Instructions for Copying

Answers are printed in non-reproducible blue. Copy pages on a light setting in order to make multiple copies for classroom use.

Contents

LIFE SCIENCE

Contents

LIFE SCIENCE (CONTINUED)

EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE

Contents

EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE (CONTINUED)

PHYSICAL SCIENCE

Contents

PHYSICAL SCIENCE (CONTINUED)

TECHNOLOGY: A CLOSER LOOK

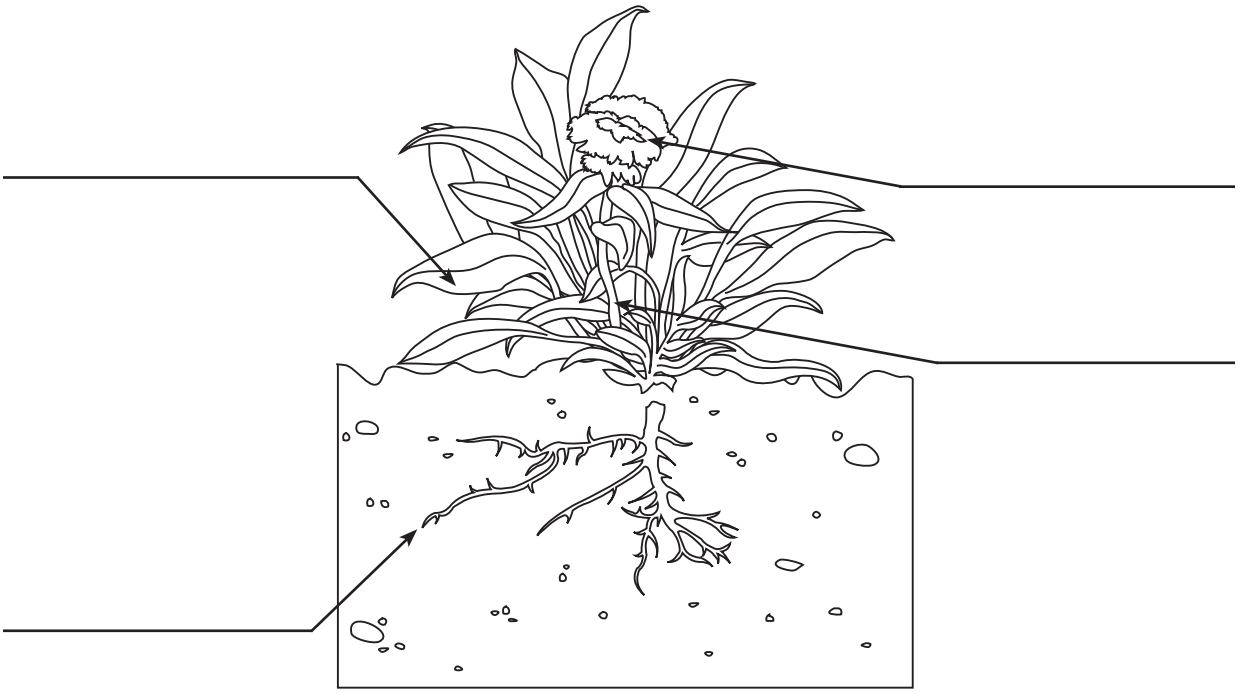
Name _____ Date _____

CHAPTER
Concept Map

What Living Things Need

Fill in the labels as you read the chapter.

flower	predator	roots
leaves	prey	stem



_____ _____

LESSON
Outline

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.I.I

A Look at Living Things

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What do living things need?

1. All living things have needs they must meet in order to _____ and change.
2. Most animals need to breathe air, drink _____, and eat food to grow.
3. Plants are _____ things, too.
4. Plants also change and _____ over time.
5. Even the smallest parts of living things need food, water, and _____ .

How do living things get what they need?

6. Plants use their parts to make their own _____ .
7. Animals use their _____ to get the food they need to grow.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

Where do living things get their features?

8. Animals have _____ that look and act like their parents.

9. You can describe living things by their _____.

10. When plants make more of their own kind, they _____.

11. Most living things look and _____ like their parents, but all living things differ in some ways.

Critical Thinking

12. How do the parts of a plant help it get what it needs to live?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

A Look at Living Things

Choose a word from the box to answer each riddle.

air	roots	feature
leaves	stem	

1. I can be used to describe living things. What am I?

_____

2. I help a plant take in air and sunlight. What am I?

_____

3. Food and water travel through me to get to all parts of the plant. What am I?

_____

4. I help a plant take in minerals from the ground. What am I?

_____

5. You breathe me in so you can live. What am I?

_____

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Cloze Activity

A Look at Living Things

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

leaves	roots	sunlight	young
reproduce	stem	water	

Plants, animals, and people all need food, air, water, and space to live. Plants need _____, too.

Animals and people must eat plants or other animalsto get what they need, but plants have parts that help them make their own food. The _____ hold the plant in the ground. They also take in _____ from soil.

Food and water travel through the _____ to reach all parts of the plant. The _____ take in air and sunlight to make food.

When living things _____, they make more of their own kind. Most living things have _____ that look and act like their parents.

LESSON
Outline

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.2.3, 0207.2.I

Places to Live

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is a habitat?

1. A _____ is a place where plants and animals find what they need to live.
2. Animals need _____ , water, and shelter to live.
3. Plants need _____ , water, and sunlight to live.
4. Some habitats are _____ and others are warm.
5. Habitats may be _____ or dry.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

How do living things use their habitats?

6. Living things find _____ and shelter in their habitats.

7. Some animals eat the _____ that grow in their habitats.

8. Some animals eat other _____ that live in their habitats.

Critical Thinking

9. How do you think a snake survives in a very dry, sunny habitat?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

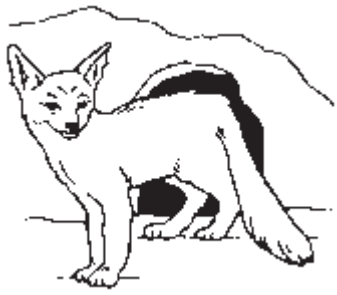
_____

Name _____ Date _____

Places to Live

Use *habitat* and *shelter* to tell how each stays safe.

1.



fox

_____
_____
_____
_____

2.

cactus

_____
_____
_____
_____

3.

spider

_____
_____
_____
_____

Name _____ Date _____

Places to Live

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

habitat	shelter	tunnels
plants	sunlight	

Where can plants and animals live? Living things can live in any _____ where they get what they need to survive. Plants need soil, nutrients, water, and _____ from their habitats in order to grow. Animals need food, water, and _____ from their habitats in order to grow.

Plants and animals use their habitats in different ways. Some animals eat the _____ and animals that live in their habitats. Other animals dig _____ in the soil to hide from animals that want to eat them.

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0201.3.3

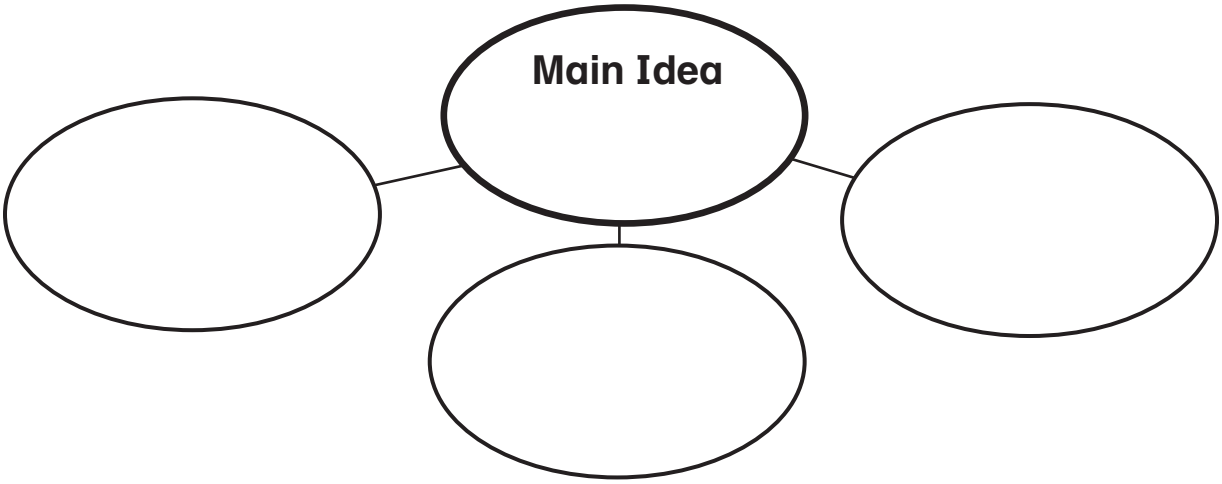
Main Idea and Details

Write About It

On a separate piece of paper, write a paragraph about a flower that you observed. Include a main idea and details.

Getting Ideas

Write the name of a flower in the Main Idea oval. Write a detail about the flower in each detail oval.



Planning and Organizing

Hector wrote three sentences about a sunflower. Write Detail if the sentence tells a detail. Write Main Idea if the sentence tells the main idea.

1. _____ T sunflower is big.
2. _____ A sunflower has seeds.
3. _____ A sunflower is useful.

Name _____ Date _____

Drafting

Write a sentence that tells the main idea about your flower.

_____

On a separate piece of paper, write a whole paragraph. Give details about your flower.

Revising and Proofreading

Hector wrote some sentences. Use the words in parentheses ( ) to combine his sentences.

1. Sunflowers are easy to grow. They need a lot of room. (but)

_____

_____

2. Birds like sunflower seeds. People like them, too. (and)

_____

3. The seeds are very healthful. They make a good snack. (so)

_____

Now revise and proofread your writing. Ask yourself:

- Did I include the main ideas and details?
- Did I correct all mistakes?

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.2.I

Tennessee Habitats

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What kinds of habitats are found in Tennessee?

1. The land in Tennessee has many different _____ .
2. Some regions of Tennessee have low _____ or flat areas.
3. Rolling hills covered with _____ grasses and small plants are called _____.
4. Other parts of Tennessee have high _____.
5. These mountains are a small part of the _____ Smoky Mountains.
6. Most mountains and valleys in Tennessee are covered by _____ forest. This is a land habitat that gets enough rain and sunlight for trees to grow well.
7. Tennessee also has many water habitats. Some of these are _____ and streams.

8. Other water habitats have water that does not move. A _____ is a small body of water that does not flow.

9. A _____ is a large body of water that does not flow.

What living things are found in Tennessee habitats?

10. The woodland forests in Tennessee are home to deer, black _____, foxes, birds, and insects.

11. Tall trees, small shrubs, and tiny _____ are also found here.

12. Many kinds of _____ live in the streams, lakes, and ponds of Tennessee.

13. Frogs, _____, and insects live there, too.

Critical Thinking

14. How can water get into a lake if the water in the lake does not flow?

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Tennessee Habitats

Read the word in each box.

Color the box green if it tells about Tennessee land habitats.
Color the box blue if it tells about Tennessee moving water habitats.
Color the box purple if it tells about Tennessee water habitats that are not moving water.

rolling hills	**barrens**	**ponds**	**Tennessee River**
rivers	**lakes**	**woodland forest**	**Great Smoky Mountains**

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Cloze Activity

Tennessee Habitats

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

barrens	habitats	pond	streams	woodland
foxes	lake	rivers	wildflowers	worms

Tennessee has many different _____. Some parts of Tennessee have low hills. Low hills covered with tall grasses and small plants are called _____.

Other parts of Tennessee have high mountains. Most mountains and valleys in Tennessee are covered by _____ forest. Tall trees, small shrubs, and tiny _____ grow there. Deer, black bears, and _____ live in woodland forests. Birds, insects, and _____ live there, too.

Tennessee has moving water habitats. These are _____ and _____.

Tennessee has other water habitats, too. A _____ is a small body of water that does not flow. A _____ is a large body of water that does not flow.

LESSON
Outline

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.2.3, 0207.3.I

Food Chains and Food Webs

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is a food chain?

1. A _____ is a model of the order in which living things get the food they need.
2. The _____ is at the beginning of most food chains.
3. Plants need sunlight in order to grow, and _____ may eat plants in order to live.
4. Some food chains involve animals that live in the _____, while others involve animals that live on land.
5. Some animals eat _____ and animals that are no longer living.
6. Animals such as _____ break up dead things into smaller pieces.
7. A _____ is an animal that hunts and eats other animals.
8. Animals that are hunted are called _____ .

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

What is a food web?

9. A _____ is two or more food chains that are connected.

10. Sometimes, one kind of _____ is food for many animals.

Critical Thinking

11. Describe a food chain that ends with a bird.

_____

_____

_____

_____

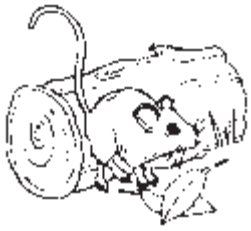
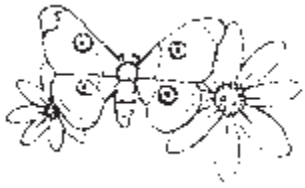
_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Food Chains and Food Webs

These pictures show living things in a food chain. Match each predator from the right column with its prey in the left column.

Prey	Predators
1.  mouse	a.  owl
2.  moth	b.  brown bear
3.  salmon	c.  kingsnake
4.  rattlesnake	d.  toad

Name _____ Date _____

Food Chains and Food Webs

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

break	food web	predator	study
food chain	plants	prey	Sun

Different living things need different kinds of food in order to survive. A _____ shows what an animal eats and where its food comes from. Scientists _____ food chains to learn more about living things in our world.

Most food chains start with the _____. Plants use light and heat from the Sun to grow, then animals eat the plants. A _____ is an animal that eats other animals. An animal that is hunted by a predator is called _____ .

Some living things eat nonliving _____ and animals. They _____ down the dead parts into pieces that become part of the soil. One kind of animal can be food for many animals. A _____ shows how different food chains are connected. You are part of a food web too!

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0201.6.3

A Food Web for Lunch

Write About It

Explain how Emma, the chicken, the lettuce, and the wheat form a food web. Think about the food chains in Emma's lunch to help you form a food web of your own lunch.

Getting Ideas

Create a food web for your lunch. List food chains.

Planning and Organizing

Put the steps of each food chain in the correct order.

_____ Emma eats chicken.

_____ The beetle eats wheat.

_____ The chicken eats a beetle.

Name _____ Date _____

Drafting

Write a sentence to explain the food web. Tell your main idea.

_____

_____

Now write how the foods in Emma's lunch form a food web. Start with the sentence you wrote above. Explain how the foods are connected.

Revising and Proofreading

Zack wrote some sentences. He made five mistakes. Find the mistakes. Then correct them.

The Son is the most important part of the food web. It gives energie to plants. The plants is eaten by the animals. Some animals then produce food. Chickens lay eggs. cows produce milk. Farmers gather the eggs for people to eat. Farmers also milk cows and bottle the milk. People drink the milk

Now revise and proofread your writing. Ask yourself:

- Did I explain the food web in Emma's lunch?
- Did I tell the steps in order?
- Did I correct all mistakes?

Name _____ Date _____

What Living Things Need

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box.

barrens	lake	reproduce
food chain	pond	shelter
food web	predator	woodland forests
habitat	prey	

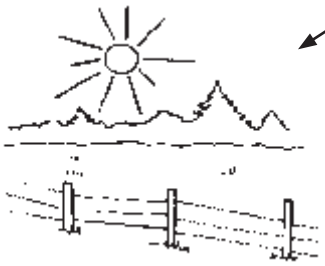
1. An animal that hunts is a _____ and what it eats is _____
2. A _____ shows what an animal eats and several of these form a _____ .
3. A _____ is where animals and plants live.
4. Bodies of still water include _____ and _____ .
5. An animal is safe in its _____ .
6. Two of Tennessee's habitats are _____ and _____ .
7. When a plant or animal has more of its own kind, we say it _____ .

