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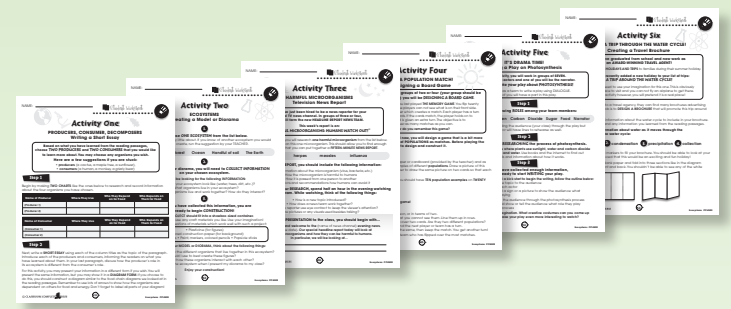
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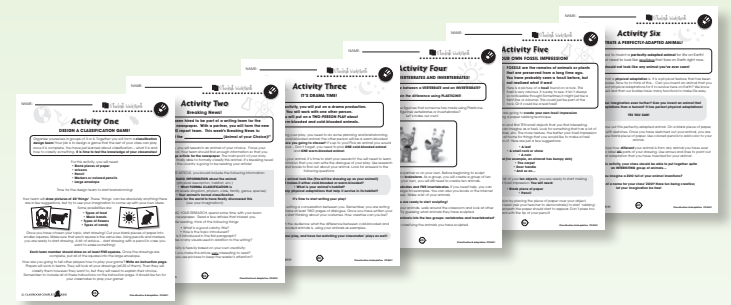
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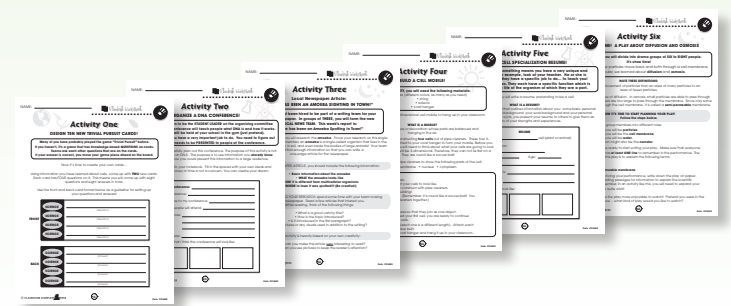
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The Water Cycle

1. Draw a straight line from the word on the left to its definition on the right. You may use a dictionary to help.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|
| 1 | water cycle | Gathering of objects | A |
| 2 | evaporation | The movement of water from land up into the air and then back to the ground | B |
| 3 | collection | Water or the amount of water that falls to the Earth | C |
| 4 | precipitation | Water turns into vapor or steam | D |
| 5 | condensation | Water turns from a vapor into a liquid | E |

2. Complete each sentence with a word from the list below. You can use a dictionary to help.

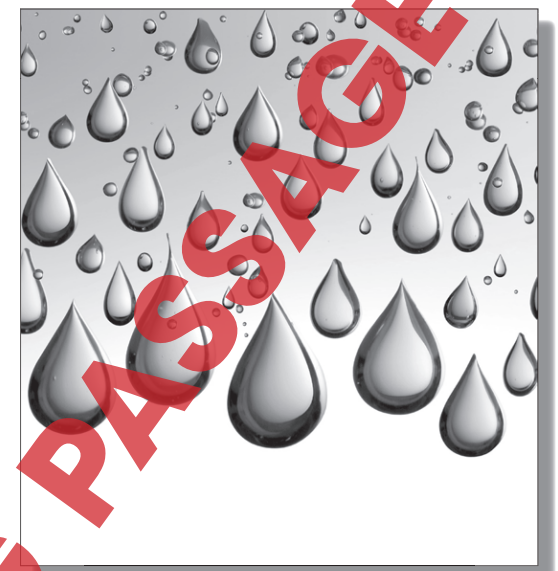
collection water evaporation condensation precipitation

- a) _____ is when water falls down to the Earth as rain, snow or hail.
- b) When you boil water in a tea kettle, steam is produced. This is called _____.
- c) _____ can be a solid, liquid, or a gas.
- d) _____ is when you are gathering something together in one place.
- e) When water turns from a vapor into a liquid, it is called _____.



