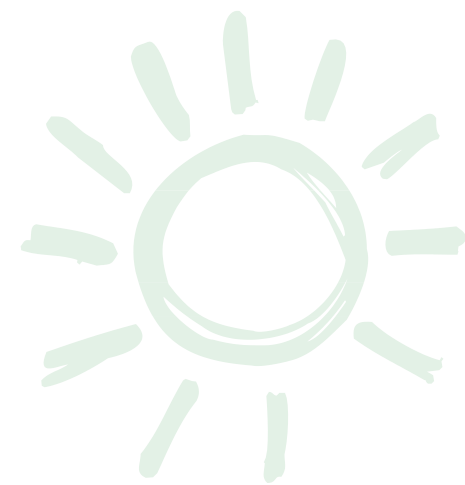




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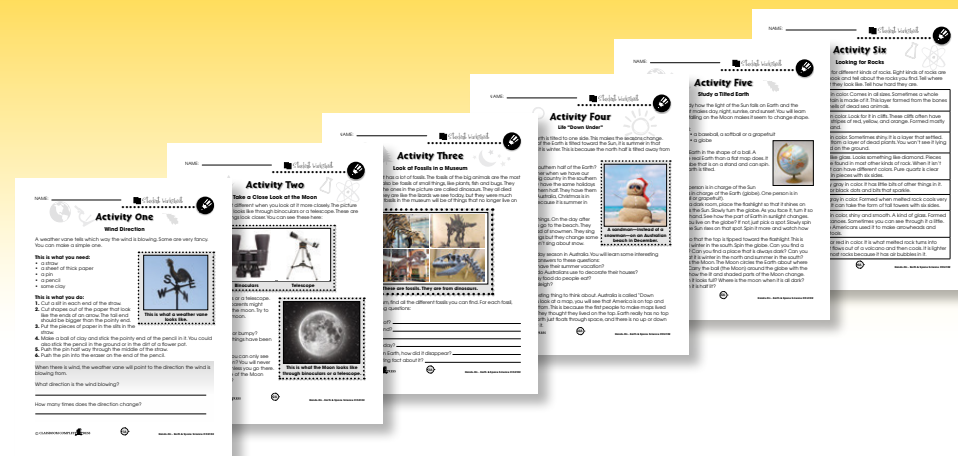
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Rocks and Minerals

1. Circle **T** if the sentence is True or **F** if it is False.

- T F a) Rocks can melt.
- T F b) Things can pile up in layers. The bottom layer is the oldest.
- T F c) Fossils are about one year old.
- T F d) Rock layers tell us what Earth was like a long time ago.
- T F e) Mud turns to rock when it dries out.
- T F f) You can ride on a rock cycle.

2. Use the words below to finish each sentence.

lava mineral layers fossil cycle

- a) Rocks form in _____.
- b) The way rocks change over time is called the rock _____.
- c) Melted rock comes out of a volcano. This is called _____.
- d) A _____ is hard and made of just one kind of thing.
- e) A _____ is the bones of an animal turned to stone.



Rocks and Minerals

Rocks and minerals are both hard. A **rock** has different kinds of things in it. A **mineral** is made of just one thing.

On Monday, Sue wore a red shirt, blue pants, and white socks. That night she put all her clothes in a basket. Each day of the week, Sue wore different clothes. At the end of the day, she put them in the basket. By the end of the week, the basket had a history of what Sue wore that week. Looking at the **layers** of clothes, she can tell what she wore on each day. The layers don't move around. The red shirt stays on the bottom under what she wore on Tuesday.



You can see all the layers in this rock. The bottom layers are the oldest.

People who look at rocks use the same rule of layers. It is a simple rule: The bottom layers are the oldest. The picture shows some rock layers. This is how rock layers form:

1. Water and wind wear away rock and dirt and move it to a new place.
2. The new place will be a lower place. It might be the bottom of a valley or the bottom of an ocean.
3. A long time passes. A new layer of rock and dirt covers the first layer.
4. As time goes by, more and more layers are added. The top layers push down hard on the bottom layers.
5. When they push hard enough, the bottom layers turn to rock.

STOP How can you tell which layers of rock are oldest?



Rocks and Minerals

1. Put a check mark (✓) next to the answer that is the most right.

a) Which could be a rock layer?

- A water
- B dirt
- C mud
- D limestone

b) Which rock layers are the oldest?

- A The bottom ones.
- B The ones with coal.
- C The ones with fossils.
- D The ones made of limestone.

2. With a straight line, match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|---|---|
| 1 | magma | all the changes that happen to rocks | A |
| 2 | rock cycle | a rock layer that was once a desert | B |
| 3 | sandstone | plants turned to stone | C |
| 4 | mineral | melted rock | D |
| 5 | fossil | something that is made of one kind of thing | E |

Rocks and Minerals

3. Answer the questions in full sentences.

- a) Pick a kind of rock. How was it formed?