Name _____ Date _____

Draw pictures to complete the food chain.

hawk

grasshopper



Sun

1. What is at the beginning of this food chain?

_____

2. Is the animal that comes after the grasshopper a kind of predator or a kind of prey? Explain.

_____

_____

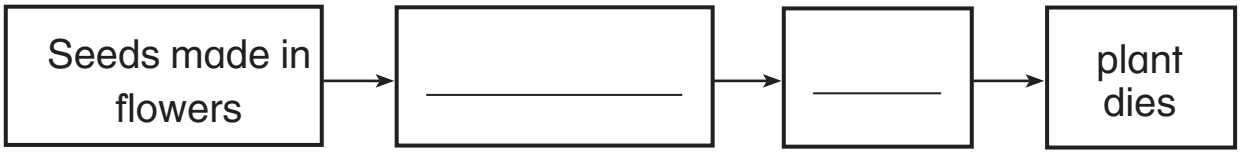
_____

Name _____ Date _____

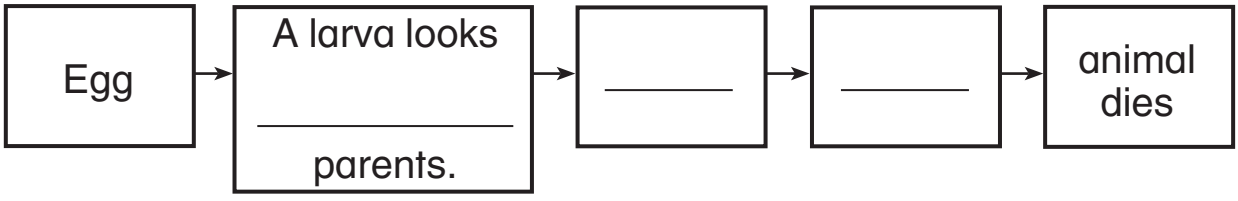
How Living Things Grow

Complete the chart below to show the stages in the life cycles of some plants and animals. Some answers have been completed for you.

Flowering Plants

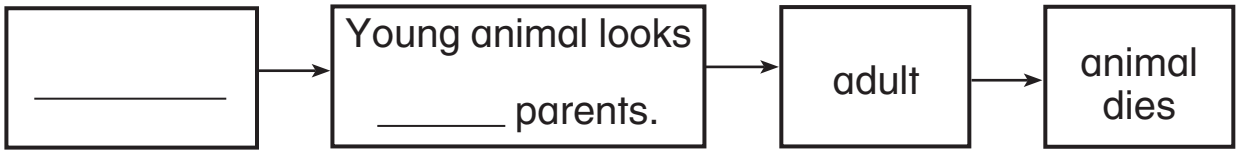


Butterflies and Most Other Insects



Chickens

Pandas



Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

GLE 0207.4.I

Plants Make New Plants

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

Where do seeds come from?

1. Seeds are made inside a _____
2. A _____ is a special plant part that can grow into a new plant.
3. Sometimes a flower will _____ seeds inside a fruit.
4. Flowers also make _____, the sticky powder that helps them make seeds.
5. Bees and _____ can help move pollen from flower to flower.
6. Wind and _____ from rain can move pollen, too.

How do seeds look?

7. Seeds can have many _____ and shapes, just like plants.

Name _____ Date _____

8. All seeds have seed _____ to protect them from drying out.

How do seeds grow?

9. The way plants grow, live, and _____ is called their life cycle.

10. The _____ of a plant begins with a seed.

11. Most seeds need _____, water, food, and a little heat to become new plants.

12. A new plant has the same life cycle as its _____ plant.

Critical Thinking

13. How are new plants that grow from seeds like their parent plants?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Plants Make New Plants

Read the sentences below. Write TRUE if the sentence is true. Write NOT TRUE if the sentence is false.

1. _____ Inside a seed, there is a sticky powder called pollen.

2. _____ Part of a flower can turn into fruit.

3. _____ The fruit protects the seeds inside it.

4. _____ A life cycle shows how a plant grows, lives, and dies.

5. _____ An adult plant can grow into a seedling.

6. _____ Seeds have a special coat that keeps them from drying out.

Name _____ Date _____

Plants Make New Plants

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

flowers	life cycle	seed coat	seeds
fruit	pollen	seedling	

Plants make new plants during their life cycle. A _____ shows how a living thing grows, lives, and dies. The life cycle of a plant begins with a seed. A special covering called a _____ helps protect the seed. The seed sprouts a _____ if it gets enough food, water, and heat. It may grow _____ as it becomes an adult plant.

A sticky material called _____ is found inside flowers. Flowers use pollen to make seeds. Part of the flower can also grow into a fruit that has _____. When the _____ becomes ripe, it falls to the ground. Then the seeds can turn into new plants.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

GLE 0207.4.I

Animals Grow and Change

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is a life cycle?

1. A _____ tells how an animal begins life, lives, and dies.
2. Birds' young hatch from _____ .
3. The life cycle of a _____ starts when it is born as a _____ baby.

What are some other animal life cycles?

4. Some _____ do not look like their parents at all when they are young.
5. Animals such as butterflies and _____ change during their lives.
6. A caterpillar is the _____ that hatches from a butterfly egg.
7. A caterpillar enters the _____ stage when it is time to turn into a butterfly.
8. During this stage, the caterpillar's _____ becomes a hard shell.

Name _____ Date _____

9. Soon, an adult _____ comes out of the shell and flies away.

Critical Thinking

10. How does a human change during its life cycle?

Name _____ Date _____

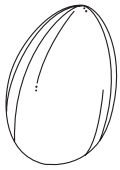
LESSON
Vocabulary

Animals Grow and Change

Write the correct word next to each stage of this butterfly's life cycle.

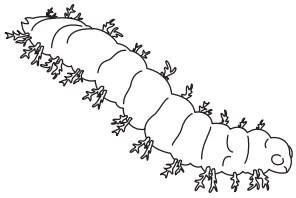
butterfly	larva
egg	pupa

1.



This animal begins as an _____.

2.

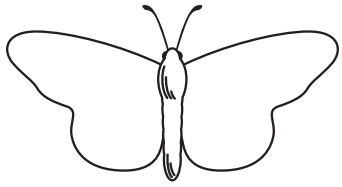


When it hatches, a _____ comes out. This is called a caterpillar.

3.

The caterpillar's skin becomes a hard shell. This is called the _____ stage.

4.



Soon, an adult _____ comes out of the shell.

Name _____ Date _____

Animals Grow and Change

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

butterfly	larva	mammals	pupa
egg	life cycle	older	shell

Animals begin their lives in different ways. Each stage of life is a part of a _____ .

_____ begin their lives when they are born as live young. As they grow _____, they look more like their parents.

Many insects begin life differently. A _____ begins life as an egg. When the _____ hatches, a _____ comes out. Soon, the larva stops moving and grows a hard _____ around its body. This is called the _____ stage. Finally, a colorful butterfly comes out. It waits for its wings to dry and then flies away.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

GLE 0207.4.2

Parents and Offspring

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

How do people grow and change?

1. Humans have _____ just like plants and animals.

2. We grow from a baby into a(n) _____ in stages.

3. We learn to do more for ourselves at each _____ .

4. Reproduction is when parents make more of themselves by producing _____ .

How are parents and offspring alike?

5. Our bodies grow and _____ as we get older.

Name _____ Date _____

6. All living things pass _____ on to their children.

7. Family members sometimes look _____.

8. Characteristics called _____ set us apart from others.

Critical Thinking

9. It takes years to grow from a child to an adult. Is this a good thing? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Parents and Offspring

Write the correct words for each sentence. Then find and circle the words in the puzzle below.

1. The way children sometimes look like their parents is called _____ .
2. We develop _____ called _____ that make us different from other people.
3. _____ make more of themselves by producing _____ .

P X M E N O O R R T T U I N G S I M I L A R I T Y

C H A R A C T E R I S R I C S U I Z M T C M D G O

P A R E N T S Q W Y Z O F F S P R I N G L G M W X

W Z I N D O O I Y U X L D I F F E R E N C E S X M

Name _____ Date _____

Parents and Offspring

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

change	grow	offspring
characteristic	life cycle	similarities

The stages of life are called a(n) _____. Human offspring start off as a baby. Babies _____ into adults. Our bodies _____ as we get older. We learn to do more for ourselves at each stage.

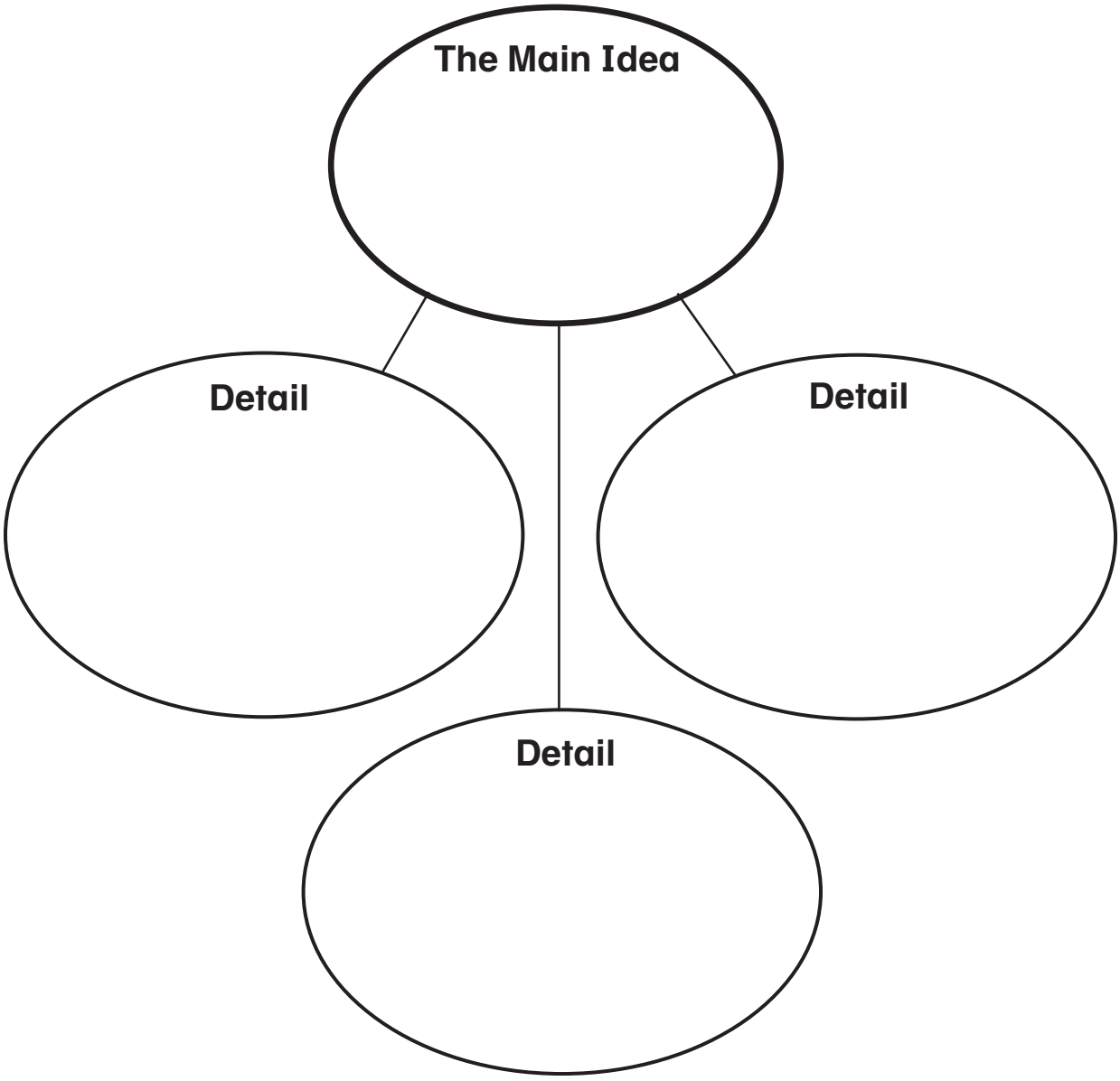
Reproduction is when parents produce _____. As they grow, offspring may develop _____ that make them look like their parents. These are called _____.

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 020I.2.2, 020I.5.3

Meet Nancy Simmons

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. Look for the main idea and details as you read. Remember, the main idea is the most important idea in the passage. Write the main idea in the chart below. Be sure to also write any details that help give more information about the main idea.



Name _____ Date _____

1. What did you learn about the false vampire bat? How did you learn it?

2. What are baby bats called? What did you learn about how a young bat looks just after it is born?

Write About It

Find the Main Idea. How is a pup different from an adult bat? Use the chart you made to help you write your answer.

Name _____ Date _____

How Living Things Grow

Fill in the blanks. Write the words in the puzzle.

Across

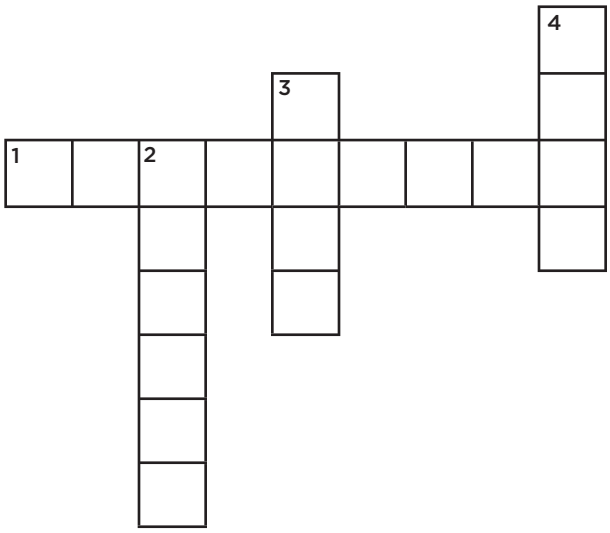
1. When living things _____, they make more of their own kind.

Down

2. The sticky powder inside a flower is called _____.

3. The seed _____ protects the seed.

4. A _____ is the part of a plant that can grow into a new plant.

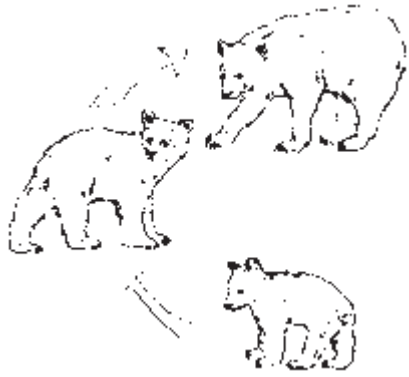


Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box.

flower	life cycle
larva	seed

1.

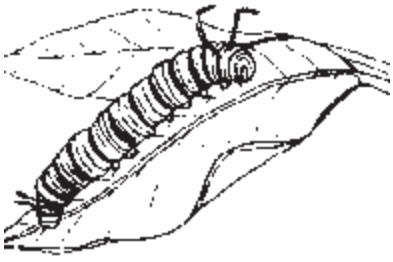


A _____ shows how a living thing lives, grows, and dies.

2.

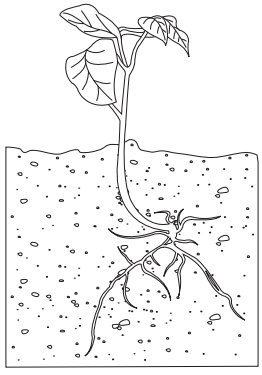
This _____ is a plant part that can make seeds.

3.



A caterpillar is the _____ of a butterfly.

4.



When you plant a _____ in the ground, it can grow into a new plant.