The Water Cycle

Pretend there is a full glass of water sitting on your desk right now. Look at the water. Guess how old the water is. Have you ever thought about that? You might have just turned on the tap a minute ago. Does that make the water one minute old? No, it does not. The water might have fallen from the sky a week ago. That still does not make the water one week old. The water itself has been around pretty much as long as the Earth has. It is very old! Think way back to when life on Earth started. The water in your glass was part of the very first ocean. The Earth has an exact amount of water on it. When water goes around and around on our Earth, we call it the **water cycle**.



Where do you think tap water comes from? Where do you think it goes once it goes down the drain?



The water cycle is made up of four steps: evaporation, condensation, precipitation, and collection. **Evaporation** is the first step. The Sun heats up the water in lakes and oceans. The water turns into vapor or steam. **Condensation** is the next step. Water vapor in the air gets cold and turns back into a liquid. Clouds are formed! **Precipitation** happens when so much water has condensed that air cannot hold it anymore. Clouds let water fall back to Earth. This is rain and snow! **Collection** happens when precipitation falls back to Earth. Water goes into lakes and oceans. It may also fall onto land and soak into the Earth through the soil. Then the cycle starts all over again!



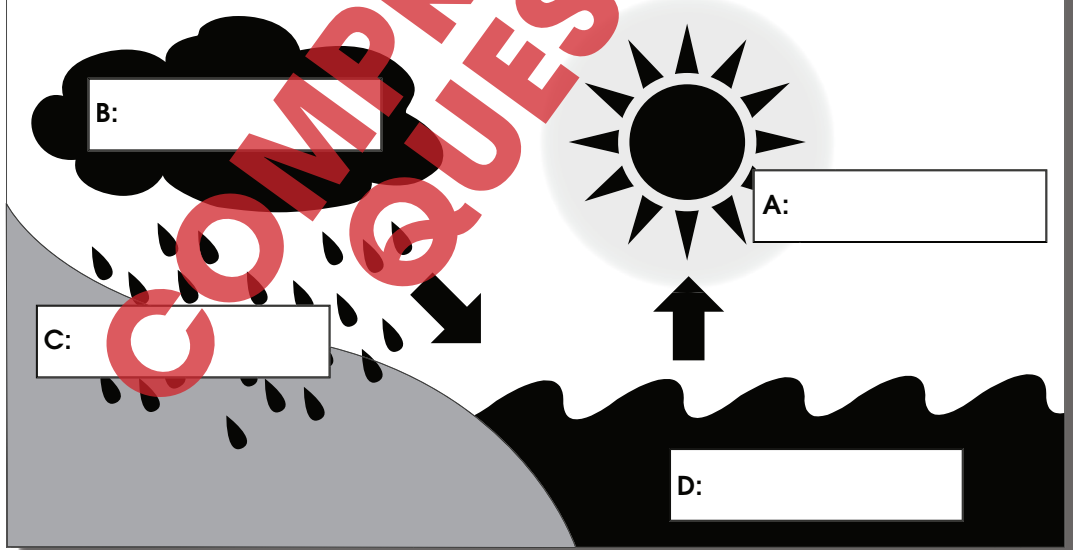
The Water Cycle

1. Number the events from 1 to 4 in the order they occur in the WATER CYCLE.

- _____ a) **Condensation:** Water vapor in the air gets cold and turns back into a liquid. Clouds are formed.
- _____ b) **Precipitation:** So much water has condensed that air can not hold it anymore.
- _____ c) **Collection:** Precipitation falls back to Earth through lakes, oceans and through the soil in land.
- _____ d) **Evaporation:** The Sun heats up from lakes, oceans and land. Water is turned into vapor or steam.

