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.
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### TECHNOLOGY: A CLOSER LOOK

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What Living Things Need

Fill in the labels as you read the chapter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>flower</th>
<th>leaves</th>
<th>predator</th>
<th>prey</th>
<th>roots</th>
<th>stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

[Diagram of a plant with labels for flower, leaves, predator, prey, roots, and stem]
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.
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?
A Look at Living Things

Choose a word from the box to answer each riddle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>air</th>
<th>roots</th>
<th>feature</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>leaves</td>
<td>stem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?
A Look at Living Things

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

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

Animals and people must eat plants or other animals to 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.
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.
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?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
Places to Live

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

1. __________

   ![Fox Image]

   fox

2. __________

   ![Cactus Image]

   cactus

3. __________

   ![Spider Image]

   spider
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.
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.
**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?
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?

______________________________________________________________
# 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rolling hills</th>
<th>barrens</th>
<th>ponds</th>
<th>Tennessee River</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rivers</td>
<td>lakes</td>
<td>woodland forest</td>
<td>Great Smoky Mountains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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 _____________.

Chapter 1 • What Living Things Need
Reading and Writing

Use with Lesson 4
Food Chains and Food Webs
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.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
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
  1. mouse
  2. moth
  3. salmon
  4. rattlesnake

- Predators
  a. owl
  b. brown bear
  c. kingsnake
  d. toad
Food Chains and Food Webs

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

<table>
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<th>break</th>
<th>food web</th>
<th>predator</th>
<th>study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>food chain</td>
<td>plants</td>
<td>prey</td>
<td>Sun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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!
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.
**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 energy to plants. The plants are 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?
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 _________.

Chapter 1 • What Living Things Need
Reading and Writing
Draw pictures to complete the food chain.

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.
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**
- Seeds made in flowers
  - __________
  - _______
  - plant dies

**Butterflies and Most Other Insects**
- Egg
  - A larva looks __________
    - _______
    - _______
    - animal dies
  - parents.

**Chickens**
- _______
  - Young animal looks like parents.
  - _______
  - animal dies

**Pandas**
- _______
  - Young animal looks ______ parents.
  - adult
  - animal dies
LESSON
Outline

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.
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?

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________
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.
Plants Make New Plants

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

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

Critical Thinking

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

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________


Animals Grow and Change

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>butterfly</th>
<th>larva</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>egg</td>
<td>pupa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.
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.
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.
   ______________________________
   ______________________________
   ______________________________
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
Parents and Offspring

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>change</th>
<th>grow</th>
<th>offspring</th>
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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 ________________.
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.
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.

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>flower</th>
<th>life cycle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>larva</td>
<td>seed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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
- cave
- drought
- forest
- lake
- organism
- people
- plants
- pond

Where do animals live?

What is in a habitat?

What Are Habitats?

Why do habitats change?
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?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Animals on Land

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adaptation</th>
<th>dark</th>
<th>organism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>antennas</td>
<td>forest</td>
<td>survive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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!
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rain Forest</th>
<th>Regular Forest</th>
<th>Both</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?
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?

________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________
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.
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.
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.
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 asleep 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?
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?

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________
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?

________________________________________________________________________

Chapter 3 • Animals in Their Habitats
Reading and Writing
Plants and animals live in different places. A **habitat** is a place where plants and animals live. People also live in habitats. Habitats can **change** over time. A **drought** changes a habitat when an area gets little or no rain for a long time. Habitats can change because of **people**, 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 **endangered** when there are only a few of its kind left in the world.

A plant or animal becomes **extinct** when there are no more of its kind left. When plants or animals disappear, they may leave a **fossil** behind. Scientists study fossils to learn what Earth was like long ago.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fossils</th>
<th>Reptile</th>
<th>Mammal</th>
<th>Dinosaur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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?

Animals in Their Habitats

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drought</th>
<th>habitat</th>
<th>organism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>extinct</td>
<td>river</td>
<td>prehistoric</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ___________.

Chapter 3 • Animals in Their Habitats
Reading and Writing
Animals in Their Habitats

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adaptations</th>
<th>dinosaur</th>
<th>fossil</th>
<th>underground</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dark</td>
<td>endangered</td>
<td>moving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.
Earth and Space

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

axis
Moon
orbit
phase
planet
rotation
star

Earth and Space

___

___

___

___

___
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 __________.
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?

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________
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.
The Sun and Earth

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>axis</th>
<th>Earth</th>
<th>rotation</th>
<th>Sun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>night</td>
<td>shadows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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?

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
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 ___ 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.
The Moon and Stars

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gases</th>
<th>Moon’s light</th>
<th>patterns</th>
<th>phases</th>
<th>Sun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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?
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.
Label each picture. Use the words in the box.

axis  moon phases  Sun

1. ____________

2. ____________

3. ____________

Chapter 4 • Earth and Space
Reading and Writing
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rocks</th>
<th></th>
<th>Minerals</th>
<th></th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th></th>
<th>Water</th>
<th></th>
<th>Wind</th>
<th></th>
<th>Oil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Why should we care for Earth’s resources?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
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.
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
Rocks and Minerals

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Earth resource</th>
<th>minerals</th>
<th>tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>graphite</td>
<td>statues</td>
<td>surface</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.
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?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Soil

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>compost</th>
<th>decompose</th>
<th>topsoil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. [Picture of leaf]

2. [Picture of composted leaves]

3. [Picture of tree roots]

Name ___________________________ Date _______________
Soil

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

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.
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.
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?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
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 __________

Chapter 5 • Earth’s Resources
Reading and Writing

Use with Lesson 3
Using Earth’s Resources
Using Earth’s Resources

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>conserve</th>
<th>litter</th>
<th>reduce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earth resources</td>
<td>pollution</td>
<td>wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recycle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

Idea #1

Summary

Idea #2

Summary

Idea #3

Summary
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.

