

# Reading and Writing in Science



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

air

roots

space

water

flowers

leaves

stems

fruit

seeds

sunlight

**What are plants?****What do  
plants need?****What parts do  
plants have?**

# Tommy

Read the poem on page 22.



## Write About It

### Response to Literature

1. What did the poet do to help the seed grow?

---

---

---

2. What else do you think seeds need to grow?

---

---

---

3. Draw a picture that shows what the poet is writing about. Use drawing paper.

# Plants Everywhere

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

## What are plants?

— — — — —

— — — — —

1. Just like you, \_\_\_\_\_ are living things.

— — — — —

— — — — —

2. \_\_\_\_\_ from plants grow into new plants.

— — — — —

— — — — —

3. The seeds will make a new plant that looks like

— — — — —

— — — — —

4. Not all plants look like \_\_\_\_\_.

## Where do plants live?

5. Plants live almost everywhere on

— — — — —

— — — — —

— — — — —

6. Plants have \_\_\_\_\_ that help them live in different habitats.

7. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the place where plants get what they need to live.

8. habitats are very wet.

## Summarize the Main Idea

9. What are some things that make you like a plant?  
What are some things that make you different?

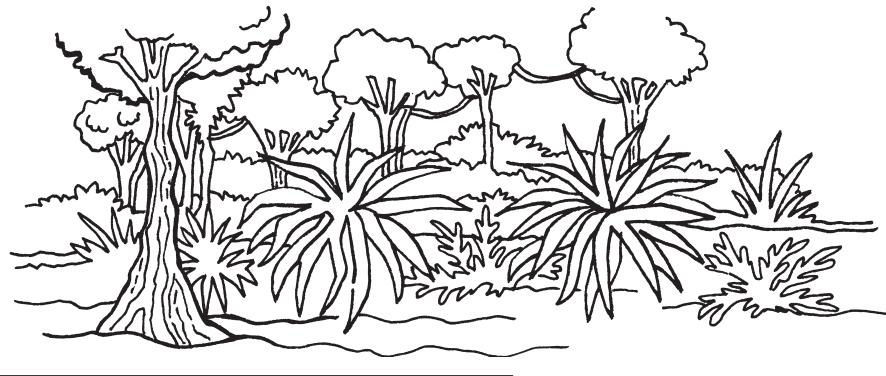
# Plants Everywhere

Complete the sentence that tells about each picture. Use the words in the box.

plants

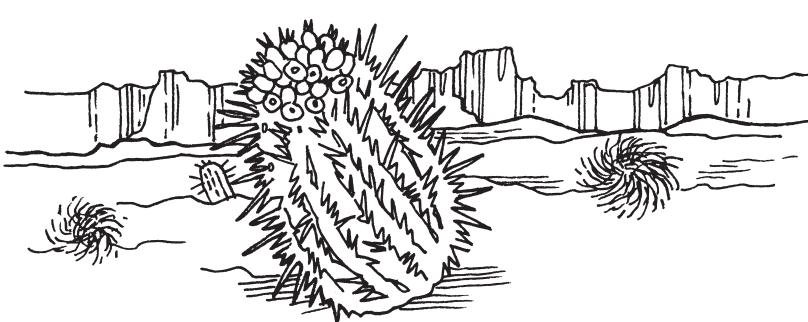
habitat

1.



These \_\_\_\_\_ have special leaves that help them live in this rainforest.

2.



This barrel cactus has thick skin and parts that help

it live in this desert \_\_\_\_\_.

# Plants Everywhere

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

rainforest      seeds      parent      plants      habitats

Plants can live just about anywhere on Earth.

They have parts that help them live in different

— — — — — . Plants that live in the

— — — — — have long pointed leaves that help them live in wet places. In the desert, there is

— — — — — very little rain. — — — — — that live there have thick skins that hold a lot of water.

— — — — — Many new plants grow from — — — — — .

— — — — — The new plants will look just like their

— — — — — plants. A tall parent plant will make new plants that will be tall, too.

# What Plants Need

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

**Do all plants need the same things to grow?**

I. Plants need water, air, \_\_\_\_\_, and sunlight to grow.

2. Some plants need a \_\_\_\_\_ place with a lot of sun to grow.

3. Other plants grow in \_\_\_\_\_ places.

**How do plants use sunlight?**

4. All living things need \_\_\_\_\_ to live and grow.

5. Plants get the energy they need to live from \_\_\_\_\_.

the \_\_\_\_\_.

**6. Plants grow toward the Sun to help them**

make

**7. Some plants need a lot of sunlight to**

**8. Other plants can grow with only a**

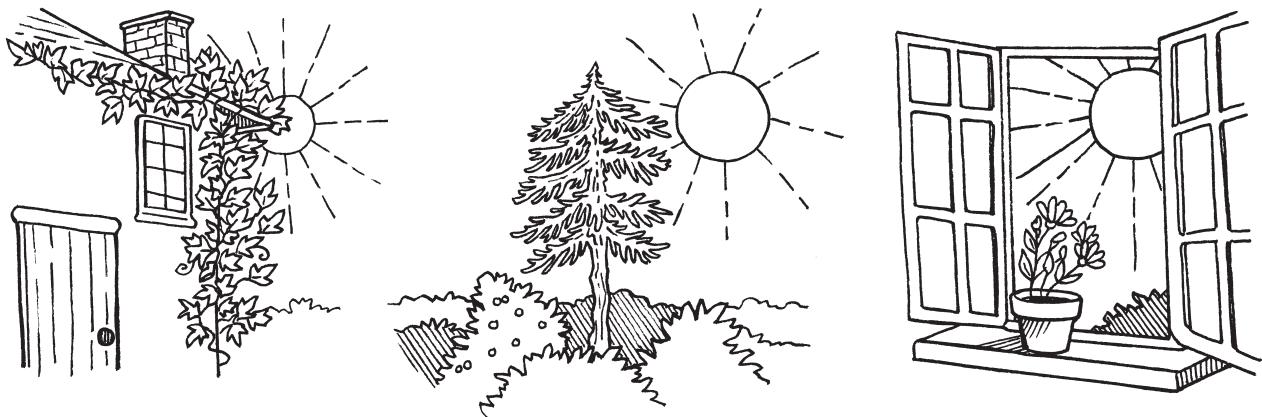
sunlight.