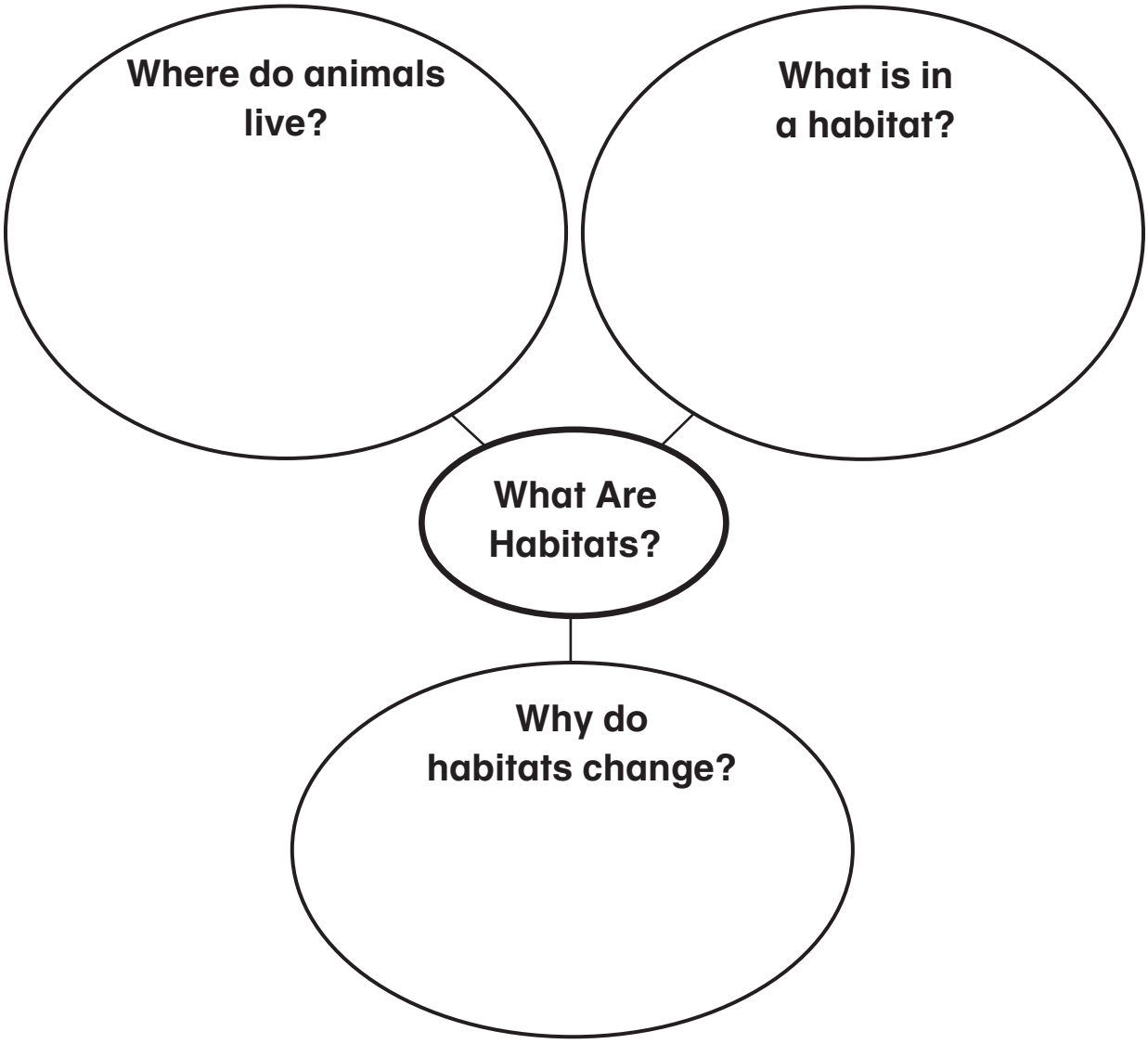
Name _____ Date _____

CHAPTER
Concept Map

Animals in Their Habitats

Fill in the important ideas as you read the chapter. Use the words in the box. You will use one of the words two times.

animal	forest	people
cave	lake	plants
drought	organism	pond



LESSON
Outline

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.5.I

Animals on Land

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

How do living things survive in land habitats?

1. A living thing is also called a(n) _____.
2. Living things have characteristics called _____ that help them survive.
3. A _____ is an underground land habitat.
4. Cave animals have adaptations to find food in the _____ .
5. Animals can _____ in a woodland forest in many ways.
6. An _____ is a special body part that can help insects search for food in the dark.
7. Owls have large eyes that help them _____ in the dark.

How do living things survive in a cave?

8. Another kind of land habitat in Tennessee is a _____.

9. A cave is an _____ land habitat.

10. Caves are sometimes very _____ because there is not a way for sunlight to get inside.

11. Some cave animals can _____ something moving near them.

12. A(n) _____ is an adaptation some cave animals use to find food.

Critical Thinking

13. Why might animals that live in a cave not be able to see well?

_____

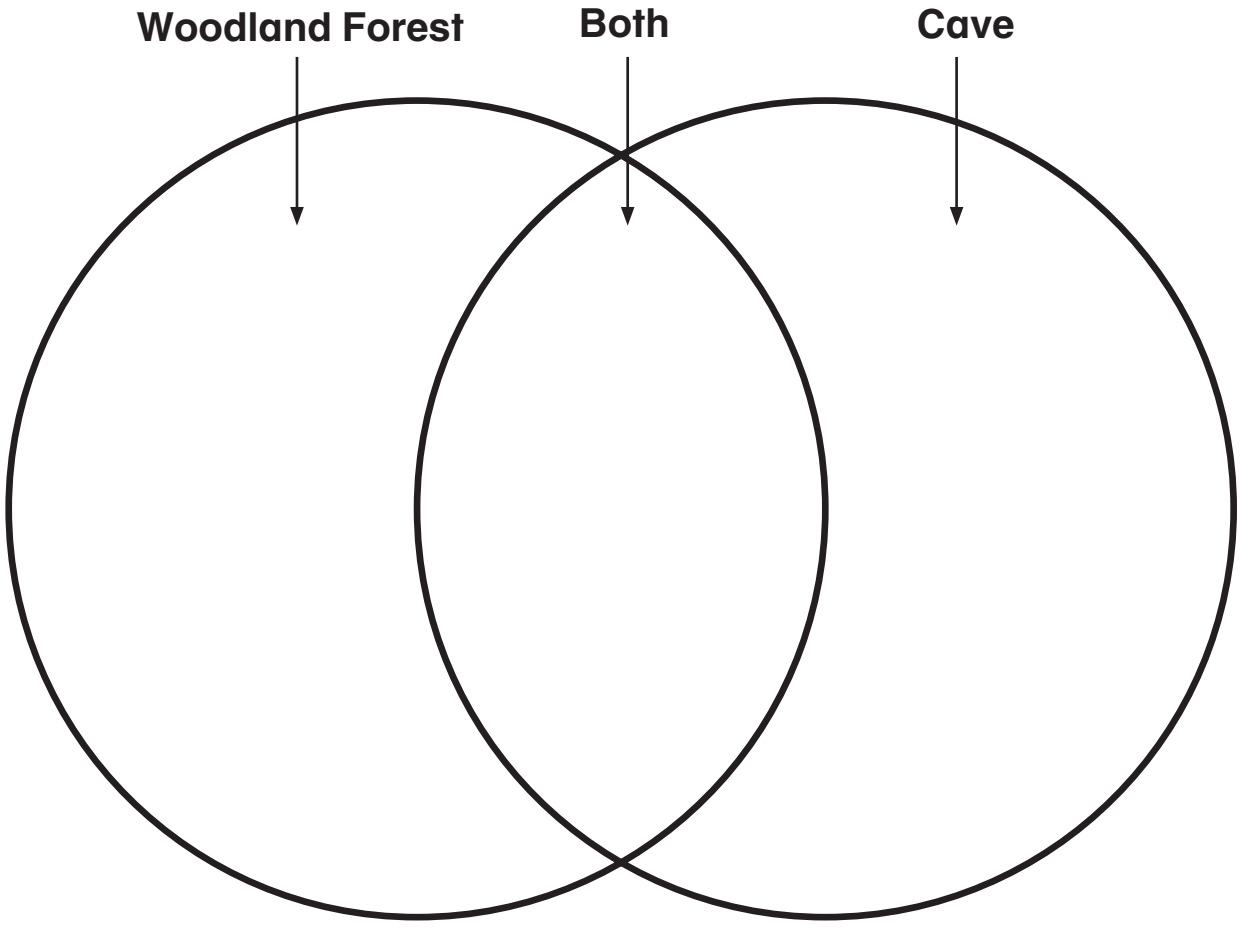
_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Animals on Land

How do woodland forests and caves compare? Fill in the Venn diagram.



Name _____ Date _____

Animals on Land

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

adaptation	dark	organism
antennas	forest	survive

A(n) _____ is a living thing. All living things have _____ that help them get what they need in their habitat.

A woodland _____ is one kind of a land habitat. It has many trees. Plants and animals _____ in this kind of forest in many ways. Some animals use the trees as their homes. Others sleep in caves during the winter to survive.

A cave is an underground land habitat. Caves are sometimes very _____ because there is no way for sunlight to get inside. Some cave animals have _____ to help them feel their habitat!

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 020I.6.2

Meet Liliana Dávalos

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. As you read, think about how Liliana compares and contrasts things in her work as a biologist at the American Museum of Natural History. Remember, when you compare things, you decide how they are alike. To contrast is to decide how things are different.

Answer the questions and fill in the chart below.

1. What other habitats have you learned about in this lesson?

_____

2. How is the rain forest alike and different from other kinds of forests?

Rain Forest	Regular Forest	Both

Write About It

1. Compare and Contrast. How would life change for the manakins if the Amazon rain forest were cut down? Would it be the same as it is today? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. A biologist is a scientist who studies living creatures. What other kinds of scientists have you learned about? How are they alike and different?

_____

_____

_____

3. Biologists, like Liliana, often compare and contrast animals in their work. Why?

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.5.I

Animals in Water

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

How do living things survive in moving water?

1. Streams and rivers are _____ water habitats.
2. Plants that live in moving water have strong _____ to hold them in place.
3. Animals like oysters and crayfish have body parts to help them _____ on to rocks.
4. Animals must be able to _____ well or be able to hold on to plants and rocks.

How do living things survive in ponds and lakes?

5. Ponds and lakes have _____ water.
6. Plants in ponds and lakes have parts above and _____ the water.
7. Fish can jump or swim to catch _____.
8. Frogs, fish, and _____ are some animals that live in or near ponds.

9. Animals that live in water _____ in different ways.

10. Animals like _____ and _____ live near the shore.

Critical Thinking

11. Do you think that the same types of animals live in both rivers and ponds?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Animals in Water

Fill in the missing words to complete each sentence. Use the words from the box.

adaptations	insects	roots
gills	rivers	stems

1. Streams and _____ are moving bodies of water.
2. Animals that live in water have special _____ to help them move.
3. Fish breathe through _____ .
4. Plants that live in rivers must have strong _____ to hold them in place.
5. Some _____ use tubes they stick above the water to get air.
6. Water plants have stiff _____ to hold leaves and flowers above the water.

Name _____ Date _____

Animals in Water

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

adaptation	pond	streams
fresh	rivers	surface

The water in Tennessee is home to many animals. Animals that live in water have special ways of getting oxygen. Plants that live in water grow close to the _____ so they can get light from the Sun.

_____ and _____ are moving water habitats. Plants and animals that live in a water habitat have _____ to help them move. Plants that live here must have strong roots to hold them in place. Animals must be able to swim well or hold on to plants and rocks.

A pond is a small body of _____ water that does not flow.

Name _____ Date _____

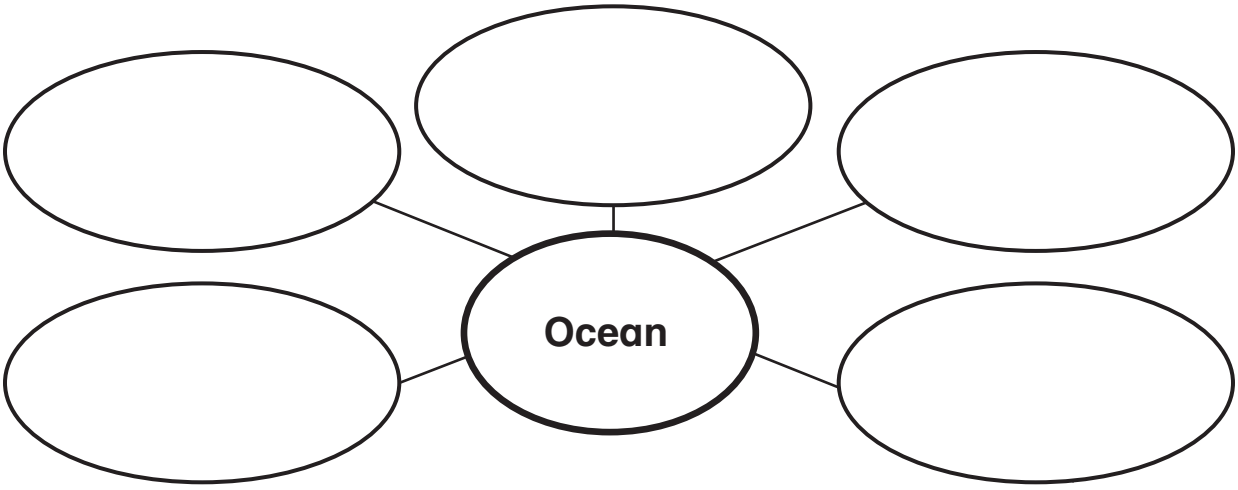
GLE 0201.3.3

A Visit to the Ocean

Write a story about a trip you might take to the ocean. How would you get there? Who would you go with? Describe in your story what you would see, hear, and do. Write how it might feel to be there.

Getting Ideas

Picture yourself standing on a beach next to the ocean. Write what you see and hear.



Planning and Organizing

Jackson wrote three sentences. They describe what he saw, heard, and did at the ocean. Circle the descriptive words he used.

1. The gigantic ocean waves roared loudly.
2. I saw white gulls sitting on a big rock near the shore.
3. I found a piece of green sea glass and two pretty pink shells.

Name _____ Date _____

Drafting

Write a sentence to begin your story. Use I to tell about yourself. Tell where you went and when.

_____

Now write a story on a separate piece of paper. Put the events in time order. Describe what you saw, heard, and did at the beach.

Revising and Proofreading

Olivia wrote some sentences and made five mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them.

Yesterday, I went to the beech with my family. We saw a huge fish jump threw the waves. I looked for shells. I found a beautiful blue peice of sea glass. Then I fell asleap on my beach towel. When I wake up, it was almost time to go home.

Now revise and proofread your writing. Ask yourself:

- Did I tell how I got to the ocean and with whom I went?
- Did I describe what I saw, heard, and did?
- Did I correct all mistakes?

LESSON
Outline

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.5.I, 0207.5.2

Habitats Change

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

How do habitats change?

1. Habitats _____ in many different ways.
2. Fires and floods are natural events that change _____.
3. A drought is a slow change that takes place when an area gets little or no _____ for a long time.
4. Animals and _____ can change habitats.

What happens when habitats change?

5. When habitats change, the _____ and animals that live there may not be able to find the things they need.
6. Some plants and animals may not be able to _____ and can become endangered.
7. An animal becomes _____ when many of its same kind die.

8. When an animal becomes _____, there are no more of its kind left in the world.

How can we learn about Earth's past?

9. Scientists study _____ to learn what Earth was like long ago.

10. Fossils can tell scientists how _____, plants, and animals have changed over time.

11. Some fossils do not _____ the habitat where they are found.

12. That tells scientists that there has been a _____ in the habitat.

Critical Thinking

13. Scientists have found fossils with fins and tails in dry areas. What do you think these places might have looked like long ago? How did they change?

_____

_____

_____

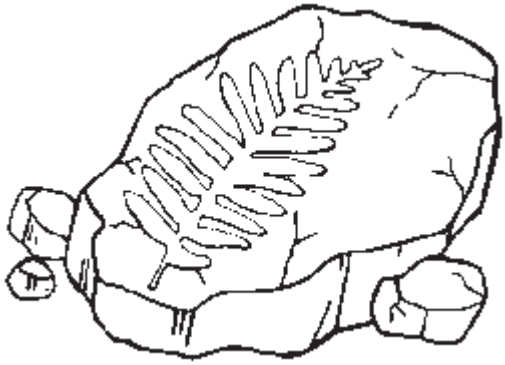
_____

Name _____ Date _____

Habitats Change

Use the picture to answer the questions. Use the words in the box in your sentences.

drought	endangered	extinct	fossil



1. This fossil was found in a desert. A desert is a very dry place. How do you think this habitat has changed over time?

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. How do you think this habitat became a desert?