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
Earth’s Resources

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

Title: ____________________________

Story: ____________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

__________________________

conserve litter reduce
Earth resources pollution reuse
minerals recycle

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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.
Weather Through the Seasons

Fill in the important ideas as you read the chapter.

How Can We Describe Weather?

Weather Words

Weather Tools

Weather Changes
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.
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?

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
Weather

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

1. [Diagram of rain gauge]
   - a. temperature

2. [Diagram of anemometer]
   - b. wind speed

3. [Diagram of thermometer]
   - c. precipitation
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.
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.

First

Next

Last

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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cold</th>
<th>long</th>
<th>warm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>huge</td>
<td>soft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?
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.
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.
Spring and Summer

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>daylight</th>
<th>spring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plants</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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 ______________ ______________.
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.
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?

___________________________________________

___________________________________________

___________________________________________

___________________________________________

___________________________________________
Fall and Winter

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

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

---

Chapter 6 • Weather Through the Seasons
Reading and Writing

Use with Lesson 3
Fall and Winter
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.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>See</th>
<th>Hear</th>
<th>Feel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?
# Weather and Seasons

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. seasons</th>
<th>2. weather tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fall</td>
<td>wind sock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>winter</td>
<td>rain gauge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temperature</td>
<td>clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summer</td>
<td>thermometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. weather</th>
<th>4. temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>precipitation</td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wind</td>
<td>hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temperature</td>
<td>rain gauge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harvest</td>
<td>thermometer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Draw a line from the picture to the word that tells about the picture.

1. [Picture of a thermometer] anemometer

2. [Picture of a wind vane] fall

3. [Picture of a snowman and a rain gauge] rain gauge

4. [Picture of a thermometer and a rain gauge] thermometer

5. [Picture of squirrels and leaves] winter
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?

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 ____________________________________________________________ .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What Are the Properties of Matter?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
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____s____t____e____
Describing Matter

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>balance</th>
<th>feel</th>
<th>gas</th>
<th>matter</th>
<th>smaller</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>describe</td>
<td>flexible</td>
<td>mass</td>
<td>property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Solids

Circle the best answer.

1. Which solid is longer?

2. Which solid has less mass?

3. Which is softer?

4. Which is smoother?
Solids

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>balance</th>
<th>inches</th>
<th>materials</th>
<th>properties</th>
<th>sink</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>centimeters</td>
<td>mass</td>
<td>measure</td>
<td>rough</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idea #1</th>
<th>Idea #2</th>
<th>Idea #3</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

Chapter 7 • Looking at Matter
Reading and Writing
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?
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 _____________.

Chapter 7 • Looking at Matter
Reading and Writing

Use with Lesson 3

Liquids and Gases
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?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Liquids and Gases

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>air</th>
<th>glass</th>
<th>ice</th>
<th>milk</th>
<th>water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apple</td>
<td>honey</td>
<td>juice</td>
<td>pencil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solids</th>
<th>Liquids</th>
<th>Gases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Liquids and Gases

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>air</th>
<th>containers</th>
<th>liquid</th>
<th>plants</th>
<th>three</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>breathe</td>
<td>gas</td>
<td>oxygen</td>
<td>solid</td>
<td>volume</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

1. I jumped into the water.
2. I put on my bathing suit and packed some toys.
3. 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 threw a beach ball back and forth. We floated on an alligator raft. We got tired after about an 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?
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 _____________.
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.
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. ____________

---

Use with Lesson 4
Reading and Writing
Changes of State
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.
**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I Know</th>
<th>What I Infer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Most crayons are made of wax. Colored wax is melted into a liquid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The crayon mold is cooled with cold water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A machine packs the crayons into boxes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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?
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.
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.
   ____________
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**

- __________
- __________
- __________
- __________

---

Reading and Writing 138
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 ____________.
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?

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________
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.
Heat

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

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.
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.
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 ____________

Chapter 8 • Energy and Motion
Reading and Writing
Sound

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eardrum</th>
<th>liquids</th>
<th>sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>energy</td>
<td>pitch</td>
<td>vibrate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.
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.
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.
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?

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________
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
Exploring Magnets

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>attract</th>
<th>magnet</th>
<th>north</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iron</td>
<td>nickel</td>
<td>south</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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!
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.
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
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.

- push or pull things: forces
- lets us hear things: sound
- attract objects made of certain metals: magnets
- keeps things warm: heat
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 ____________.
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?
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?

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________
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
We Use Tools

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pollute</th>
<th>telescopes</th>
<th>tools</th>
<th>easier</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>computers</td>
<td>medicines</td>
<td>side effects</td>
<td>communicate</td>
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</table>

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 _________.

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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.
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?
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.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
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.

<table>
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<th>N</th>
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<th>R</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>E</th>
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</table>
Materials and Their Uses

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nonliving</th>
<th>limited</th>
<th>properties</th>
<th>minerals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plastic</td>
<td>living</td>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>nature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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. There are many steps to making coins. First, you melt metal and pour it out. A coin press stamps circles. 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?
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?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
From Idea to Invention

Fill in the missing letters to complete each sentence.

1. Something that has to be solved is called a ______ m.

2. A ______ o n is a way to fix something.

3. To ______ n is to draw, plant, build, and test an idea.

4. You test an idea by making a ______.
From Idea to Invention

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

model  problem  solutions

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.
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.
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?