### **Summarize the Main Idea**

**9. What do plants need to grow?**

# What Plants Need

Look at each picture. Then answer the questions below.



Circle the best answer.

I. Which way are the plants in the picture growing?

away from the Sun

toward the Sun

toward the ground

2. How does the Sun help the plants in the pictures?

It gives them energy.

It gives them a tan.

It keeps them warm.

# What Plants Need

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

Plants need four things to grow and be healthy. All plants must have

\_\_\_\_\_ to keep them from drying out. Plants also need air and

\_\_\_\_\_ around them to grow larger.

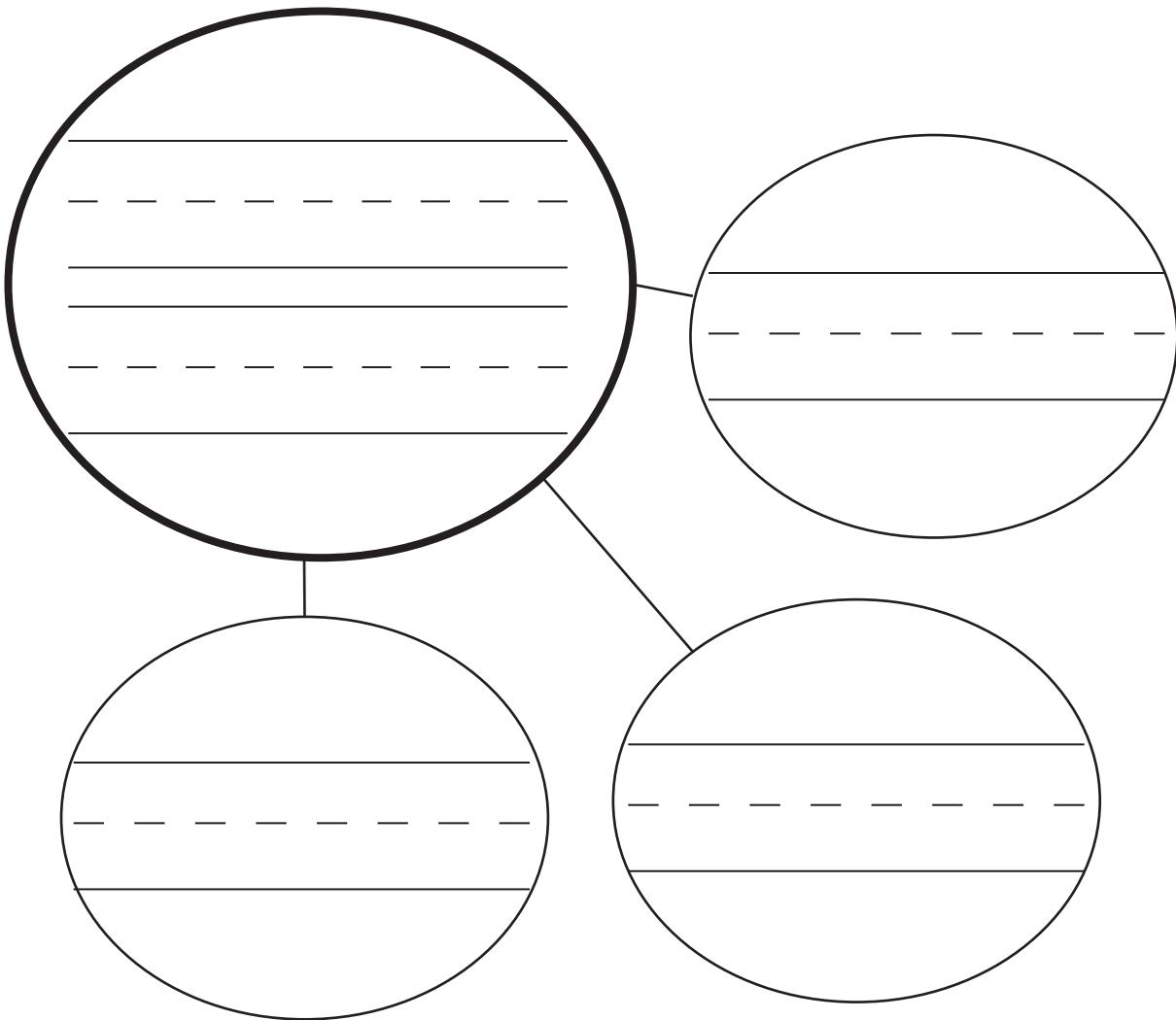
All plants need \_\_\_\_\_, too. The Sun

gives plants the \_\_\_\_\_ they need to make their own food.

energy  
water  
sunlight  
space

# Strawberry Fields

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. Start with page 38. Look for the main idea and details as you read. Remember, the main idea is the most important idea in the reading selection. Details give more information about the main idea. Fill in the web below. Write the main idea in the top circle. Write three details in the other circles.





## Write About It

**Find Main Idea and Details** What do strawberry plants need to help them grow? Finish this summary. Use the Main Idea and Details web you made on page 11.

Strawberry plants need three things to grow. They

need \_\_\_\_\_.

They also need \_\_\_\_\_.

Strawberries also need \_\_\_\_\_

to help them grow.

# Parts of Plants

**Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.**

**What are the parts of a plant?**

\_\_\_\_\_

-----

**1.** Plants have \_\_\_\_\_ to help them get what they need.

\_\_\_\_\_

-----

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_ use sunlight and air to make food.

\_\_\_\_\_

-----

**3.** Water and food move through the

of the plant.