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Cloze Activity

Habitats Change

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

change	endangered	fossil	people
drought	extinct	habitat	

Plants and animals live in different places. A _____ is a place where plants and animals live. People also live in habitats. Habitats can _____ over time. A _____ changes a habitat when an area gets little or no rain for a long time. Habitats can change because of _____, too. People destroy plant and animal homes by building roads and buildings.

When habitats change, plants and animals may die. A plant or animal becomes _____ when there are only a few of its kind left in the world. A plant or animal becomes _____ when there are no more of its kind left. When plants or animals disappear, they may leave a _____ behind. Scientists study fossils to learn what Earth was like long ago.

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0201.6.2

Meet Mike Novacek

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. As you read, think about how Mike and his team classify and categorize the fossils they discover. Mike has collected fossils of reptiles, mammals, and dinosaurs.

Use the chart below to classify the animals you have learned about. Remember, when you classify and categorize, you compare things. Then you put the ones that are alike into groups.

Fossils

Reptile	Mammal	Dinosaur

1. Where did you put the fossil of the Kryptobaatar skull in the chart?

_____

_____

Write About It

1. Classify and categorize. How can you put fossils into groups?

_____

_____

_____

2. Why do you think scientists travel around the world looking for fossils?

_____

_____

3. What do you think a Kryptobaatar looked like? Draw a picture.

Name _____ Date _____

Animals in Their Habitats

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box.

drought	habitat	organism
extinct	river	prehistoric

1. A(n) _____ can happen when there is very little rain.
2. A place where plants and animals live is called a(n) _____.
3. A(n) _____ is a body of water that flows.
4. A(n) _____ is any living thing.
5. Types of animals or plants that are no longer alive are _____ .
6. A living thing that existed before written history is _____ .

Animals in Their Habitats

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box.

adaptations	dinosaur	fossil	underground
dark	endangered	moving	

1. A cave is an _____ chamber.
2. Caves are sometimes very _____ because there is not a way for sunlight to get inside.
3. Streams and rivers are _____ water habitats.
4. Fish have _____ that help them to breathe.
5. A prehistoric animal we learn about from fossils is called a(n) _____.
6. An animal becomes _____ when there are only a few of its kind left on Earth.
7. A _____ is what is left of a living thing that lived long, long ago.

Name _____ Date _____

The Seed

by Aileen Fisher

Read the Unit Literature pages in your book.

Write About It

Response to Literature

1. What do you think seeds need to grow?

_____

_____

2. Where have you seen seeds? Draw a picture.

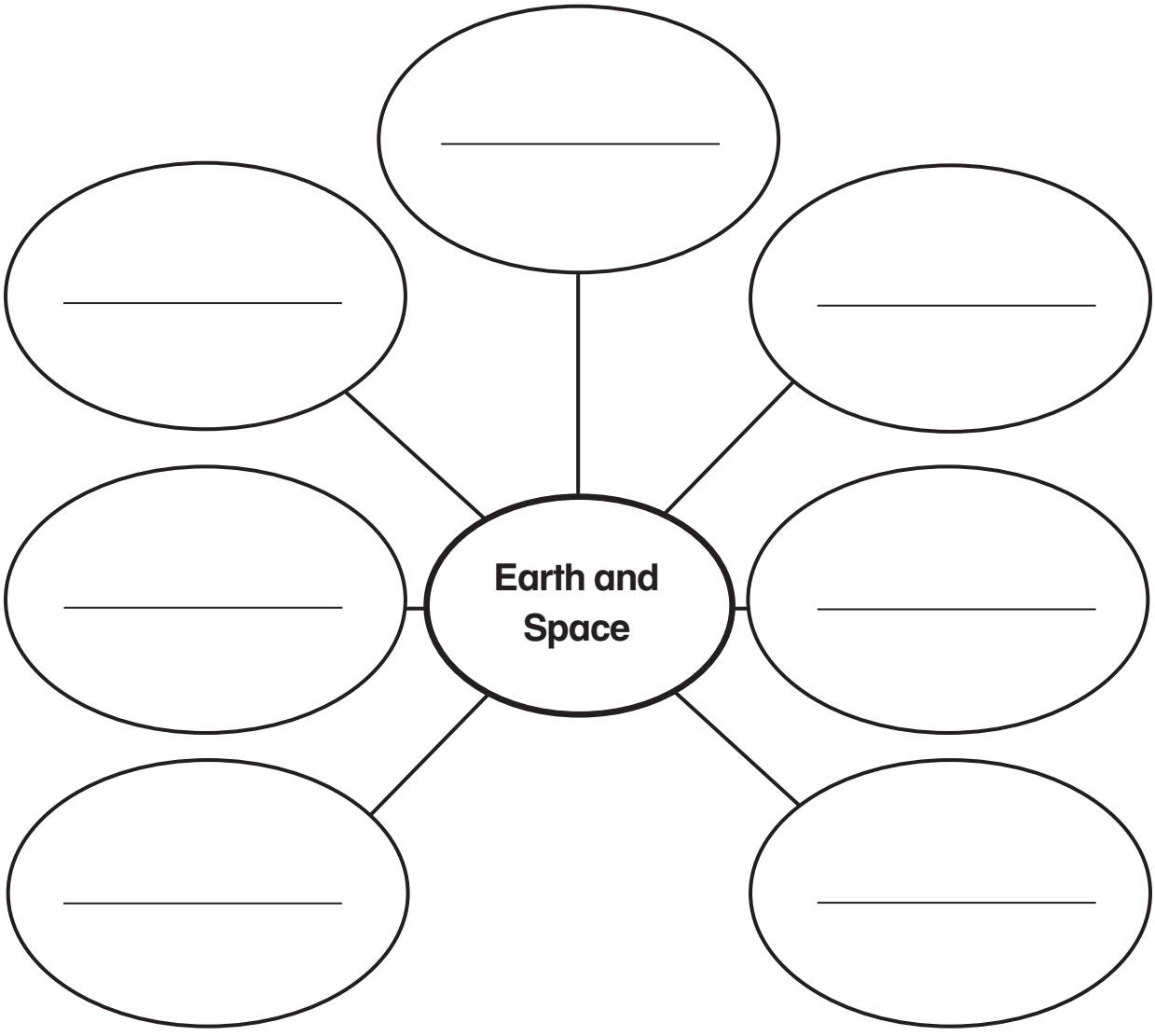
Name _____ Date _____

CHAPTER
Concept Map

Earth and Space

Fill in the important ideas as you read the chapter. Use the words in the box.

axis	orbit	planet	star
Moon	phase	rotation	



LESSON
Outline

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.6.I

The Sun and Earth

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What causes day and night?

1. Earth's _____ is what causes day and night.
2. It is _____ when our side of Earth faces the Sun.
3. When our side of Earth faces the Sun, it is _____ on the other side.
4. Earth always _____ in the same direction.
5. It takes 24 hours for Earth to make one full turn on its _____.

Why does the Sun seem to move in the sky?

6. The _____ seems to move across the sky during the day.
7. Shadows on the ground change as Earth _____.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

What causes the seasons?

8. Earth moves in an _____ around the Sun.

9. Earth 's _____ is tilted.

10. As Earth moves around the Sun, the tilt of Earth causes the _____ .

Critical Thinking

11. What happens on the other side of Earth when it is night where you live? How do you know?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

The Sun and Earth

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

axis	night	Sun's position
Day	rotation	orbit

1. _____ and night are caused by Earth's rotation.

2. Earth's _____ never changes direction.

3. Every 24 hours, Earth rotates once on its _____ .

4. When it is day where you live, it is _____ on the other side of the world.

5. The length of a shadow depends on the _____ in the sky.

6. Each year the Earth makes one _____ around the Sun.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Cloze Activity

The Sun and Earth

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

axis	Earth	rotation	Sun
day	night	shadows	

You can not feel it, but you are spinning right now. In fact, _____ is always spinning. It spins all _____ and all night. It even spins when you are asleep! This turning is called Earth's _____. It is why we have day and _____.

Every 24 hours, Earth rotates one time on its _____. As it rotates, light from the _____ lights a different part of the planet. This is why _____ are longer during the day. When it is day on one side of the world, it is night on the other side.

LESSON
Outline

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.6.2

The Moon and Stars

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is the Moon like?

1. The Moon does not shine like the _____.
2. We see the Moon because _____ from the Sun shines on it.
3. The Moon is made of _____.
4. It has no _____ things.
5. It takes the Moon about one _____ to orbit Earth.

Why does the Moon seem to change shape?

6. From Earth the Moon looks as if it is _____ shape.
7. The Moon does not really change shape. Our view of the Moon changes as the Moon moves around its _____ .

8. The different shapes we see during the month are called _____ of the Moon.

What are stars?

9. Stars are space objects made of hot _____ .

10. Stars can have different _____ and sizes.

11. Some stars make _____ in the sky.

12. The Sun is a _____ that gives light and heat to Earth.

Critical Thinking

13. Why can we see both the Moon and stars in the night sky?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

The Moon and Stars

Complete each word.

1. The ___ o ___ n does not give off its own light.

2. The different shapes of the Moon are called ___ h ___ ___ e ___ .

3. It takes the Moon one month to go around ___ a ___ ___ h once.

4. Stars look like tiny points of ___ ___ g ___ ___ because they are so far away.

5. The Sun is the closest ___ t a ___ to Earth.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Cloze Activity

The Moon and Stars

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

gases	Moon's	phases	Sun
light	patterns	stars	

The Moon does not shine the way the Sun does. We see the Moon because _____ from the Sun shines on the Moon. Even though it looks different sometimes, the _____ shape does not really change. The shapes of the Moon we see each month are called _____.

A star is an object in space made of hot _____. The _____ is the closest star to Earth. That is why it looks so large. From Earth, other _____ look like tiny points of light. Some stars make _____ in the sky. Can you name any star patterns?

Name _____ Date _____

Earth and Space

Solve each riddle. Use the words in the box.

orbit	stars	rotation

1. _____ These great big balls of hot glowing gases can be seen at night.

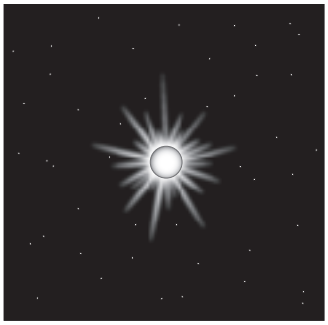
2. _____ Round and round, Earth and the Moon go, on a trip that makes the seasons switch!

3. _____ It makes daytime here, and nighttime there, every 24 hours, every day, every year.

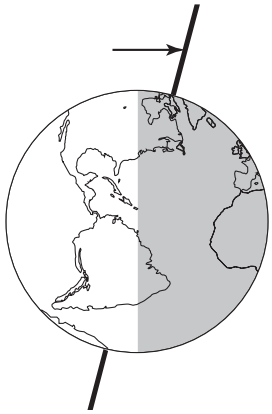
Name _____ Date _____

Label each picture. Use the words in the box.

axis	moon phases	Sun



1. _____



2. _____

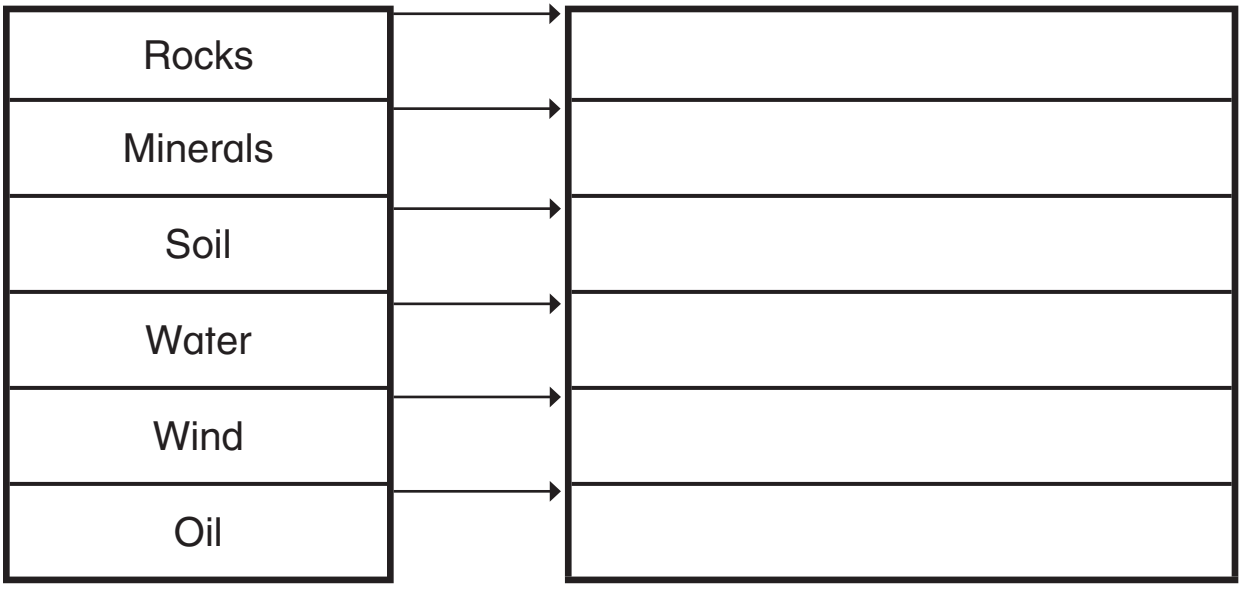
3. _____

Name _____ Date _____

Earth's Resources

Fill in the important ideas as you read the chapter. Write at least one way we use each of the natural resources shown on the left. Then, answer the question.

How do we use Earth's resources?



Why should we care for Earth's resources?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

GLE 0207.7.2

Rocks and Minerals

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What are rocks?

1. We use _____ like plants, animals, water, and rocks every day.
2. Unlike plants and animals, rocks are _____ resources.
3. Rocks can have different _____ and shapes.
4. Rocks cover the _____ of Earth.
5. People have used rocks as _____ for thousands of years.
6. People can also use rocks to carve _____ or build things.

Name _____ Date _____

What are minerals?

7. Most _____ are made of one or more minerals.

8. A _____ is a nonliving thing that comes from Earth.

9. It takes _____ of years for rocks and minerals to form inside Earth.

10. People _____ to find rocks and minerals.

11. People use minerals like _____ to help make toothpaste. They use other minerals to make other things.

Critical Thinking

12. Why are rocks and minerals Earth resources?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Rocks and Minerals

Fill in the blanks. Then find the vocabulary words in the puzzle.

1. A _____ is a hard, nonliving part of Earth.
2. A rock can be made of one _____ or made of many different kinds.
3. An _____ resource is something from nature that people use.
4. People can make _____ out of rocks.
5. The mineral _____ can be found in a pencil.

K	A	T	U	R	E	P	S	T	T
R	Q	R	T	K	A	S	L	F	O
O	M	I	N	E	R	A	L	U	O
C	F	E	A	R	T	H	M	S	L
K	G	R	A	P	H	I	T	E	S

Name _____ Date _____

Rocks and Minerals

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

Earth resource	minerals	tools
graphite	statues	
magnetite	surface	

Rocks are the most common materials on Earth. They cover the _____ of Earth, from the top of a mountain to the bottom of the ocean. Rocks and _____ are nonliving things that make up part of Earth's surface.

Rocks and minerals are natural resources. An _____ is something from nature, such as water, wood, or minerals, that people use in everyday life. The mineral _____ is found in magnets, and _____ is found in pencils.

For thousands of years, people have made _____ from rocks. They have even made _____ from rocks. The Sphinx in Egypt was carved from rock thousands of years ago.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

GLE 0207.7.I

Soil

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is soil?

1. Earth's _____ is made of a mix of sand, clay, rocks, and minerals.
2. Parts of _____ and animals that have died are in soil, too.
3. Clay soil, topsoil, and _____ are found in different places and have different colors.
4. Each kind of soil feels different and has a different _____ .
5. Some soils feel like _____ or pebbles.
6. Other soils feel _____ and are light in color.
7. Some soils hold more _____ than others.
8. The soils that hold more water have a _____ color.