- b) A layer of rock is far under the ground. The things in the rock were once stones and dirt on the side of a hill. How did this happen?

Extension & Application

4. Make your own rock layer. Be creative. Describe what your rock layer is like. What color is it? What is it made of? What fossils are there? Give your rock layer a name and draw a picture of it below. Then, swap your rock layer with a classmate. Have your classmate guess how your rock layer came to be. How old is it? Was it an ocean or desert or something else? What lived there?



Erosion Study

In this experiment, you will see how ground erodes and how layers form.

This is what you will need:

- a small sloping hill beside a flat place
- loose dirt
- sand
- a garden hose



This is what you do:

1. Spread the dirt on the side of the hill.
2. Spray water from the hose on the dirt. Try to make the water fall as rain would.
3. Watch how the dirt washes down the hill.
4. Spread sand on the hill. Repeat steps 1, 2, and 3.

1. What did the erosion look like? How did the water run down the hill?

2. Did the sand erode the same way?

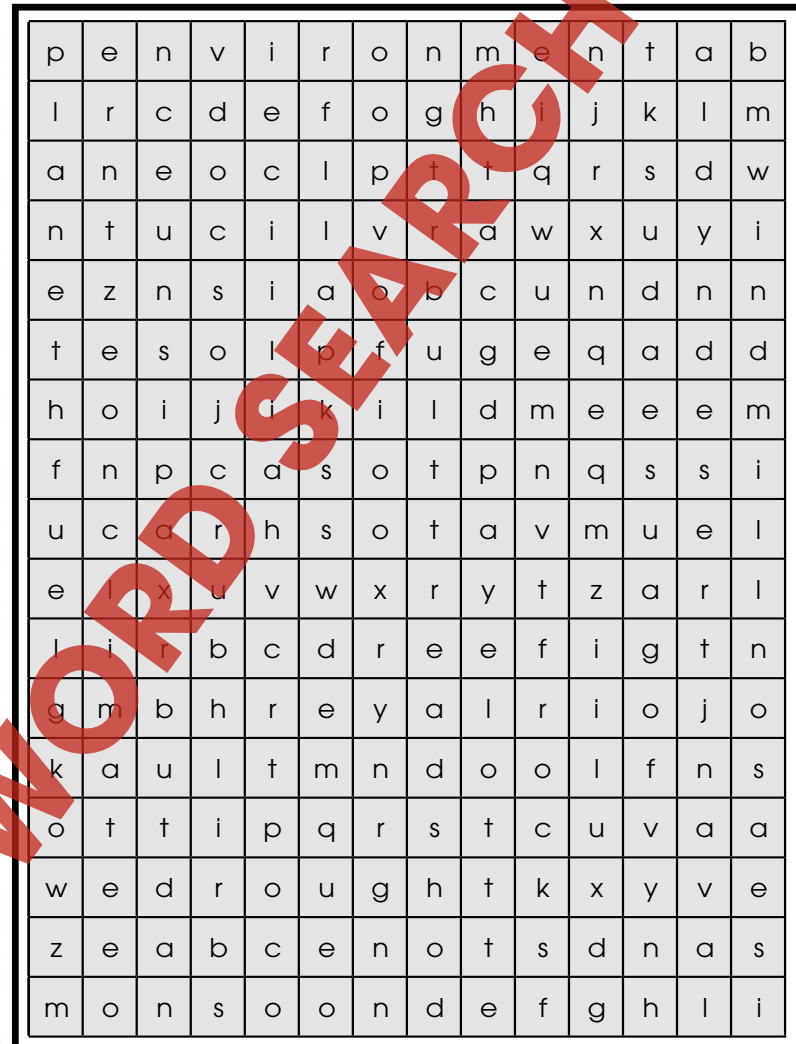
3. Did layers form?

4. Which layer was on the bottom?

Word Search

Find all of the words in the Word Search. Words are written across, up, down, on an angle, and some are even written backwards.

- climate
- cloud
- desert
- dune
- drought
- environment
- equator
- erosion
- flood
- fog
- fossil
- fuel
- hail
- lava
- layer
- Mediterranean
- monsoon
- planet
- precipitation
- rocks
- sandstone
- season
- tropical
- windmill



Comprehension Quiz

Part C

Answer each question in full sentences.