\_\_\_\_\_

-----

**4.** Some flowers grow into \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

-----

**5.** Fruits have \_\_\_\_\_.

# What do roots do?

6. A plant's \_\_\_\_\_ take in water and nutrients from the soil.

## 7. Nutrients help the plant .

## 8. Roots keep plants in the ground.

**9. Roots store** **for some plants.**

## Summarize the Main Idea

## 10. What do plant parts do?

# Parts of Plants

Label each plant part. Use the words from the box.

seeds

stems

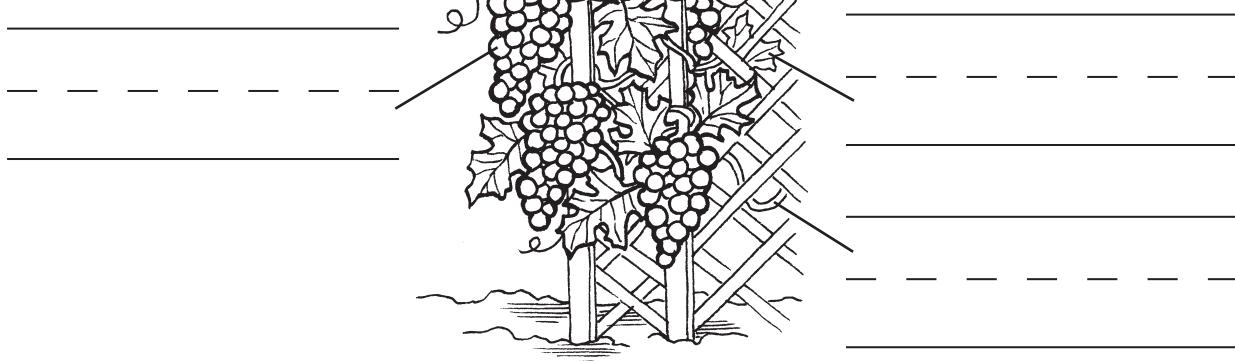
roots

fruit

leaves

flowers

1.



2.



# Parts of Plants

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

Different plant parts help a plant get what it needs to live. A plant uses its

\_\_\_\_\_

to make food.

Water and food pass through the

\_\_\_\_\_

of a plant. The

\_\_\_\_\_

hold a plant in the soil. They

also take in \_\_\_\_\_ from the soil.

Nutrients help the plant grow. A plant's fruits have

\_\_\_\_\_

. New plants can grow from

these seeds.

seeds  
stem  
leaves  
nutrients  
roots

# Writing in Science

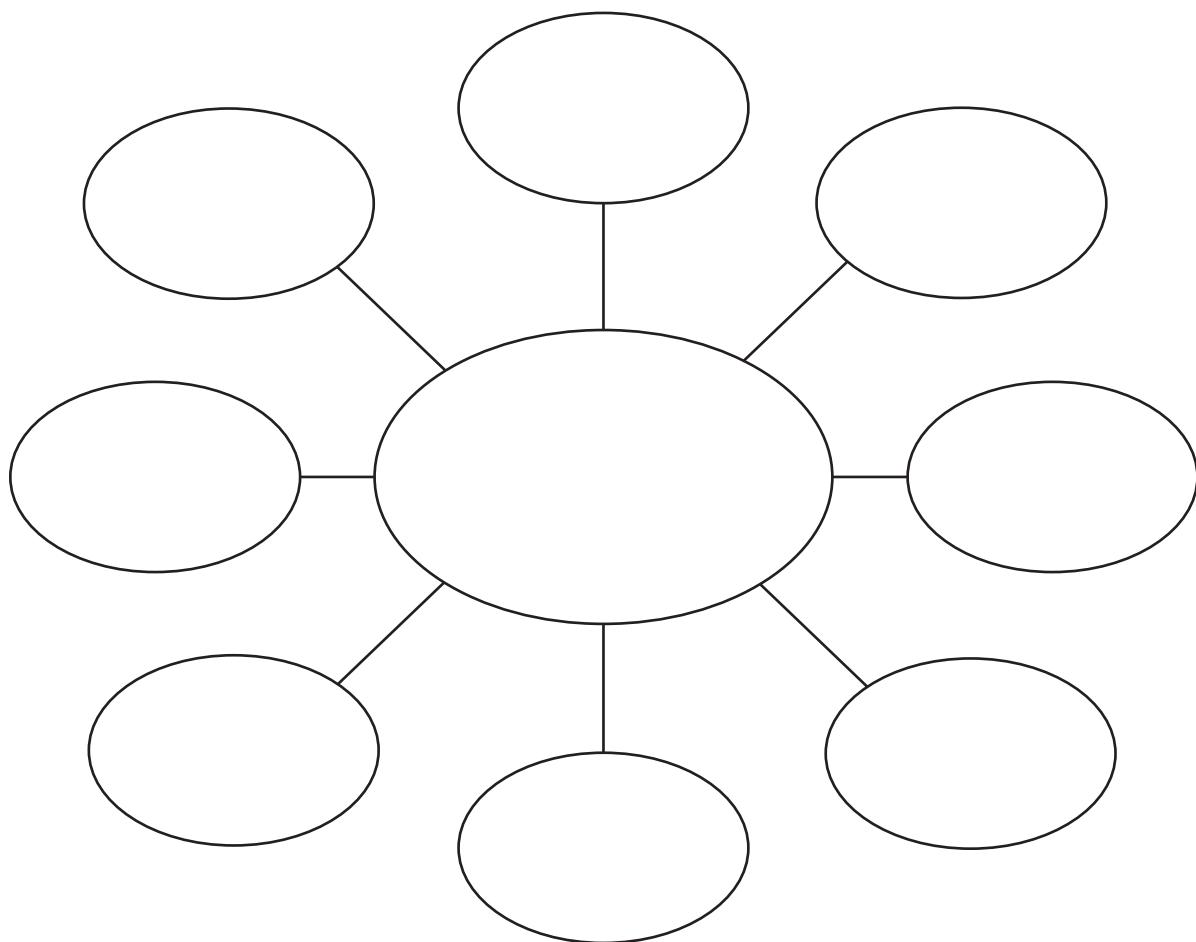


## Write About It

Tell about a plant. Describe it.

## Getting Ready

Use the web. Write the name of your plant in the center. Write describing words in the circles.



**Write about your plant. Start with a main idea.  
Write sentences that describe the plant.**

## Revising and Proofreading

**Now look at your paragraph. Ask yourself:**

- Did I write a main idea about my plant?
- Did I include information to describe it?
- Did I correct all mistakes?