Name _____ Date _____

How is soil formed?

9. It can take a very long time for rocks and _____ to break down into soil.

10. When plants and animals die, their parts _____ and rot away.

11. The _____ that were once inside living things make the soil healthy for plants.

12. Plants grow best in _____ .

13. Topsoil is the _____ of soil with decaying plant and animal parts.

14. A mix of soil and parts of rotting plants and animals is called a _____ pile.

Critical Thinking

15. Why is soil important?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Vocabulary

Soil

Match each word in the box to the correct picture and use the word in a sentence.

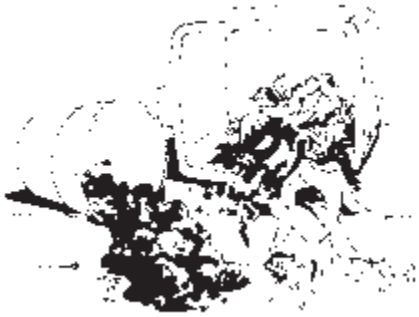
compost	decompose	topsoil

1. 

_____

_____

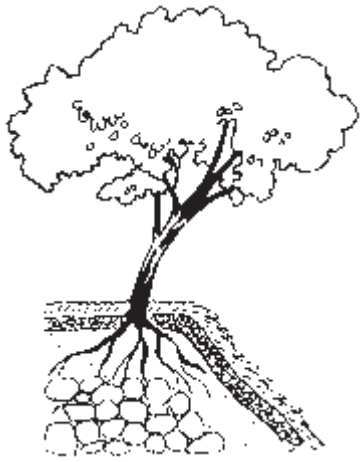
_____

2. 

_____

_____

_____

3. 

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Soil

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

decompose	layer	rocks
Earth resources	nutrients	texture

Soil can be found almost everywhere on land.

Soil is one of the most important _____ .

Soil is formed when _____ and minerals break down into smaller pieces over many years.

Parts of dead plants and animals _____

and become part of the soil, too. The _____ inside these once-living things help make the soil healthy.

Plants grow best in the top _____ of soil, called topsoil. This is where the soil is richest with nutrients. Some soils are light, and others are dark.

Each soil feels different and has a different _____. Some soils hold a lot of water, while others are sandy and do not hold much water. However, all soils are important to Earth.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

GLE 0207.7.3

Using Earth's Resources

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

How do we use natural resources?

1. People use air, wind, water, rocks, and soil as _____ every day.
2. Earth can quickly _____ resources such as water and wind.
3. Other resources, such as _____, can not be made quickly by Earth.

Why should we care for Earth resources?

4. It is important to care for Earth's _____, water, and air.
5. Pollution can harm _____ things such as plants, animals, and people.
6. Pollution makes Earth's air, _____, and land dirty.
7. To stop land pollution, people can clean up the _____ they leave behind.

Name _____ Date _____

How can we save Earth's resources?

8. People can help to _____ Earth resources.

9. Remember the _____ Rs: reduce, reuse, and recycle.

10. When people _____, they cut back on how much they use a resource.

11. When people _____ something, they use it again, often in a new way.

12. When people _____ glass, paper, and cans, they make new things out of them and reduce litter.

Critical Thinking

13. How do you use natural resources every day?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Vocabulary

Using Earth's Resources

Each picture below shows a way to conserve Earth's natural resources. Write reduce, reuse, or recycle under the correct picture.

1.

_____

2.

_____

3.

_____

4.

_____

What are other ways you can help conserve Earth's resources where you live?

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Using Earth's Resources

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

conserve	litter	reduce
Earth resources	pollution	wind
	recycle	

Earth needs your help. Every day, you use _____ such as air, water, and land. Resources like water and _____ are replaced quickly. Resources such as minerals take longer to replace. It is important to _____ Earth resources.

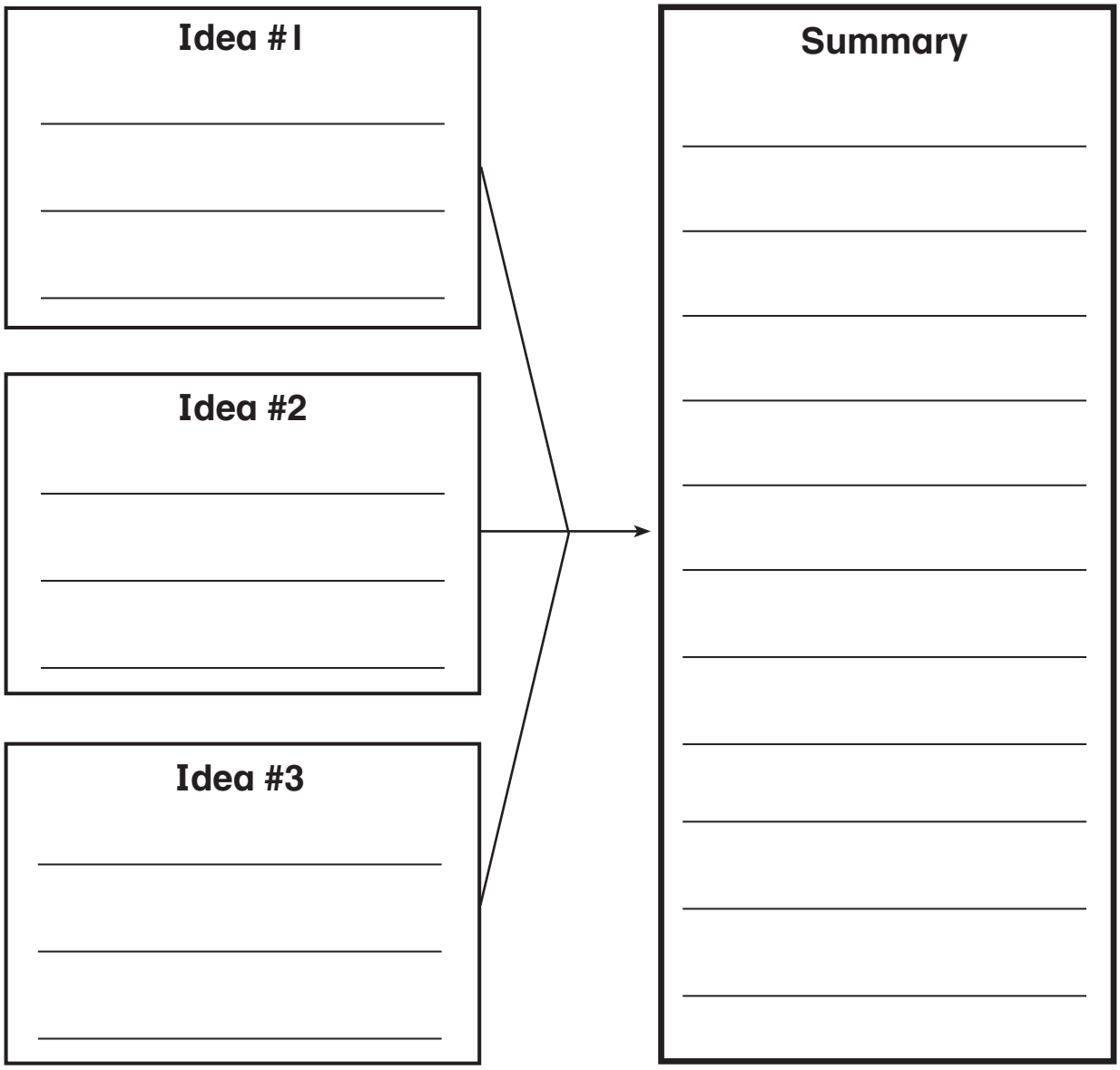
Something that makes air, water, or land dirty is called _____. Help keep land and water clean by picking up _____. You can protect resources if you _____ and reuse things. You can _____ paper, glass, and plastic so they can be made into something else. Remembering the 3 Rs is the first step to helping save Earth's resources.

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 020I.2.2, 020I.6.2

A World of Wool

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. As you read, pay attention to the most important ideas. List them in the chart below. Then summarize the article. Remember, when you summarize, you retell the most important ideas in the selection.



Name _____ Date _____

Write About It

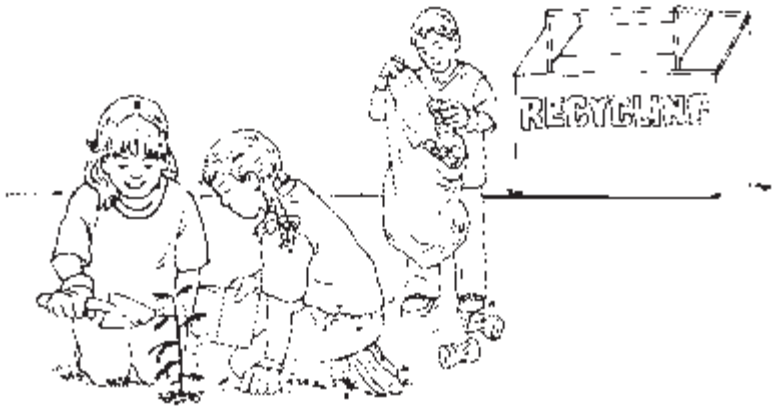
Summarize. Write a paragraph that retells what you learned about llama wool. Use the following words in your writing: cold, warm, sweaters, llamas, camels, fur, spin, yarn, clothes, Andes Mountains.

Name _____ Date _____

Earth's Resources

Write a short story about what is happening in the picture. Use at least three words from the box.

conserve	litter	reduce
Earth resources	pollution	reuse
minerals	recycle	



Title: _____

Story: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

If the sentence is true, write TRUE. If the sentence is not true, write FALSE.

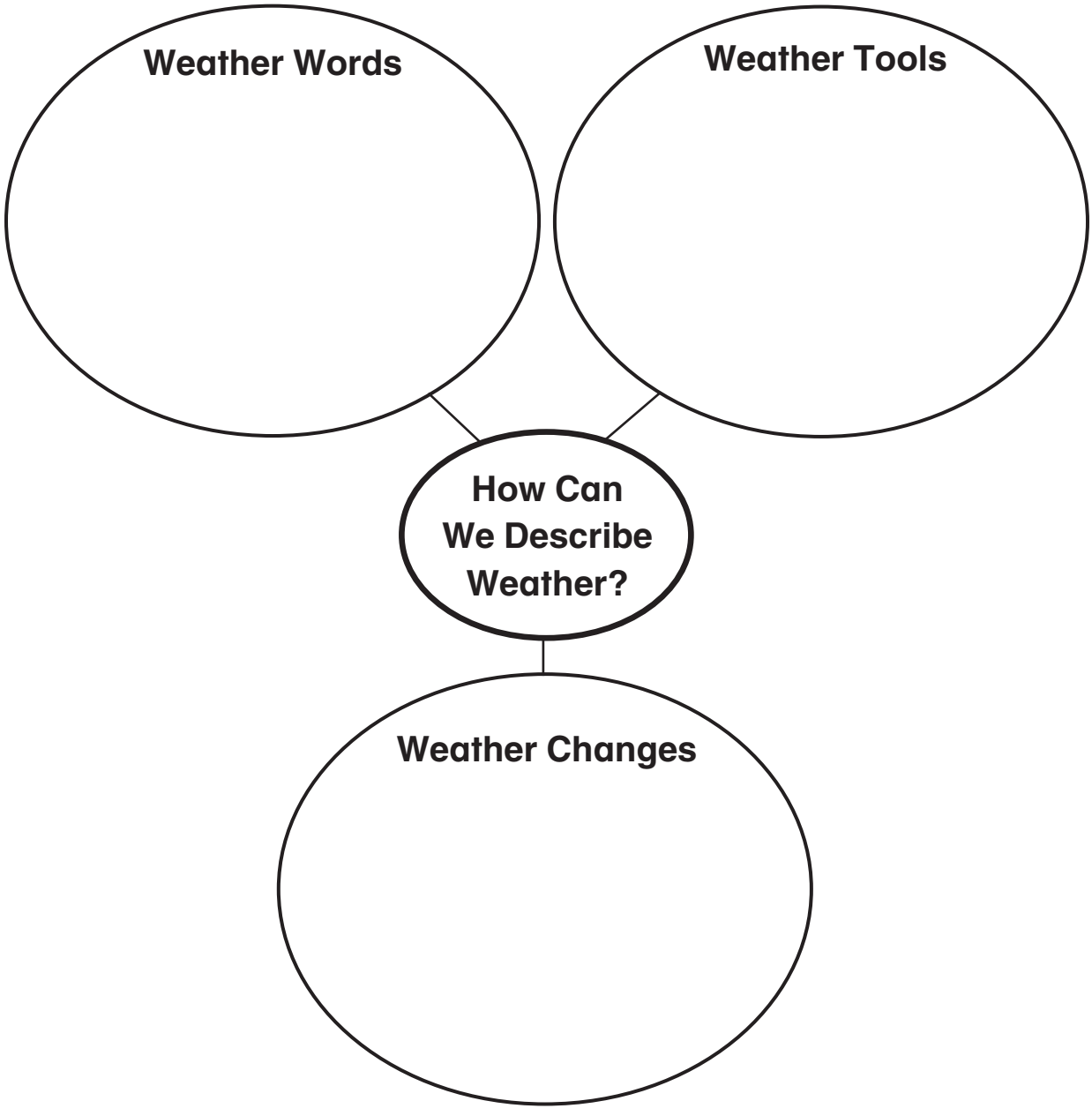
1. _____ Rocks are made of minerals.
2. _____ Litter is garbage that people leave behind.
3. _____ Plastic is a natural resource.
4. _____ When dead plants or animals decompose, their parts rot away.
5. _____ Soil is made only of rocks.
6. _____ A compost is a mix of paper, plastic, and glass.

Name _____ Date _____

CHAPTER
Concept Map

Weather Through the Seasons

Fill in the important ideas as you read the chapter.



LESSON
Outline

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.8.I

Weather

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is weather?

1. People think about the _____ every day.
2. The _____ outside helps people choose what kind of clothes to wear.
3. Temperature is a measure of how _____ or cold something is.
4. People use a _____ to measure temperature.
5. There are _____ ways to describe temperature: in degrees Fahrenheit or degrees Celsius.
6. The _____ that falls from the clouds can also be measured.
7. Rain, snow, sleet, and _____ are kinds of precipitation.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

What is wind?

8. The differences between hot and cold air cause air to move, making _____.

9. You can use a _____ to measure the direction of wind.

10. This tool also shows how _____ the wind is blowing.

11. People can use an _____ to measure the speed of the wind.

Critical Thinking

12. What is wind? What can wind tell you about weather?

_____

_____

_____

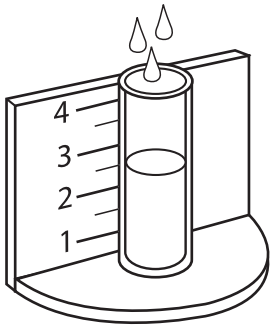
_____

Name _____ Date _____

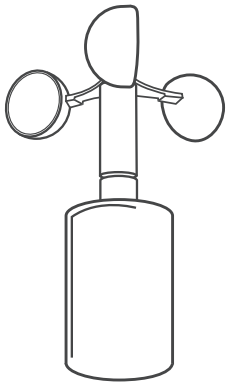
Weather

Draw a line to match the weather tool with what it measures. Using the word in the list, label each tool.

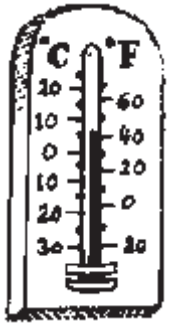
anemometer	rain gauge	thermometer

1. 

_____

2. 

_____

3. 

_____

a. temperature

b. wind speed

c. precipitation

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Cloze Activity

Weather

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

anemometer	rain gauge	weather
Fahrenheit	temperature	wind
precipitation	thermometer	wind sock

Look out the window. What is the _____ like? Is it sunny? Is it rainy? People use special tools to find out about the weather. A _____ is used to find out how hot or cold it is outside. This tool measures the _____ of the air. The air is measured in degrees _____ or in degrees Celsius.