2. Label the diagram below using words from the list.

precipitation condensation evaporation collection



The Water Cycle

3. Circle **T** if the statement is TRUE or **F** if it is FALSE. If it is false, rewrite the sentence to make it true.

- T F** a) Tap water might have fallen from the sky as rain water.
- _____
- T F** b) Water from the tap has just been created on Earth.
- _____
- T F** c) The amount of water on Earth changes every day.
- _____
- T F** d) Evaporation is the last step in the water cycle. It is when water falls back to Earth as rain or snow.
- _____
- T F** e) The water cycle shows how water goes around and around on Earth.
- _____

Extension & Application

4. WRITE A PLAY!

You are the newest play writer in Hollywood. You have a very important job to do. Five hundred people are coming to watch your play called "The Water Cycle" but you haven't written it yet!

You will write a play that will teach the audience how **water cycles around on Earth**. Create a **CONVERSATION** between the following characters/actors:

- Water
- Evaporation
- Condensation
- Precipitation
- Collection

Use your conversation to explain what happens to the "water" character at each of these stages in the water cycle. Pretend each stage is a character!

Be creative and use your own sense of humor. A funny play is an enjoyable play!



Build Your Own Ecosystem!

We have talked and read about so many ecosystems. Now it is time to build your own!

COLLECT THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS:

- Gravel or small rocks
- Soil/dirt
- A jar or bottle (with a large enough top to put your hand into)
- A lid for your jar or bottle to seal it (you can seal it with tape if you think air can get into the jar)
- A few plants from the school yard or a garden
- Small animals from the garden (worms, snails, slugs, etc.)
- Wood, garden rocks or branches to make it look like a real ecosystem



WHAT YOU WILL DO:

1. Put a large handful of gravel or small rocks in the bottom of your jar.
2. Add a large handful of soil.
3. Plant the plants into the soil. Try to choose plants that fit into your jar. If it's a small jar, only use small plants. If you put too many plants in, they will not survive!
4. If you think your ecosystem needs water, add a bit of water. Don't over water your ecosystem though!
5. **This is the fun bit...** choose some animals. Use anything you can find in the school yard or garden. Remember, choose small animals. You want these animals to survive!
6. Close your ecosystem. Put the lid on or use tape to seal it.

Now it's time to record your observations!

ON A PIECE OF PAPER, record the following things:

- Size of your container (you may want to draw a picture of your ecosystem)
- Number and type of plants and animals you used
- How much soil you used
- What is happening in your system? Count your animals and record if your plants are growing. Have all of your plants and animals survived?

Have fun building your own ecosystem!