# Search-a-Word

Circle the six vocabulary words hiding in the puzzle. Look across and down. The word roots is used two times. Can you find it?

energy

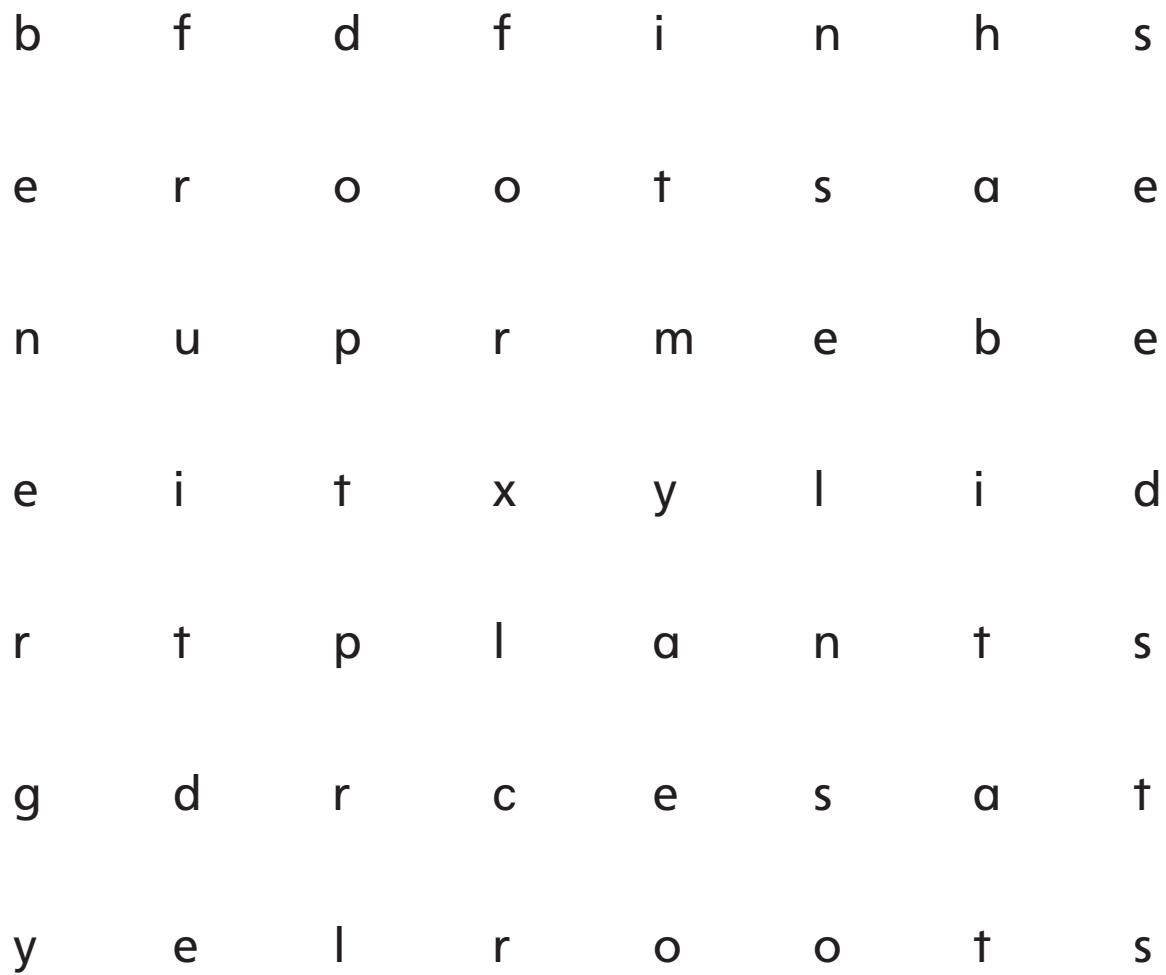
roots

plants

habitat

seeds

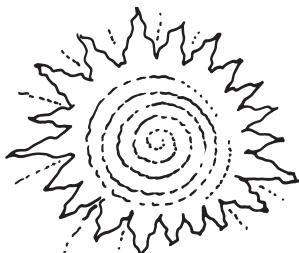
fruit



# All About Plants

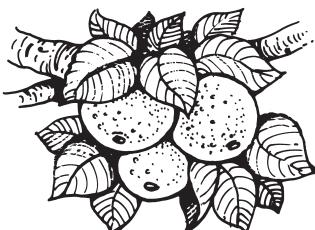
Draw a line from the picture to the word that tells about the picture.

1.



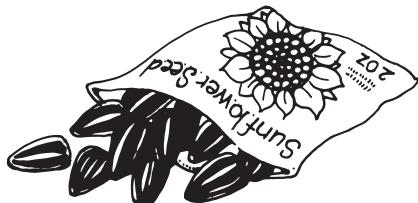
fruit

2.



plants

3.



habitat

4.



energy

5.



roots

6.



seeds

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

air

food

move

water

birds

insects

reptiles

breathe

mammals

shelter

What do you  
know about  
animals?

Animal  
Needs

How Body  
Parts Help  
Animals

Kinds of  
Animals

# Giraffes

Read the poem on page 62.



## Write About It

### Response to Literature

- I. Write two things from the poem that tell what giraffes look like?

---

---

I. 

---

---

---

---

2. 

---

---

2. Write a sentence that tells about an animal that you like. Tell why you like this animal.

Draw a picture.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

# Animals Everywhere

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

## What are some kinds of animals?

---

---

I. \_\_\_\_\_ are a group of animals with hair or fur.

---

---

2. Mammals take care of their \_\_\_\_\_.

---

3. Birds are a group of animals that have \_\_\_\_\_.

---

---

---

---

---

4. Young birds hatch from \_\_\_\_\_.

---

---

## What are some other types of animals?

5. Reptiles have dry skin that is covered

---

---

---

**6. Snakes, lizards, and alligators are all**

---

---

---

**7. Ants, butterflies, and grasshoppers are**

---

---

---

all \_\_\_\_\_.

**8. Insects are animals that have three body parts**

---

---

---

and \_\_\_\_\_ legs.

### **Summarize the Main Idea**

**9. What are some kinds of animals? How are they different?**

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# Animals Everywhere

Use the picture clues to help you solve these crisscross puzzles. Use the words from the box.