Moving air is called _____. The speed with which the wind blows is measured by using an _____. A _____ shows what direction the wind is blowing. Rain, snow, sleet, and hail are kinds of _____ .

A _____ is used to measure precipitation. These tools help people learn about the weather.

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0201.5.3

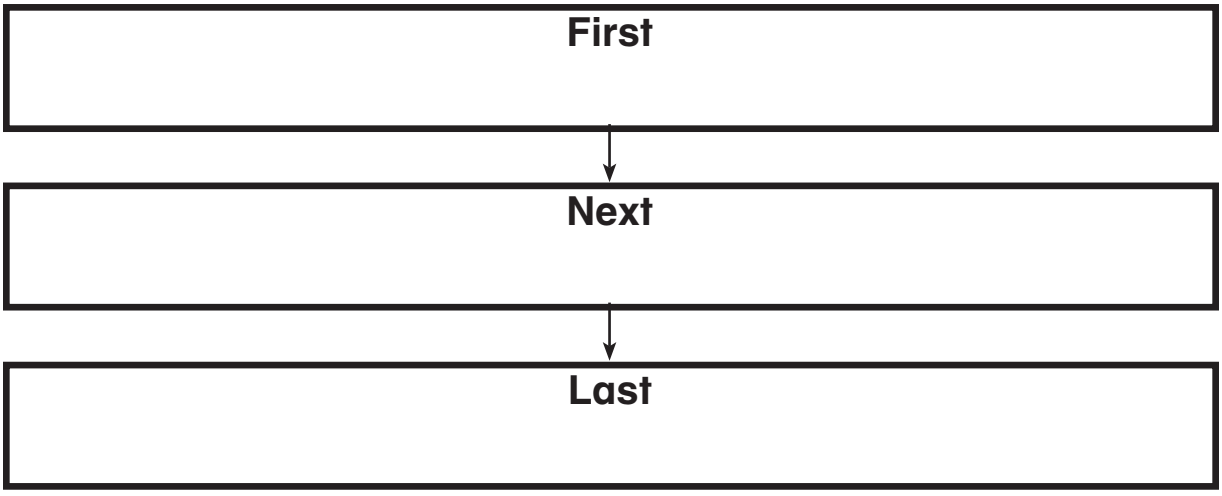
A Snowy Day

Write About It

Write a story about what you might do on a snowy day.

Getting Ideas

Picture a snowy day in your mind. Now put yourself in the picture. Write what you are doing.



Planning and Organizing

Put the sentences in time order.

_____ We bundled up in warm clothing.

_____ We climbed to the top of the hill and slid down.

_____ We walked to the big hill in the park.

Name _____ Date _____

Drafting

Write the first sentence of your story. Tell how you started your snowy day.

_____

Now write your story on a separate piece of paper. Put the events in time order. Include details.

Revising and Proofreading

Use the words in the box to fill in the blanks.

cold	long	warm
huge	soft	

It was a cloudy and _____ day. Andy and I wore _____ clothes outside. We noticed _____, narrow icicles hanging from the trees. They were beautiful! Maple Hill was covered in _____, deep snow that made it hard to climb. At the top, we made a _____ ball of snow. Then we rolled it down the hill.

Now revise and proofread your writing. Ask yourself:

- Did I use details to tell what I might do on a snowy day?
- Did I correct all mistakes?

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.8.I

Spring and Summer

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What happens in spring?

1. A time of year is a _____.
2. The four _____ are winter, spring, summer, and fall.
3. There are more hours of sunlight in _____.
4. The rain and extra _____ in spring help plants grow.
5. Many _____ are born in spring.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

What happens in summer?

6. The season after spring is _____.

7. Summer is the _____ season.

8. Many plants grow _____ in summer.

9. During summer, there is more _____ for animals to eat.

Critical Thinking

10. When do most people go to the beach? Why?

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Spring and Summer

Read the sentences. Write TRUE if the sentence is true. Write NOT TRUE if the sentence is not true.

_____ 1. A **season** is a time of year.

_____ 2. There are three **seasons** of the year.

_____ 3. There are more hours of sunlight in **spring** than in winter.

_____ 4. In **spring**, plants begin to sprout and many animals are born.

_____ 5. **Summer** is the coolest season.

_____ 6. Sunlight in **summer** helps plants grow fruits.

Name _____ Date _____

Spring and Summer

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

daylight	spring
plants	summer

In many places, the weather changes during the four seasons. The weather begins to warm up in _____. There are more hours of _____. The rain in spring helps _____ grow.

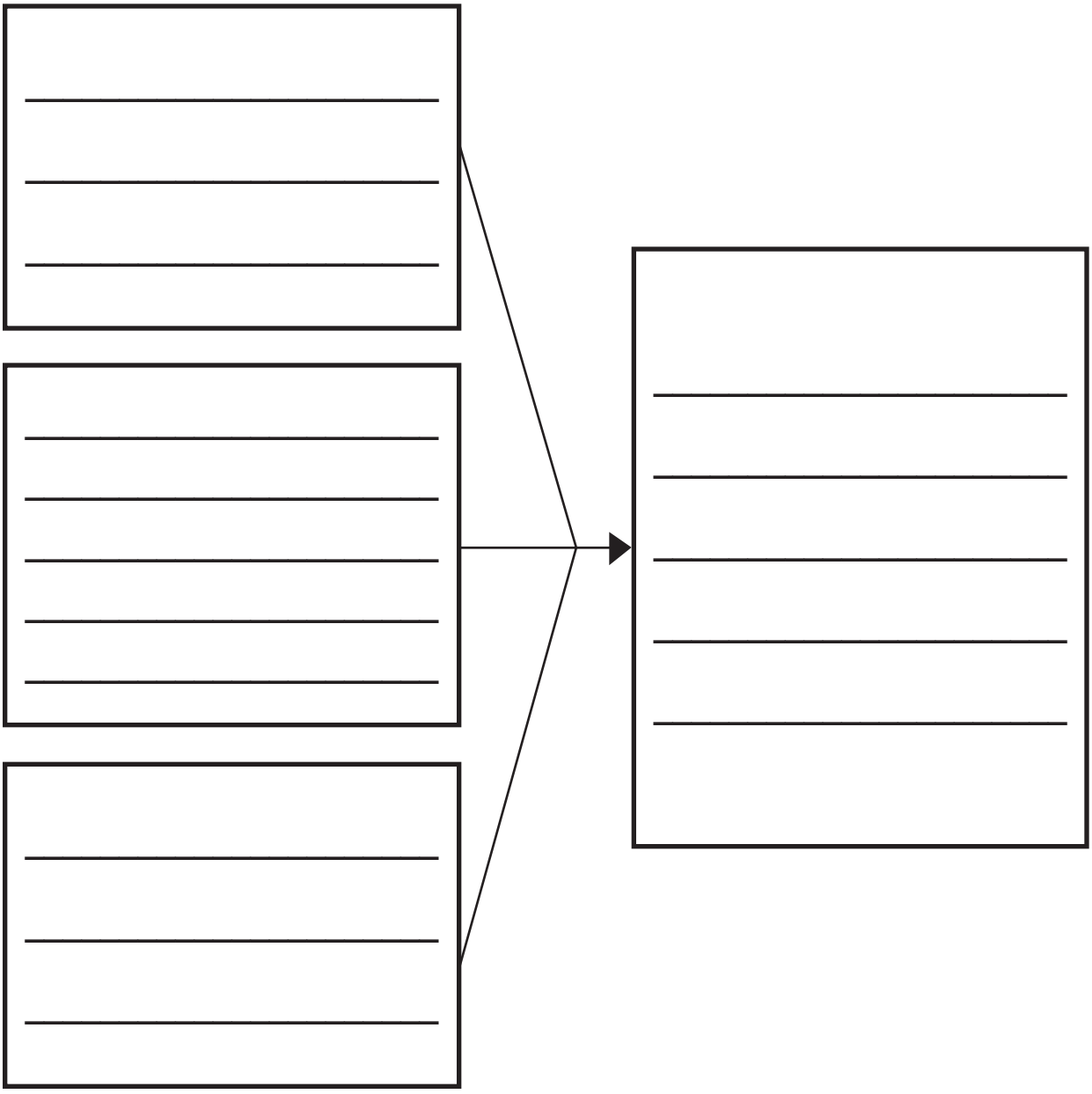
The season with the longest days is _____ . In this season, people may sit in the shade or go for a swim.

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0201.2.2, 0201.6.2

Museum Mail Call

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. Fill in the diagram below. Write the important ideas in the small boxes. Then retell these ideas in the big box.



Write About It

Find Main Idea and Details. What happens in spring to help the Hunza farmers' seeds grow? Finish this summary. Use the diagram you made on page 102.

In spring, the _____ in the mountains of Pakistan. The Hunza farmers _____ to bring this water to their land. This water _____ _____ .

LESSON
Outline

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.8.I

Fall and Winter

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What happens in fall?

1. The season after summer is _____ .
2. There are _____ hours of sunlight in fall than in summer.
3. Less sunlight makes the air _____ .
4. Some _____ change color and fall off trees.
5. In fall, some animals store food or move to _____ places.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

What happens in winter?

6. The coldest season of the year is _____ .

7. There are fewer hours of _____ in winter.

8. In winter there is not as much food for _____ .

Critical Thinking

9. Why do you think some animals sleep until spring?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Fall and Winter

Write the word *fall* or *winter* beside each picture to tell which season it shows.

1. 

_____

2. 

_____

3. 

_____

4. 

_____

5. 

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Fall and Winter

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

food	leaves	sunlight	winter

Fall and winter are the two coolest seasons of the year. In fall, there are fewer hours of _____. Some trees lose their _____, and many fruits get ripe.

The coldest season of the year is _____. There is not enough _____ for animals to eat. Some animals go to sleep or leave for warmer places.

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 020I.3.2, 020I.3.3

Seasons Change

Write About It

Write about one of the pictures. Describe the weather. What could you wear and do if you were there?

Getting Ready

Pick one of the pictures. Imagine yourself there. What would you see, hear, and feel? Write your ideas in the chart.

See	Hear	Feel

Name _____ Date _____

Drafting

Write your paragraph. Start with the main idea. Describe the weather. Use words that tell what you see, hear, and feel

Now look at your paragraph.
Ask yourself:

- Did I begin with a main idea?
- Did I describe the weather?
- Did I correct all mistakes?

Name _____ Date _____

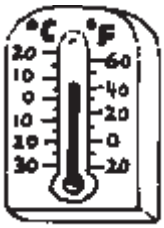
Weather and Seasons

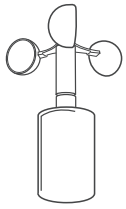
Circle the words in each box that tell about the word at the top of the box.

1. seasons fall winter temperature summer spring	**2.** weather tools wind sock rain gauge clouds thermometer
3. weather precipitation wind temperature harvest	**4.** temperature cold hot rain gauge thermometer

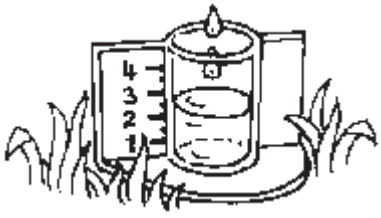
Name _____ Date _____

Draw a line from the picture to the word that tells about the picture.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

anemometer

fall

rain gauge

thermometer

winter

Name _____ Date _____

Sunflakes

By Frank Asch

Read the Unit Literature pages in your book.

Write About It

Response to Literature

1. What season is the poet writing about? Use the poem to tell how you know.

_____

_____

2. What are some things that you do in July? How do your activities compare to the poet's?

_____

_____

3. What do you think a sunflake looks like? Draw a picture.

Name _____ Date _____

Looking at Matter

Fill in the important ideas as you read the chapter. Write three facts about the properties of each kind of matter.

Matter is _____ .

What Are the Properties of Matter?		
Solid	**Liquid**	**Gas**
1.	**1.**	**1.**
2.	**2.**	**2.**
3.	**3.**	**3.**

LESSON
Outline

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.9.I

Describing Matter

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is matter?

1. Matter is anything that takes up _____ and has mass.
2. Some matter can be _____ by people.
3. An object's mass is the amount of _____ it has.
4. Objects can be made of _____ amounts of matter.
5. A _____ is used to measure and compare mass.

How can you describe matter?

6. Matter can be described by talking about its _____.
7. A _____ is how matter looks, feels, smells, tastes, or sounds.

8. Different _____ of matter have different properties.

9. Matter can be _____ or nonliving.

10. There are _____ main kinds of matter: solids, liquids, and gases.

Critical Thinking

11. What are some ways that matter can be described? What do these ways tell you about matter?

Name _____ Date _____

Describing Matter

What is the secret answer? Fill in the missing words and then fill in the answer by using the circled letters.

1. Matter can be _ ◯ _ _ _ or thin.
2. Anything that takes up space and has mass is called _ _ ◯ _ _ _.
3. Matter can be a _ _ _ ◯ _, a liquid, or a gas.
4. Matter can be natural or made by _ ◯ _ _ _ _.
5. The amount of matter in an object is called _ ◯ _ _.
6. A _ _ _ _ _ _ ◯ _ describes how matter looks, feels, smells, tastes, or sounds.

Q: What did the doctor say to the scientist?

A: W _ a _ _ s t h _ m _ _ t e r?

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Cloze Activity

Describing Matter

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

balance	feel	gas	matter	smaller
describe	flexible	mass	property	

Matter is everywhere. Matter can be a solid, a liquid, or a _____. Anything that takes up space and has _____ is matter. The amount of _____ in an object is called mass. A _____ can be used to measure and compare the mass of objects. Sometimes, a _____ object has more mass than a larger object.

It is possible to _____ matter by talking about its properties. A _____ is a way matter looks, feels, smells, tastes, or sounds. Matter can be soft or it can be hard. Matter can be _____ or stiff. It can also _____ rough, smooth, or wet. Some matter is even invisible!

Name _____ Date _____

Solids

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is a solid?

1. A _____ is one of three kinds of matter.
2. Solids have a _____ of their own.
3. Like all matter, different solids have _____ properties.
4. Solids can be made from _____ like wood, plastic, and metal.
5. They can feel smooth, rough, soft, or hard when you _____ them.

How can we measure solids?

6. Many _____ can be used to measure solids.
7. A _____ can be used to measure the width, the length, or the height of an object.

8. Rulers can be used to measure the lengths of objects in _____ or inches.

9. A _____ is used to tell how much mass something has.

10. To tell the difference between two objects, their measurements can be _____.

Critical Thinking

11. What will happen to a balance if you put a brick on one side and a feather on the other? Why?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Solids

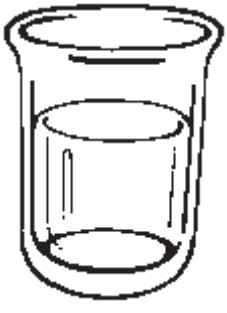
Circle the best answer.

1. Which solid is longer?

2. Which solid has less mass?

3. Which is softer?

4. Which is smoother?



Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Cloze Activity

Solids

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

balance	inches	materials	properties	sink
centimeters	mass	measure	rough	

A solid is a kind of matter that has its own shape. Like all matter, different solids can be made of different _____. Solids get their _____ from the materials they are made from. Solids can feel _____, smooth, hard, or soft. Some solids float in water. Others _____ in water.

You can use tools to _____ solids. A ruler measures the length, the width, and the height of a solid. A ruler is used to measure lengths in units called _____ or in units called _____. The amount of matter in a solid is called _____. A _____ tells how much mass a solid has. Both methods of measurement can be used to form a more complete picture of objects.

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.T/E.I

Natural or Made by People?

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. As you read, pay attention to important ideas. Summarize them in the chart below. Remember, when you summarize, you retell the most important ideas in the selection.

Summary

How are natural solids and human-made solids the same and different?

_____

_____

_____

Idea #1	Idea #2	Idea #3
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Write About It

Summarize. How is a plastic chair made? Use the chart you made to write your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

What are some plastic things in your classroom?