1. Tell why we can't drink the water in the ocean. Tell why we can't drink most water that is not in oceans.

2

2. Tell which things are in the solar system.

3

3. What is the rule about the age of rock layers?

2

4. Tell about the rock cycle. Begin with, "Rocks wear away."

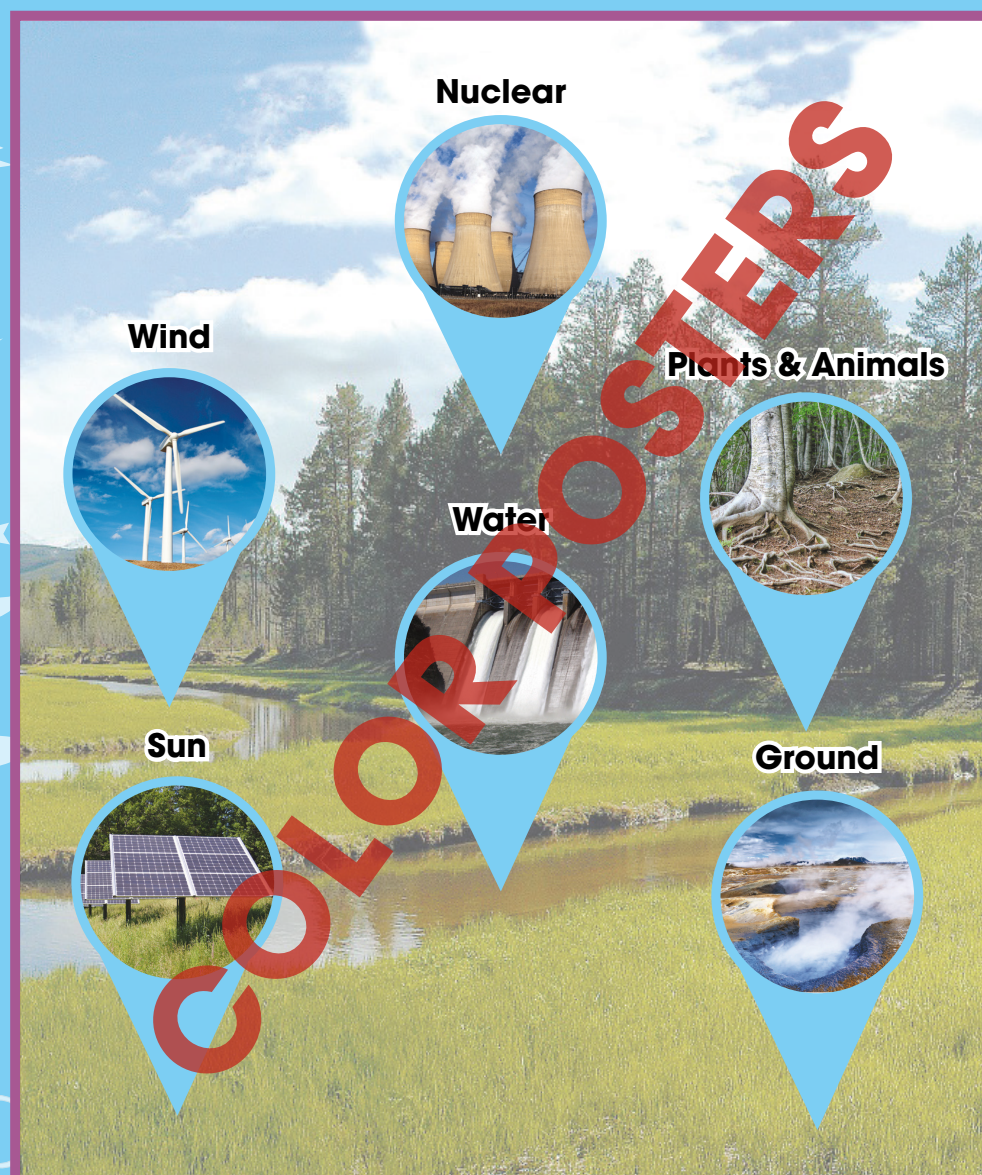
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5. Tell how the lengths of shadows change during the day. Begin with sunrise, and end with sunset.

3

SUBTOTAL: /16

Alternative Energy





Rocks and Minerals

1. Put a check mark (✓) next to the answer that is the most right.

a) Which could be a rock layer?

- A water
- B dirt
- C mud
- D limestone

b) Which rock layers are the oldest?

- A The bottom ones.
- B The ones with coal.
- C The ones with fossils.
- D The ones made of limestone.

2. With a straight line, match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

1 magma

A all the changes that happen to rocks

2 rock cycle

B a rock layer that was once a desert

3 sandstone

C plants turned to stone

4 mineral

D melted rock

5 fossil

E something that is made of one kind of thing

1.

a) D

b) A

2.

3.

a) Answers will vary, but may include: Limestone - Animals in the ocean die. Their shells and bones fall to the bottom. More layers pile on top. The top layers push down. When they push hard enough, the bones and shells turn to limestone.

b) Water wears away the rock and washes away the dirt. The stuff washes downhill to a low place. More layers pile on top. The top layers push down. The force of pushing down turns the layer to rock.

4.

Answers will vary, but may include: The layer is brown and red. It is thick and looks like hard sand. It looks like sandstone. There were seashells and fern fossils.

1 D

2 A

3 B

4 E

5 C

10

11



EASY MARKING ANSWER KEY