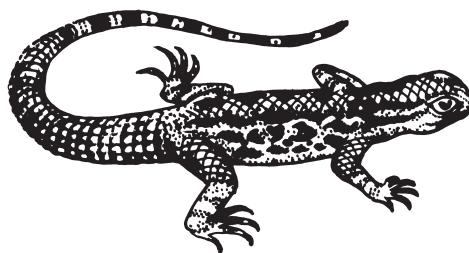
insect

mammal

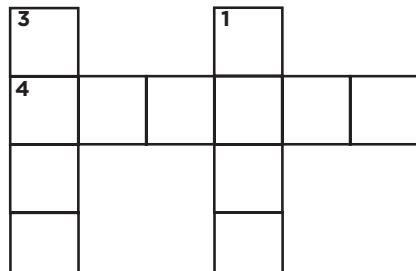
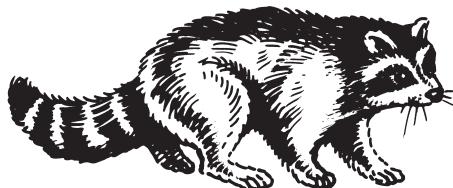
reptile

bird

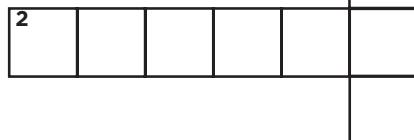
1.



2.



3.



4.



# Animals Everywhere

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

Body coverings help animals live in  
their habitats. Fur helps some

---

---

mammals  
scales  
feathers

stay warm in  
cold habitats. Birds use their covering

---

---

of \_\_\_\_\_ to help them fly over  
the trees.

---

A reptile's smooth \_\_\_\_\_ help it  
live in hot, dry places. Body coverings can also help  
you tell different kinds of animals apart.

# What Animals Need

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

**What do animals need?**

\_\_\_\_\_

— — — — —

**I.** Animals are \_\_\_\_\_ things.

\_\_\_\_\_

— — — — —

**2.** They need food, water, air, and a  
\_\_\_\_\_

— — — — —

\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** Animals live in \_\_\_\_\_ kinds  
of places.

\_\_\_\_\_

— — — — —

**4.** A \_\_\_\_\_ is a place where animals  
can live and be safe.

## What parts do animals have?

5. Animals have different \_\_\_\_\_ to get what they need.

---

6. Some animals have \_\_\_\_\_ that help them move fast.

---

7. \_\_\_\_\_ help fish swim.

---

8. \_\_\_\_\_ help birds fly to find food.

### Summarize the Main Idea

9. What are some things animals need to live?

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---

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---

---

---

---

---

# What Animals Need

Unscramble the word. Then write it on the line.

relshet

1. A hole in a tree can be a \_\_\_\_\_ for an owl.

nisf

2. Legs, \_\_\_\_\_, and wings are some of the body parts that animals use to help them move.

gusln

3. Mammals and birds have \_\_\_\_\_ that help them get air.

glils

4. Fish use \_\_\_\_\_ to help them get air.

# What Animals Need

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

Animals use different body parts to help them get what they need. Legs,

---

---

gills  
shelter  
fins  
air  
lungs

help animals move. Moving lets animals find water, food, and

---

---

\_\_\_\_\_ . Body parts also help

---

animals get \_\_\_\_\_. Some animals, like mammals and birds, have noses and

---

---

\_\_\_\_\_ to help them get air.

---

Other animals, like fish, have \_\_\_\_\_. By using their body parts, animals get air, food, water, and shelter.

---

# Writing in Science



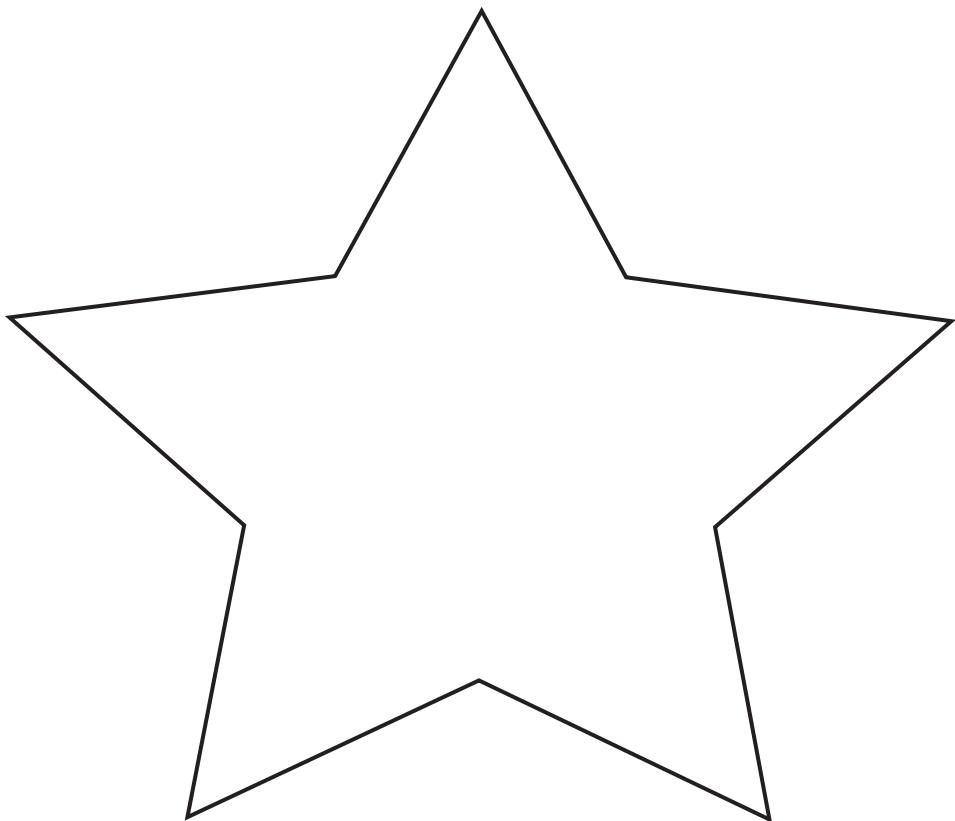
## Write About It

If you have a pet, write about how you make sure it gets what it needs.

If you don't have a pet, write about a pet you wish you had. Draw a picture to go along with your writing.