_____

LESSON
Outline

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.9.I, 0207.9.3

Liquids and Gases

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is a liquid?

1. The kind of matter that flows and has no shape is a _____ .
2. Unlike most solids, a liquid can take the shape of the _____ it is in.
3. You can measure the _____ of a liquid by using a measuring cup.
4. Volume is a measure of the amount of _____ something takes up.

What is a gas?

5. The air we breath is made of many _____.
6. A gas has no _____ of its own.
7. All matter, even gas, takes up_____.

8. You can _____ the volume or the mass of a gas.

9. The _____ around us is made of many gases.

Critical Thinking

11. What solids, liquids, and gases do you use every day?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Liquids and Gases

Classify the words in the box based on their state of matter.

air	glass	ice	milk	water
apple	honey	juice	pencil	

Solids	Liquids	Gases

Name _____ Date _____

Liquids and Gases

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

air	containers	liquid	plants	three
breathe	gas	oxygen	solid	volume

We use matter every day. Our clothes, shoes, breakfast, and even the _____ we breathe are kinds of matter. There are _____ kinds of matter. A _____ is a kind of matter that has its own shape. A _____ is a kind of matter that does not have a shape of its own. A _____ is another kind of matter that does not have its own shape.

Gases and liquids take the shapes of the _____ they are in. _____ is a measure of how much space matter takes up.

The air we _____ is made of many gases. Animals and _____ need oxygen to live. We cannot see gases, but they are all around us.

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 020I.3.3

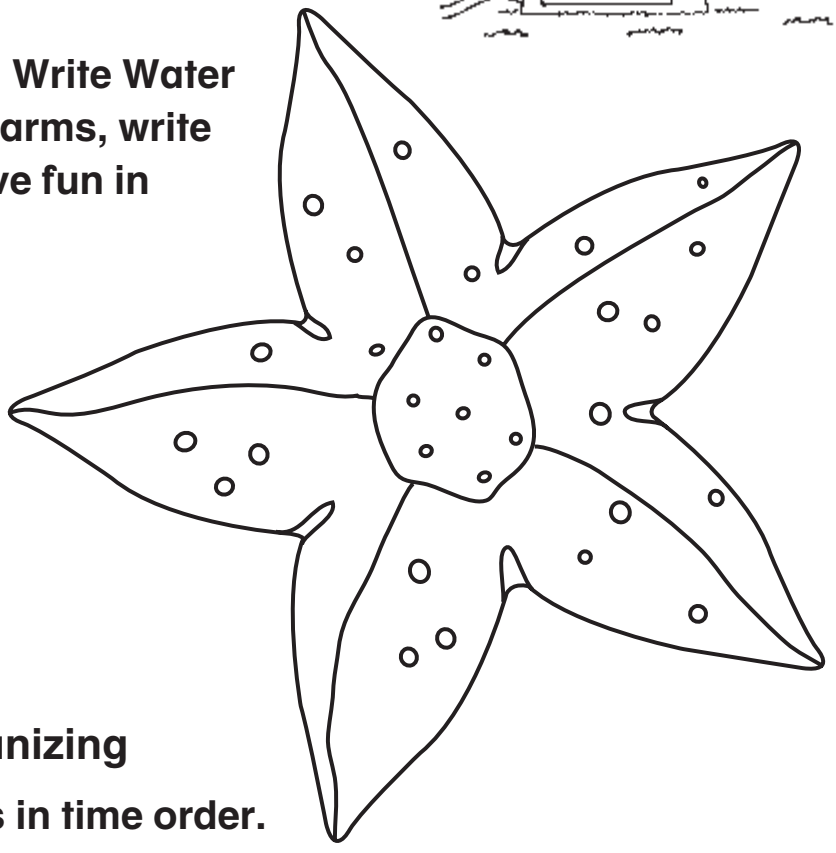
Fun with Water

Write About It

This girl is having fun in the water! Think of times that you have had fun in water. Draw and write about what you did.

Getting Ideas

Look at the starfish. Write Water in the center. In the arms, write things you do to have fun in the water.



Planning and Organizing

Put these sentences in time order.

_____ I jumped into the water.

_____ I put on my bathing suit and packed some toys.

_____ My mother and I walked to the beach.

Drafting

Write a sentence to begin your story. Use I to write about yourself.

_____

_____

Now write your story on a separate piece of paper. Tell about fun that you have had in the water. Tell how the water made you feel.

Revising and Proofreading

Julia wrote some sentences. She made five mistakes. Find the mistakes. Then correct them.

Lucy and i walked to the ocean for a swim. His dad went with us. We jumped in the weaves. The water felt cool. We through a beach ball back and forth. We floated on an alligator raft. We got tired after about a hour and sat on our towels.

Now revise and proofread your writing. Ask yourself:

- Did I write about what I did in the water?
- Did I tell how I felt?
- Did I correct all mistakes?

LESSON
Outline

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0207.9.2

Changes of State

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

How can heating change matter?

1. Heat can change _____ in different ways.
2. When a solid gets enough _____, it melts.
3. When something melts, it changes from a _____ to a liquid.
4. When heat is added to ice, it turns into _____ water.
5. Different solids can _____ at different temperatures.
6. Some liquids _____ when they get enough heat.
7. When liquid water boils, it _____ , or changes into a gas.
8. This gas is called _____.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

GLE 0207.4.I

How can cooling change matter?

9. When you _____ matter, you take heat away from it.

10. A gas can _____ when it is cooled.

11. When a _____ condenses, it changes into a liquid.

12. When _____ lose enough heat, they freeze.

13. When matter _____, it changes from a liquid to a solid.

Critical Thinking

14. Explain how you can make an ice cube change from a solid to a gas.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Changes of State

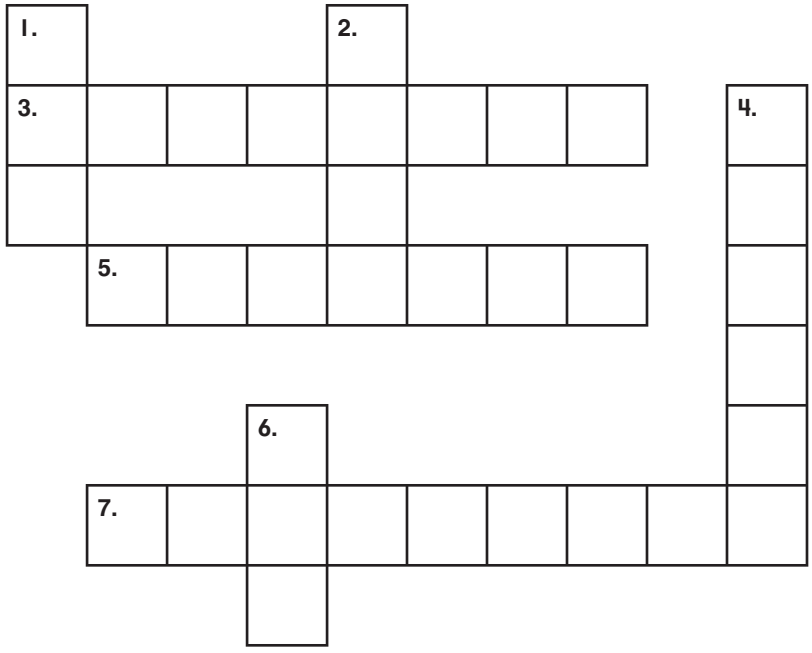
Solve the riddles and fill in the puzzle.

Down

1. I keep my shape when I'm cool. If it gets too warm, I melt. _____
2. You can add me or take me away to change matter. _____
4. This happens when I get very cold. _____
6. When I start out very hot and then become cool, I turn into liquid. _____

Across

3. This is what I do when 6 Down happens. _____
5. This is how I turn solids into liquids. _____
7. This is how I go into the air when I'm boiling. _____



Name _____ Date _____

Changes of State

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

condense	heat	solid
evaporate	liquid	temperatures
freeze	melt	water vapor

There are three main states, or forms, of matter. The three main states are _____, liquid, and gas. Some solids _____ when they get enough heat. When something melts, it changes from a solid to a _____. That is what happens when an ice cube melts. Different solids must be heated to different _____ in order to melt. When water boils, it will _____, or turn into a gas. This gas is called _____.

When _____ is taken away from matter, it can change. Gases _____ when they are cooled. When you _____ water, it turns into a solid. Different liquids freeze at different temperatures.

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 020I.2.2, 020I.6.2

Colorful Creations

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. Write inferences based on the statements in the "What I Know" column. Write your inferences on the chart.

What I Know	What I Infer
Most crayons are made of wax. Colored wax is melted into a liquid.	
The crayon mold is cooled with cold water.	
A machine packs the crayons into boxes.	

Name _____ Date _____

Write About It

Predict. What will happen if the mixture of wax is left out at room temperature?

What two states of matter are used to make crayons?

How do you think different-colored crayons are made?

Name _____ Date _____

Looking at Matter

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box.

balance	matter	solid
mass	property	volume

1. Anything that takes up space and has mass is _____.
2. The amount of matter in an object is called _____.
3. A _____ can be used to measure and compare mass.
4. The amount of space something takes up is called _____.
5. A _____ has a shape of its own.
6. A _____ is how matter looks, feels, smells, sounds, or tastes.

Name _____ Date _____

Write whether each fact describes a solid, a liquid, or a gas.

1. This kind of matter melts to form a liquid.

   _____

2. It cannot be seen, but it is everywhere.

   _____

3. It evaporates to form a gas. _____

4. When it condenses, it turns into a liquid.

   _____

5. When it is heated, it turns into a liquid, then into a gas. _____

6. When it freezes, it becomes a solid.

   _____

Name _____ Date _____

Energy and Motion

Fill in the important ideas as you read the chapter. Use the words in the box to fill in the first column. Use your own ideas to fill in the second column.

heat	sound	magnets	forces

Motion and Energy	How We Use It
_____ →	_____ _____
_____ →	_____ _____
_____ →	_____ _____
_____ →	_____ _____

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

GLE 0207.10.1

Heat

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What is heat?

1. Energy makes _____ move or change.
2. Heat is energy that can change the _____ of matter.
3. Heat can _____ solids and turn liquids into gases.
4. The _____ gives Earth most of its heat.
5. Something that gives off heat when it is burned is _____.
6. One kind of fuel that we get from plants is _____.
7. Rubbing your hands together quickly will make them _____.

Name _____ Date _____

What is temperature?

8. We can tell how hot or cold something is by measuring its _____.

9. Some thermometers have a special _____inside of them.

10. When the temperature is _____, the liquid goes up.

11. When the temperature is cool, the liquid goes _____.

Critical Thinking

12. What are some sources of heat? How do we measure this energy?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Heat

Read each sentence. Write TRUE if the sentence is true. Write NOT TRUE if the sentence is false.

1. _____ Heat can change the states of matter of some objects.

2. _____ Heat can turn a gas into a solid.

3. _____ Most heat comes from the Moon.

4. _____ Gas, oil, wood, and coal are all types of fuel.

5. _____ Temperature is a measure of how hot or cold something is.

6. _____ Thermometers measure how fast someone is running.

Name _____ Date _____

Heat

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

coal	heat	rub
fuel	matter	temperature

There are many elements of energy. Energy makes _____ move or change. The Sun gives _____ to Earth. Heat keeps us warm.

Not all heat comes from the Sun. Gas, oil, wood, and _____ give off heat. Things that give off heat when burned are called _____. You can make heat, too! When you _____ your hands together quickly, the motion makes heat.

A measure of hot and cold is called _____. A thermometer is a tool that people use to measure temperature.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

GLE 0207.II.I, 0207.II.2

Sound

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What makes sound?

1. Another kind of energy we use every day is _____.
2. When objects _____, they give off sound energy.
3. *Vibrate* means "to move _____ and forth quickly."
4. When your _____ vibrates, you hear sound.
5. Your _____ helps you figure out what you are hearing.

How are sounds different?

6. Some sounds are _____ and some sounds are loud.
7. Soft sounds have less energy than _____ sounds.

Name _____ Date _____

8. Some sounds have a higher _____ than other sounds.

9. Pitch is how high or _____ a sound is.

What do sounds move through?

10. Sound can _____ through air.

11. Sound energy can even move through _____ and many liquids!

Critical Thinking

12. How do we hear sound? How are sounds different?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Sound

Describe what each picture shows about sound. Use the words *vibrating, sound*, and *pitch* in your answers.

1. 

2. 

3. 

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 0201.6.3

Sound

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

eardrum	liquids	sound
energy	pitch	vibrate

Did you know that we can hear a kind of energy? The kind of energy that we can hear is _____. Sound energy is made when objects _____. Sound can travel through air. Sound can also travel through solids and _____. The closer you are to a sound, the louder it will be.

How do we hear these sounds? The part of our body we use to hear sounds is the _____. It sends messages to our brain about what sound we heard. Not all sounds are the same. A whisper has less _____ than a shout. The _____ is how high or low a sound is. Imagine a guitar's strings. The tighter the strings are, the higher the pitch is. There are many different sounds.

Name _____ Date _____

GLE 020I.3.3

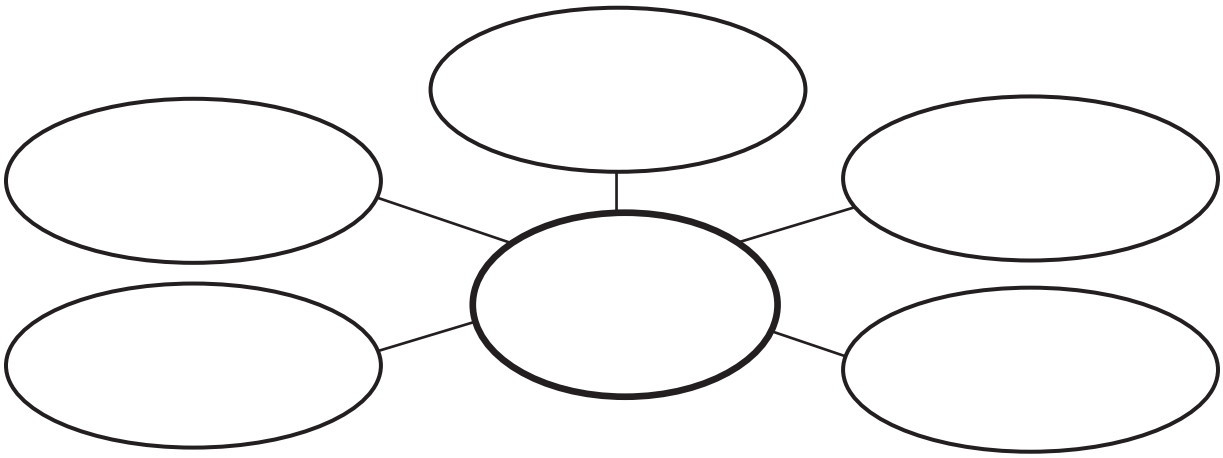
Sound Off!

Write About It

Describe the pitch and volume of a sound you hear every day. How do we use sounds? Why are sounds important?

Getting Ideas

Choose a sound you hear every day. Write it in the center ovals. In the outer ovals, write words that describe that sound.



Planning and Organizing

Circle the descriptive words in these sentences.

1. The brown sparrow sang loudly.
2. The little sparrow sang a pretty song.

Name _____ Date _____

Drafting

Write a sentence to begin your paragraph that tells an important idea about a sound you hear every day.

_____

Write about the sound on a separate piece of paper. Remember to use descriptive words.

Revising and Proofreading

Pedro wrote a paragraph. He did not use any describing words. Fill in the blank spaces with words from the box.

loudly	noisy	quiet	screeching

Yesterday, we went for a walk. We heard many traffic sounds. Two drivers were honking their horns _____. They wanted to make sure a boy on a bike saw them. A car stopped at a red light. It made a _____ sound. Then two fire engines went zooming past us.

The traffic sounds were so _____.

There was not one _____ place in the city.

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

GLE 0207.I2.I

Exploring Magnets

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What do magnets do?

1. Magnets can _____ some objects.
2. Magnets can pull objects that contain _____ or iron.
3. Strong magnets can _____ objects that are far away.
4. Magnets can pull objects without _____ them.
5. Magnets cannot pull objects made of _____ or plastic.