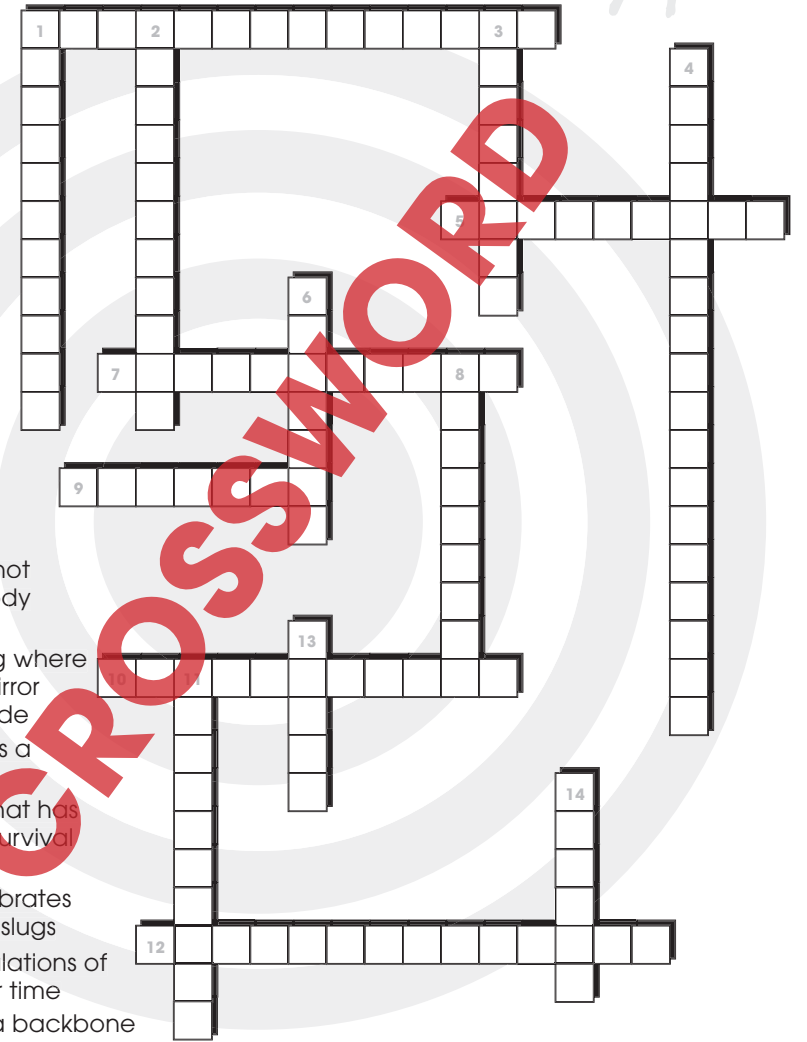
Crossword Puzzle!

Across

- 1 when things are divided into groups based on similarities
- 5 a person who studies living things
- 7 describes an animal that is able to stay at the same body temperature
- 9 a single organism
- 10 the surroundings where an animal lives
- 12 a scientist that studies fossils

Down

- 1 an animal that cannot control their own body temperature
- 2 describes something where the left side is the mirror image of the right side
- 3 a living thing such as a plant or animal
- 4 a physical feature that has been changed for survival purposes
- 6 the group of invertebrates including snails and slugs
- 8 the change of populations of living organisms over time
- 11 an animal that has a backbone
- 13 energy that comes from the sun
- 14 the remains of an animal or plant that are preserved



Comprehension Quiz



Part A

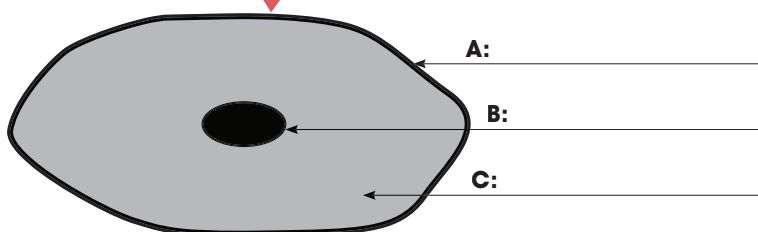
Circle the word True if the statement is true. Circle the word False if it is false.

1. Most organisms are made up of millions of cells. There are also some organisms that are made up one cell.
True False
2. A cactus, a human and an oak tree are all examples of single-celled organisms.
True False
3. The cell's nucleus is like a front door. It controls everything that passes in and out of the cell.
True False
4. Most organisms are made up of many specialized cells which carry out specific functions that support the life of the organism.
True False
5. Meiosis and mitosis are two types of cell reproduction.
True False
6. Plant cells can only be found in single-celled organisms. Animal cells can only be found in multicellular organisms.
True False

Part B

On the diagram below, label the three main parts of a cell. Use the words in the list.