## Getting Ready

**Write the name of your pet in the center of the star. Write what it needs in the points.**



## Drafting

**The main idea is the most important idea.  
Write a main idea about you and your pet.**

---

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**Now write about you and your pet. Begin with your main idea sentence. Tell about your pet's needs.**

---

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---

## Revising and Proofreading

**Now look at your paragraph. Ask yourself:**

- Did I begin with my main idea?
- Did I include information about the pet's needs?
- Did I correct all mistakes?

# How Animals Get Food

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

## What animals eat plants?

1. Animals eat food to get the \_\_\_\_\_

they need to live.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Different \_\_\_\_\_ eat different things.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Some animals are \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. A herbivore is an animal that eats only \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## What animals eat meat?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Some animals are \_\_\_\_\_.

6. A carnivore is an animal that eats only

other

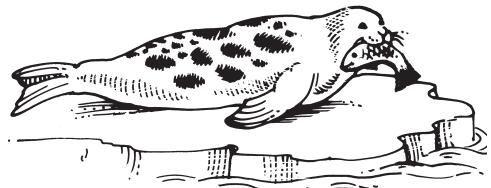
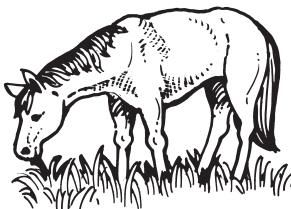
7. Tigers, \_\_\_\_\_, and eagles are all carnivores.

## Summarize the Main Idea

8. How do animals get the energy they need? Tell the difference between meat-eating and plant-eating animals.

# How Animals Get Food?

Write a word from the box to tell about each picture or complete each sentence below.

**herbivore****carnivore**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. The teeth of a \_\_\_\_\_ are sharp and pointed so it can eat meat.

---

---

---

6. The teeth of a \_\_\_\_\_ are large and flat so it can eat plants.

---

---

---

# What Animals Need

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

Animals use their teeth to get the food they need. Animals that eat

plants  
carnivores  
herbivores  
meat

— — — — — have sharp,  
pointed teeth. Scientists call these

animals — — — — — . Animals that eat

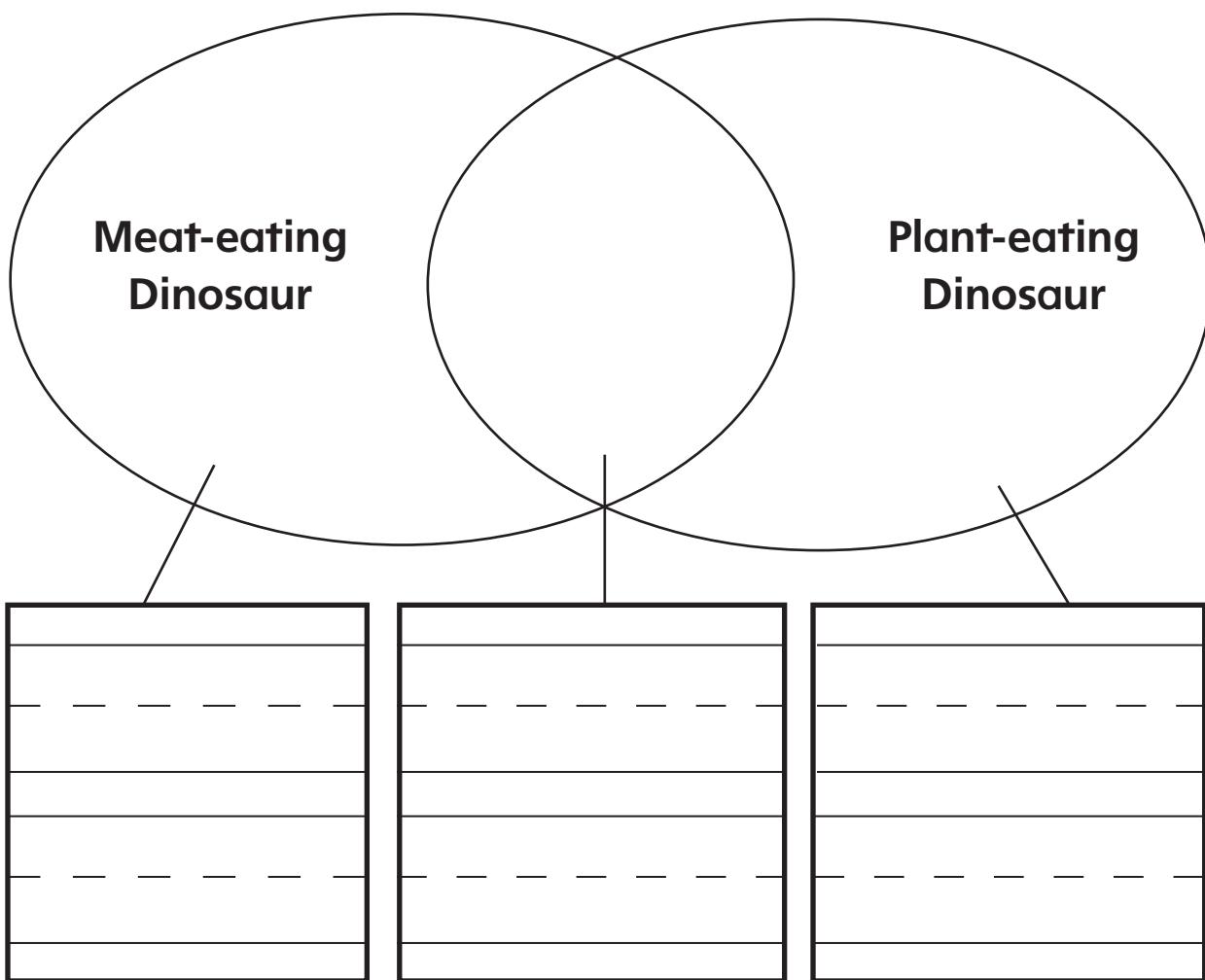
— — — — — have large, flat teeth.

Scientists call these animals — — — — — .

People have both kinds of teeth, which help them eat both meat and plants.

## Meet Jin Meng

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. Start with page 88. Look for information that you can compare and contrast as you read. Remember, to compare is to decide how things are alike. To contrast is to decide how things are different. Fill in the diagram below. Tell how a dinosaur that eats meat is different from a dinosaur that eats plants.