Name _____ Date _____

What are poles?

6. The _____ are the two ends of a magnet.

7. All magnets have a north pole and a _____ pole.

8. The _____ pole and the south pole are opposites.

9. The north pole of one magnet and the south pole of another magnet will _____ each other.

10. Two like magnetic poles will _____ one another.

Critical Thinking

11. How do people use magnets?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Vocabulary

Exploring Magnets

If the objects will attract each other, write *Will attract*. If the objects will repel each other, write *Will repel*. If the objects will not attract or repel each other, write *Will not attract or repel*.

1. a magnet and a screw _____
2. a magnet and a pencil _____
3. one magnet's north pole and another magnet's south pole _____
4. one magnet's north pole and another magnet's north pole _____
5. a magnet and a penny _____
6. a magnet and a paper clip _____

Name _____ Date _____

Exploring Magnets

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

attract	magnet	north
iron	nickel	south

It is possible to move objects without even touching them. A _____ can make some things move. It uses force to _____, or pull, some objects. It can pull objects that contain _____, like paper clips and screws. It can also pull objects containing _____. A magnet can not attract things made of wood or plastic.

Every magnet has two poles. If the _____ pole of one magnet is put next to the south pole of another magnet, the two magnets will attract. If the _____ pole of one magnet is put next to the south pole of another, the two magnets will repel. Magnets are powerful!

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

GLE 0207.I2.2

Forces and Motion

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

What are position and motion?

1. An object's _____ is the place where it is located.
2. You can describe an object's _____ by telling how its position changed.

What are forces?

3. A push or pull is a _____.
4. When you push something, you move it _____ you.
5. To pull something, you move it _____ you.
6. When you throw a ball in the air, _____ pulls it back to Earth.
7. Gravity is a force that _____ things to Earth.
8. One _____ of gravity is weight.
9. _____ is how much force it takes to pull something to Earth.

Name _____ Date _____

How can forces change motion?

10. Forces can make things _____ up or slow down.

11. Forces can also make things _____ direction.

Critical Thinking

12. Do you think gravity is important? Why or why not?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Forces and Motion

Answer each riddle. Then find each word in the word search.

1. I am a force that pulls things to Earth.

   What am I? _____

2. I am a push or a pull. What am I? _____
3. I am the amount of force Earth pulls on an

   object. What am I? _____

4. I am where something is. What am I? _____
5. I am a change in the position of an object.

   What am I? _____

f	s	n	d	t	r	o	m	d	w
o	l	m	s	h	i	e	o	g	e
r	z	g	r	a	v	i	t	y	i
c	a	t	v	m	p	s	i	u	g
e	m	n	x	y	r	l	o	e	h
p	o	s	i	t	i	o	n	o	t

Name _____ Date _____

Forces and Motion

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box.

amount	down	pull
away	force	push
direction	gravity	

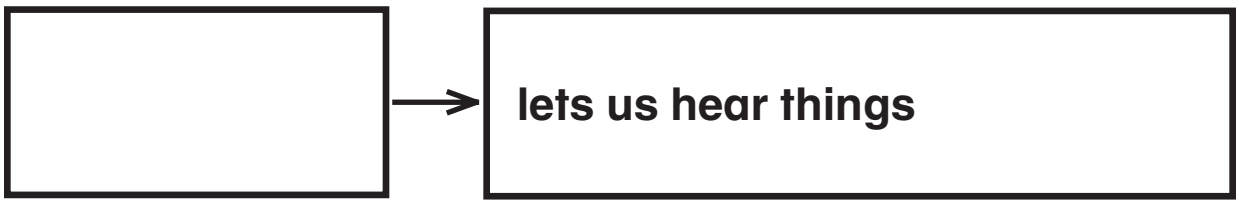
How do you move things? Think about the last time you threw a ball. You used a _____ to move the ball. A force is a _____ or a pull that makes objects move. When you _____ an object, you move it closer to you. When you push an object, it moves _____ from you.

You can use forces to speed up or slow _____ an object. Forces can even change the _____ of an object's motion. The force that pulls objects to Earth is called _____ . The _____ of force that gravity pulls down on an object is called weight. People use forces every day.

Energy and Motion

Fill in the blank boxes. Use the words in the box.

heat	sound	magnets	forces



Name _____ Date _____

Energy and Motion

Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box.

attract	gravity	motion	position	vibration
force	heat	pitch	repel	weight
fuel	magnet	pole	sound	

1. Every _____. has a north pole and a south _____.
2. Everything on Earth is pulled down by _____. The amount of force that pulls down on an object is its _____.
3. If you burn a _____, such as wood or oil, you produce _____.
4. A magnetic north pole and a south pole _____ each other. Two north poles _____ each other.
5. The place where something is its _____. A change in object's position is _____.

Name _____ Date _____

Popcorn Hop

by Stephanie Calmenson

Read the Unit Literature pages in your book.

Write About It

Response to Literature

1. What makes the popcorn hop?

_____

_____

2. How do you think popcorn got its name?

_____

_____

3. How do living things use heat?

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

We Use Tools

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

1. Every day, we use _____ to help us do things.
2. Technology helps us _____, communicate, and stay healthy and safe.

Technology Can Help Us

3. Technology depends on _____ .
4. Tools can be helpful, but sometimes they can _____us.

Critical Thinking

5. What tools can tell us about weather?

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

We Use Tools

Circle the words in each box that tell about the word at the top of the box.

1. tools

broom	shovel	ideas
people	music	telescope

2. technology

water	plants	medicine
scientist	scissors	car

Name _____ Date _____

We Use Tools

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box one time.

pollute	telescopes	tools	easier
computers	medicines	side effects	communicate

Scissors and brooms are some _____ we use every day. They help to make our lives _____. Some technology helps us to travel, stay healthy, and _____.

Some tools, such as _____ and _____ help scientists learn about our world. Yet helpful technology, such as cars, can harm us when they _____ the air. We can stay healthy by using _____. However this technology can also harm us if there are unwanted _____.

Name _____ Date _____

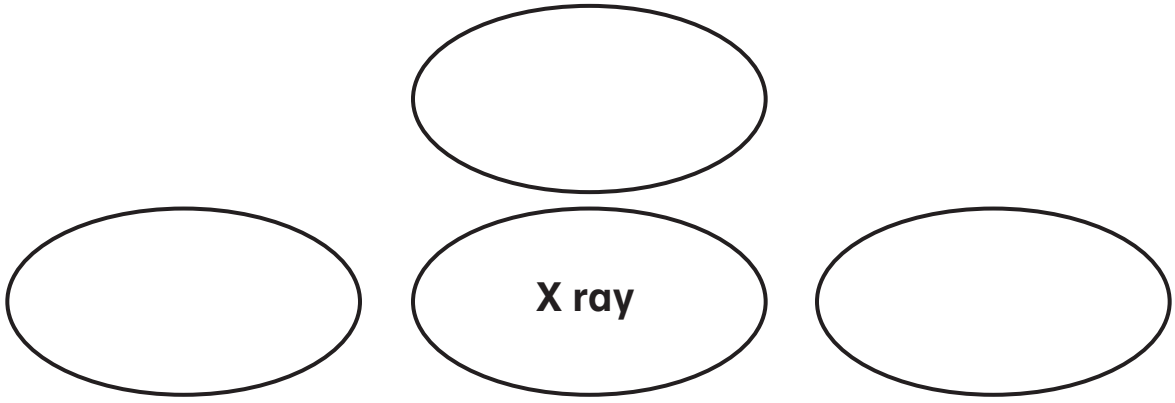
A Tool to Look Inside

Write About It

Summarize On a separate sheet of paper, write a paragraph that tells when a doctor or dentist might need to see what is inside of you.

Getting Ideas

Write the word X ray in the main idea oval. Write details about when you might need an X ray in each oval.



Planning and Organizing

Anita wrote three sentences. Write Detail if the sentence tells a detail. Write Main Idea if the sentence tells a main idea.

1. _____ X rays can see bones and teeth.
2. _____ People get cavities in teeth.
3. _____ People may break bones when they fall.

Name _____ Date _____

Drafting

Write your paragraph on a separate piece of paper. A topic sentence tells the main idea. Start your paragraph by writing a topic sentence.

_____

_____

Now write your paragraph on a separate piece of paper. Write about when a doctor or dentist might need to see what is inside.

Revising and Proofreading

Anita wrote some sentences. She made five mistakes. Find the errors. Then correct them.

You might need an X ray sum day. you might feel a small hole in a teeth. You might fall and break a bone The X ray can show a dentist or docter if something is wrong.

Now revise and proofread your writing. Ask yourself:

- Did I write a topic sentence?
- Did I tell when a doctor or dentist might need to see what is inside a person?
- Did I correct all mistakes?

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Outline

Materials and Their Uses

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

1. The materials we use are made by _____ or nature.

2. Natural _____ come from nature.

Properties of Natural Resources

3. The way a material looks, feels, smells, or _____ are its properties.

4. One material made by people that does not grow in nature is _____.

Critical Thinking

5. Write about a natural resource and how you can help save it.

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

Materials and Their Uses

Fill in the blanks. Then find the words in the puzzle.

1. Materials from nature are natural _____.
2. Animals and _____ are living materials from nature.
3. Minerals are _____ materials from nature.
4. Softness is a _____ of cotton.

N	O	P	R	O	P	E	R	T	Y
R	P	L	N	O	N	R	M	T	O
L	I	A	K	F	U	R	A	L	P
N	O	N	L	I	V	I	N	G	G
X	P	T	A	N	I	M	A	L	S
R	E	S	O	U	R	C	E	S	T

Name _____ Date _____

Materials and Their Uses

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box one time.

nonliving	limited	properties	minerals
plastic	living	cotton	nature

Materials made by _____ are called natural resources. Natural resources such as cotton, animals, water, and _____ come from Earth. The two different kinds of natural resources are _____ and _____.

Different materials are chosen for their different _____. Towels and shirts are made from _____ because it is soft. Many things are made from _____ because it can be soft or hard. Some natural resources will not last forever. These are called _____ natural resources.

Name _____ Date _____

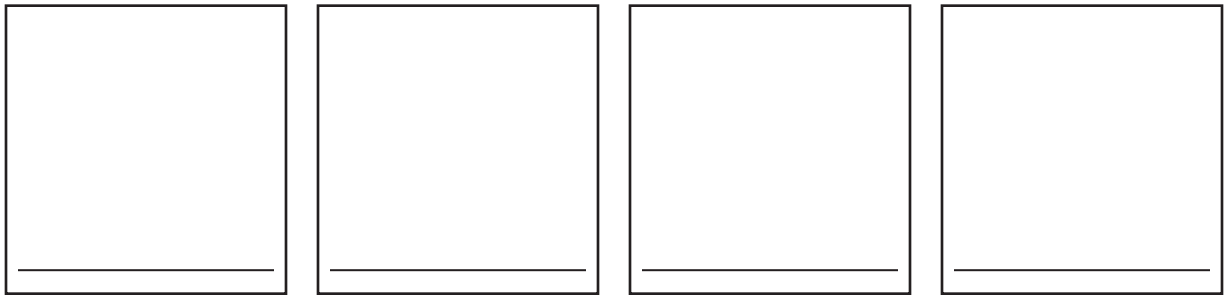
Money

Write About It

Explain how coins are made.

Getting Ideas

Fill in the sequence chart to tell how coins are made.



Planning and Organizing

Jose wrote these sentences. Write Yes if the sentence is true. Write No if the sentence is not true.

1. _____ Coins are sent to a mint first.
2. _____ Melted metal is poured into a coin press.
3. _____ A machine makes metal circles.

Drafting

Write your paragraph on a separate piece of paper. A topic sentence tells the main idea. Start your paragraph by writing a topic sentence.

_____

_____

Now write your paragraph on a separate piece of paper. Write about the correct order in which coins are made.

Revising and Proofreading

Jose wrote some sentences. He made five mistakes. Find the errors. Then correct them.

Do you know how money is made. Their are many steps to making coins. Furst, you melt metal and pour it out. A coin press stamps circels. Then a machine cut metal.

Now revise and proofread your writing. Ask yourself:

- Did I write a topic sentence?
- Did I tell how coins are made?
- Did I correct all mistakes?

LESSON
Outline

Name _____ Date _____

From Idea to Invention

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

1. Aimee had the _____ of bringing her pet hamster to the animal doctor.
2. To _____ means to draw, plan, build, and test an idea.
3. Aimee drew _____ of each of her ideas.

Making a Model

4. Aimee decided that the _____ would make the best hamster carrier.
5. Aimee followed her drawing and made a _____.

Critical Thinking

6. What is the same about all inventions?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

LESSON
Vocabulary

From Idea to Invention

Fill in the missing letters to complete each sentence.

1. Something that has to be solved is called a p r _ _ _ _ m .
2. A _ _ _ _ t i o n is a way fix something.
3. To d _ _ _ _ n is to draw, plant, build, and test an idea.
4. You test an idea by making a m _ _ _ _ .

Name _____ Date _____

From Idea to Invention

Fill in the blanks. Use the words from the box one time.

model	problem	solutions
test	model	

An invention begins with a _____, or something that needs to be solved. You think of ideas that are possible _____ to a problem. You draw, plan, build, and _____ your ideas.

After you draw a design, you use materials to build a _____ . This will show you if the design works or if changes are needed.

Name _____ Date _____

Talk About It

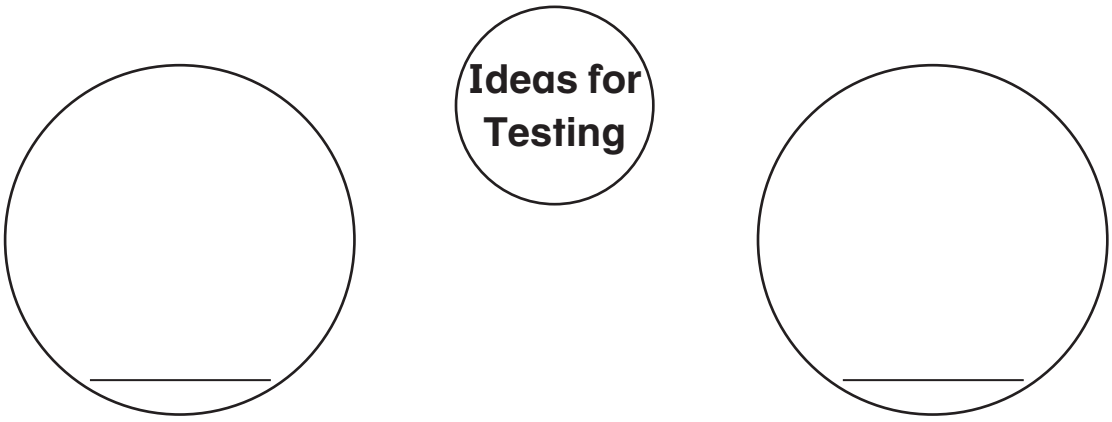
Testing, Testing

Write About It

Write how you would test a new kind of toy truck.

Getting Ideas

Fill in the chart below to show what you might do to test a new kind of toy truck.



Planning and Organizing

Peter wrote these sentences about his new kind of toy truck. Write Yes if the sentence describes details about the new kind of toy truck. Write No if it does not.

1. _____ It is made of hard plastic.

2. _____ It is important to test toys for safety.

Name _____ Date _____

Drafting

Write your paragraph on a separate piece of paper. A topic sentence tells the main idea. Start your paragraph by writing a topic sentence.

_____

_____

Now write your paragraph on a separate piece of paper. Write about how you would test a new kind of toy truck.

Revising and Proofreading

Here is part of Peter's paragraph about how he would test a toy. Help him complete the sentences.

It is very _____ to test new toys. New toys must be _____ for children to use. This is especially true for very _____ children. New toys cannot have _____ parts that children might fall. Children might swallow these _____ .

Now revise and proofread your writing. Ask yourself:

- Did I write a topic sentence?
- Did I tell how I would test a new kind of toy truck?
- Did I correct all mistakes?