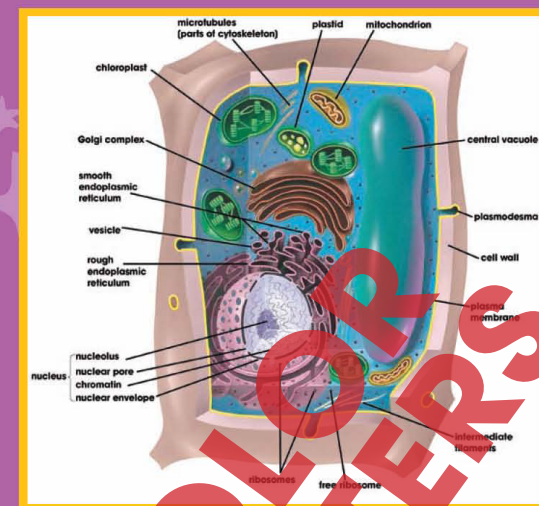
nucleus cell membrane cytoplasm



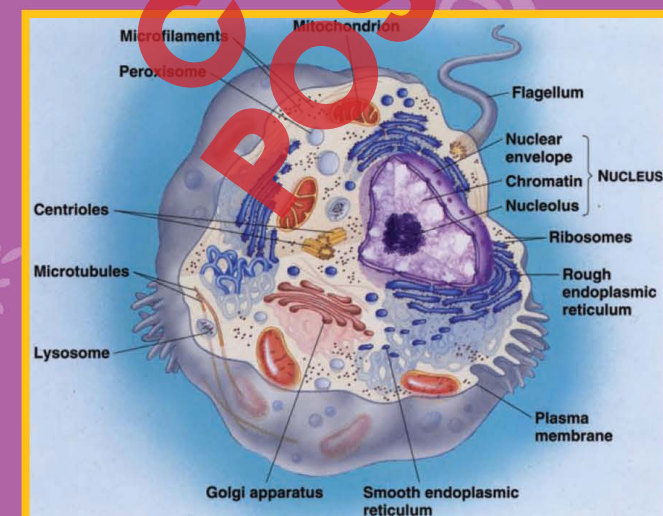
SUBTOTAL: /9

Plant & Animal Cells

Plant Cell



Animal Cell





What Is a Cell?

Answer the questions in complete sentences.

3. What is a **cell**?

4. Can you see a cell with just your eyes? What do you need to use in order to see a cell? Use terms from the reading passage in your answer.

5. Do **all** cells look the same? How might cells be different from each other?

Extension and Application

6. Pretend you are a **LEGO PIECE!**

You are part of a construction that a child is building.

Describe what your job is as a Lego piece. In this activity, think of building blocks as part of the Lego building. In your response, be sure to answer these questions:

- What is your job?
- Who do you work with?
- How do you depend on others?
- How do others depend on you?
- What would happen if you (the Lego piece) did not exist?

7. How does a **CELL PHONE** work? Are **cells** only found in plants and animals? Did you know that the word "cell" in "cell phone" is a short form of the word "cellular"?

You are an electronic researcher. Your task is to prepare a report on how **cell phones** work. Pretend that the person who will read your report knows very little about what a cell is, or how a phone works. Use various research tools such as the Internet or an encyclopedia to find information on this topic. Use your imagination to present it in a creative way!

3. Building block of life (smallest unit of living matter)

4. No - microscope

5. No - different shapes, sizes, jobs to do

6. Answers will vary

7. Answers will vary

1.

1 G

2 D

3 F

4 C

5 A

6 B

7 E

Possible answers:
Person, potted plant, insect

1. a) C

b) D

c) B

d) B

2. Answers will vary

99

Answers will vary

100

3. Single-celled - made up of 1 cell
Multicellular - made up of many cells

4. Organizes all the activities in the cell

5. Small structures that help carry out day-to-day operations of the cell

6. Answers will vary

7. Answers will vary

2. a) False

b) False

c) True

d) False

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EASY MARKING ANSWER KEY