## Write About It

**Compare and Contrast** How does a scientist who studies fossils recognize a meat-eating dinosaur? Finish this explanation. Use the Compare and Contrast diagram you made on page 37.

Scientists who study fossils can tell if a dinosaur is a

---

meat eater or a plant eater by

---

---

The teeth of meat eaters are

---

The teeth of plant eaters are flat and wide. Scientists also look at the dinosaur's stomach. A meat eater may

---

have

---

in its stomach.

A plant eater does not.

# Animal Scramble

Unscramble each word. Write it on the line.

**dirb**

---

---

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an animal covered with feathers.

**stcien**

---

---

2. An \_\_\_\_\_ is an animal with three body parts and six legs.

**etrpile**

---

---

3. A \_\_\_\_\_ has dry skin that is covered with scales.

**ehtselr**

---

---

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a place where animals can live and be safe.

# Which Word?

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

<b>5. herbivore</b>	<b>6. carnivore</b>
plant eater	giraffe
meat eater	cat
cow	flat teeth
lion	pointed teeth
flat teeth	meat eater
<b>7. mammal</b>	<b>8. birds</b>
live young	wings
dry skin	feathers
fur or hair	hard shell on back
six legs	lay eggs
lungs	gills

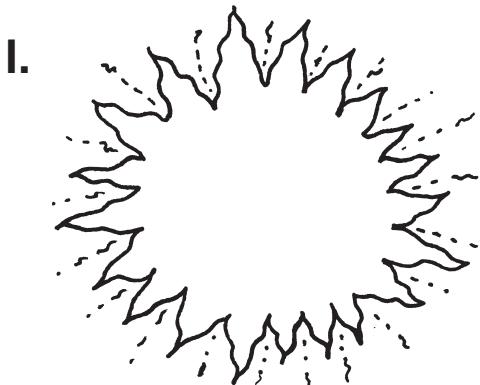
Complete this food chain to show how plants and animals need each other. Use the words in the box.

wolf

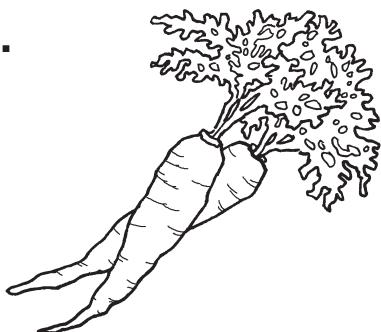
carrots

Sun

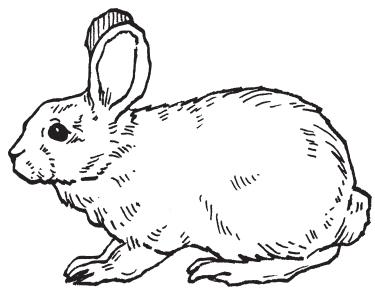
rabbit



2.



3.



4.



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# To Be a Clover

Read the poem on page 102.



## Write About It

### Response to Literature

1. Would the poet like to be a clover or a leaf?

Use the poem to tell how you know.

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2. A bee and a grasshopper are insects. Name two more insects that you know.

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3. Do you think "To Be a Clover" is a good title for the poem? Why or why not?

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# Land Habitats

**Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.**

## **How do plants and animals live in a grassland?**

I. Many animals live in \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. A grassland is a \_\_\_\_\_ place with  
a lot of grass.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. An \_\_\_\_\_ is a special feature that  
helps an animal stay alive in its habitat.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ have long necks that help  
them spot animals that might want to eat them  
and to eat the leaves off tall trees.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. A tree can be a \_\_\_\_\_ for many  
animals and even for other plants.

# Land Habitats

## How do plants and animals live in a forest?

---

---

6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a place where there are a lot of trees.

---

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---

## Summarize the Main Idea

8. How do plants and animals live in land habitats?

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# Land Habitats

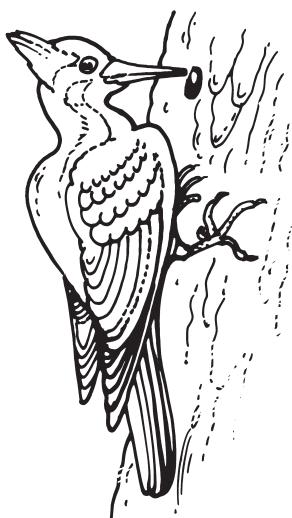
Circle the name of the habitat shown in each picture. Then tell about an adaptation that helps the animal live in this habitat.

1.

desert

forest

grassland



---

---

---

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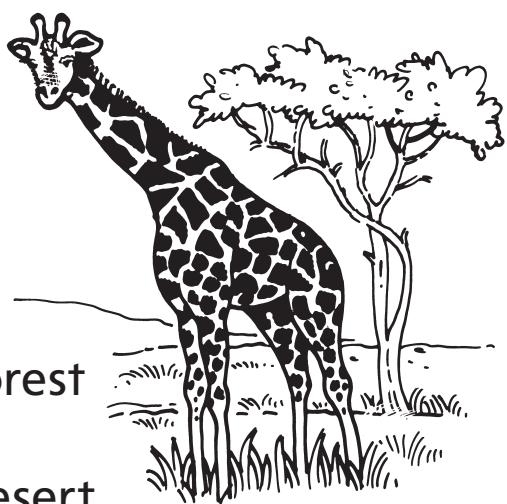
---

2.

forest

desert

grassland



---

---

---

---

---

# Land Habitats

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

words from the box:  
trees      adaptation      forest      grassland

Different plants and animals live in different land

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

habitats. A grassland and a \_\_\_\_\_  
are two of these habitats. To live in a

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, plants and animals must  
adapt to a grassy, dry place. A forest is a place with

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

lots of \_\_\_\_\_. Forest plants and

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

animals have \_\_\_\_\_ that help them  
get what they need.

# Water Habitats

**Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.**

## What lives in a pond?

- I. A pond is a small body of \_\_\_\_\_  
water. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Fresh water has little or no \_\_\_\_\_  
in it. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Plants and animals \_\_\_\_\_ together  
in ponds. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Many animals find food and shelter in a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## What helps plants and animals live in the ocean?

---

---

5. An \_\_\_\_\_ is salty water that is very large and deep.

6. There are many different mammals, fish, and

plants that \_\_\_\_\_ in the ocean.

