is not
___ on our
part of the __ _ _ _ _.



Light and dark



Activity 2: What happens to colours when there is no light? [51] - [52]

You will need: a small cardboard box, scissors, black paper or cloth, some small brightly coloured objects and a pen or pencil.

- In school, find a small cardboard box. For example, a cereal packet or a shoe box.
 - **! WARNING:** always ask your teacher for help with cutting something.
 - a Cut a small flap in the end of the box. This flap will act as a 'window' that can be opened and closed.





- Make a small hole in one side of the box for you to peep through.
- c Put some small coloured objects in the box.
- d Wrap the box in black paper or in a cloth to keep out the light. You will need to cut the same flap and hole in the wrapping.



Activit	y 2 (continued) [52] – [53]
2	Open the flap and then peep through the hole. What can you see?
3	Record what you observe.
4	Predict what will happen when you close the flap. I predict that
5	Close the flap and peep through the small hole again. What can you see?
6	Record what you observe.
7	Talk with your group about what you found out.
а	Try to explain it and record your findings here.

b Share what you found out with the class.

54



Activity 4 58

You will need: a torch, three objects with different shapes and a pen or pencil.

- In school, talk with your group about how you can make shadows using a torch.
 - Collect three objects that have different shapes.
- Play with the objects and the torch to explore what shadows you can make.
- Record the shadows as drawings.

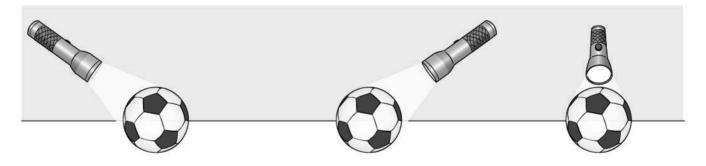
Activity 4 (continued) [58]

- Mhat do you notice about:
 - a where the light is ______
 - b where the object is _____
 - c where the shadow is _____?
- Tell the class what you think.

Activity L

You will need: a pen or pencil.

(a) (b) (c)



- Look at the drawings. Work out where the shadows will be.
- Add the shadow to each drawing.

Chapter 6: The Earth and beyond

Shadows and the Sun



Activity 1 61

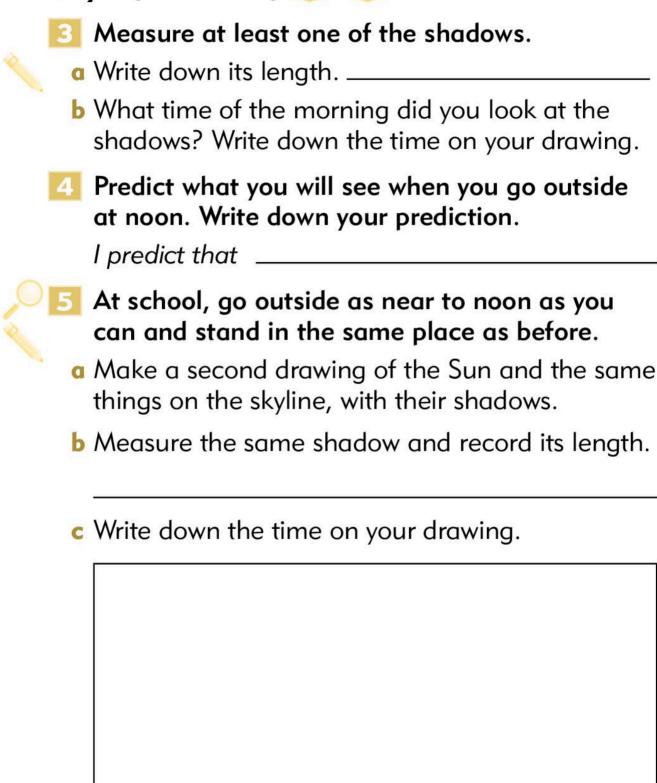
You will need: a watch or clock, a metre stick or tape measure and a pen or pencil.

- 0
- At school, go outside in the morning.
 - a Stand in an open place where you can see the Sun.
 - **b** Look for things that have shadows, such as trees or buildings.
- P
- Draw a simple picture of the skyline.
 - a Show the Sun in the sky.
 - **b** Show the things with their shadows.
 - c Write down the time on your drawing.

Time of drawing:	

Activity 1 (continued) 61 - 62

Time of drawing: .



Activity 1 (continued) 62 - 63



- Compare what you recorded with your prediction.
 - a What did you observe?

- **b** Was it different to your prediction? Yes No
- c Try to explain what you observed.

Predict what you will see when you go outside late in the day.

I predict that _____



- At school, go outside as late in the day as you can and stand in the same place.
 - a Make a third drawing of the Sun and the same things on the skyline, with their shadows.
 - b Measure the same shadow and record its length.

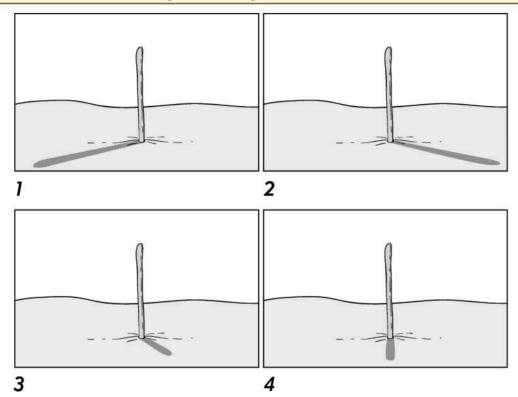
Activity 1 (continued) [63]

Write down the time on your drawin	g.	
	our predic	
	Yes	No
	ements,	and
	Time of drawing: Compare what you recorded with you what did you observe? Was it different to your prediction? Try to explain what you observed.	Compare what you recorded with your prediction: What did you observe? Was it different to your prediction? Try to explain what you observed. Share your drawings, your measurements,



Activity M

You will need: a pen or pencil.



- Look at the pictures of a stick and its shadow.
 Think about why the shadows are different.
- Add the Sun to drawing 1.

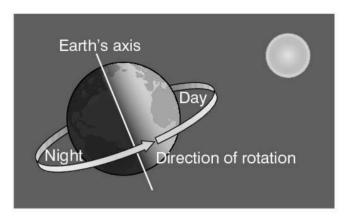
 Think about where it must be to make the shadow:
 - a Is the Sun high up or low down?_____
 - b Is the Sun to the left or the right, or is it above the stick? ______
 - Now add the Sun to the other drawings. It will be in a different position in each of them.

Activity N

You will need: a pen or pencil.

Complete these sentences using these words (you may need to use some words more than once):

rotation Sun
24 axis
day position
sky night
Earth
time times



1 We see the ____ in different places in the ____ at different ___ of the ____.
2 These changes are caused by the ____ of the Earth.
3 It takes ___ hours for the ___ to rotate once on its ____.
4 We can use the ____ of the ___ of the ___ to help us tell the ____.
5 Day and ___ are also caused by the

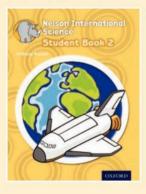
Earth's __ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .

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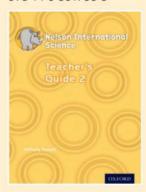
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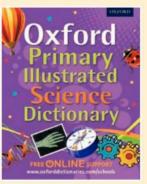
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