7. They need each other to \_\_\_\_\_ in the ocean.

## Summarize the Main Idea

8. How do plants and animals live in water habitats?

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---

---

# Water Habitats

Circle the name of each habit shown in the picture.  
Then tell how living things have adapted to  
these habitats.

1.



ocean

---

---

---

---

---

pond      puddle

2.



puddle

---

---

---

---

---

pond      ocean

# Water Habitats

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

ocean      pond      salt      fresh

Did you know that water could be a habitat for plants

\_\_\_\_\_

and animals? A \_\_\_\_\_ is a small body

\_\_\_\_\_

of fresh water. Water that is

\_\_\_\_\_

has little or no salt in it. An \_\_\_\_\_ is  
another kind of water habitat. It is a large, deep body

\_\_\_\_\_

of \_\_\_\_\_ water. Plants and animals  
live together in ponds and oceans. They help each  
other survive in their habitats.

# Meet Mark Siddall

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. Start with page 118. Think about how to classify and categorize the information as you read. Remember, when you classify and categorize, you put things that are alike into groups. Fill in the chart below.

## Where do leeches belong?

Animals that Live in Water	Animals that Do Not Live in Water

## Why do leeches belong in this group?

---

---

---

---

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## Write About It

**Classify and Categorize** What is another animal that can live in water? Draw the animal. Then tell how you know the animal lives in water. Use what you know and ideas from the Classify and Compare chart you made on page 51.

A \_\_\_\_\_ lives in water.

\_\_\_\_\_  
- - - - -  
\_\_\_\_\_  
- - - - -  
\_\_\_\_\_  
- - - - -  
\_\_\_\_\_  
- - - - -  
\_\_\_\_\_  
- - - - -

# Plants and Animals Need Each Other

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

**How do plants and animals help each other?**

\_\_\_\_\_

— — — — —

**I. Plants help \_\_\_\_\_ live.**

\_\_\_\_\_

— — — — —

**2. Animals use \_\_\_\_\_ for shelter and food.**

\_\_\_\_\_

— — — — —

**3. Bees help plants make \_\_\_\_\_ plants.**

\_\_\_\_\_

— — — — —

**4. Bees carry \_\_\_\_\_ from flower to flower.**

\_\_\_\_\_

— — — — —

\_\_\_\_\_ .

**5. Pollen is powder inside a flower that makes**

## Why do some animals need other animals?

---

---

6. Animals need each \_\_\_\_\_ to  
survive.

---

---

7. Sometimes animals can be \_\_\_\_\_  
to one another.

---

---

8. Other times, one animal is helped and the other  
\_\_\_\_\_

---

---

animal is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Summarize the Main Idea

9. What are some ways plants and animals help  
each other?

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# Plants and Animals Need Each Other

**Tell how plants help animals survive.**



---

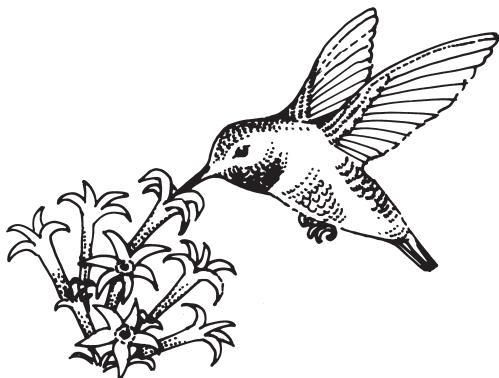
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---

**Tell how animals help plants survive.**



---

---

---

---

---

**Tell how some animals help other animals survive.**



---

---

---

---

---

# Plants and Animals Need Each Other

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

animals

plants

seeds

shelter

Animals and plants help each other in many ways.

Some animals use \_\_\_\_\_ for food.

Animals can use plants for \_\_\_\_\_,

too. Animals can help plants by carrying pollen or

\_\_\_\_\_. Animals may also need other

\_\_\_\_\_ to stay alive. Some animals eat or even live on other animals.

# Food Chains

**Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.**

## What is a food chain?

1. All living things need \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Food gives them \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. A \_\_\_\_\_ shows the order in which living things get the food they need.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Herbivores eat \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Carnivores eat \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. An \_\_\_\_\_ eats both plants and animals.

## How does energy go through a food chain?

---

---

7. The Sun is the \_\_\_\_\_ of every food chain.

---

---

8. Plants are the \_\_\_\_\_ link in most food chains.

---

---

9. People are at the \_\_\_\_\_ of many food chains.

---

---

## Summarize the Main Idea

10. What is a food chain?

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---

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---

# Food Chains

Read the sentences about food chains.

Write YES if the sentence is true.

Write NO if the sentence is not true.

---

---

1. All living things get energy from food.

---

---

2. A food chain shows the order in which living things get the food they need.

---

---

3. The beginning of every food chain is the Sun.

---

---

4. Plants get energy from the soil to make food.

---

---

5. People are at the top of many food chains.

---

---

6. Omnivores eat only animals.

---

# Food Chains

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

food chain Sun plants animals link omnivore

A \_\_\_\_\_ shows how energy passes through living things. At the beginning of every food

chain is the \_\_\_\_\_. Plants are the first

\_\_\_\_\_ in most food chains. The next link is made up of animals that eat

\_\_\_\_\_. After that are the animals

that eat other \_\_\_\_\_. An

\_\_\_\_\_ is a living thing that eats plants and animals. Omnivores, such as people, are at the top of many food chains.



## Write About It

Write about how the arctic fox gets what it needs to survive.

**Who?**

---

---

---

Who is the animal?

---

**What?**

---

---

What does it eat?

---

**When?**

---

---

When does it do this?

---

**Where?**

---

---

Where does it do this?

---

**How?**

---

---

How does it do it?

---

# Drafting

The main idea is the most important idea. Write a main idea about the arctic fox.

## Now write your paragraph.

## Revising and Proofreading

**Now look at your paragraph. Ask yourself:**

- Did I begin with a main idea?
- Did I describe what the arctic fox eats?
- Did I correct all spelling, punctuation, and capital letter mistakes?

# Plants and Animals

Use the words in the box and the clues below to solve the puzzle.

grassland

adaptation

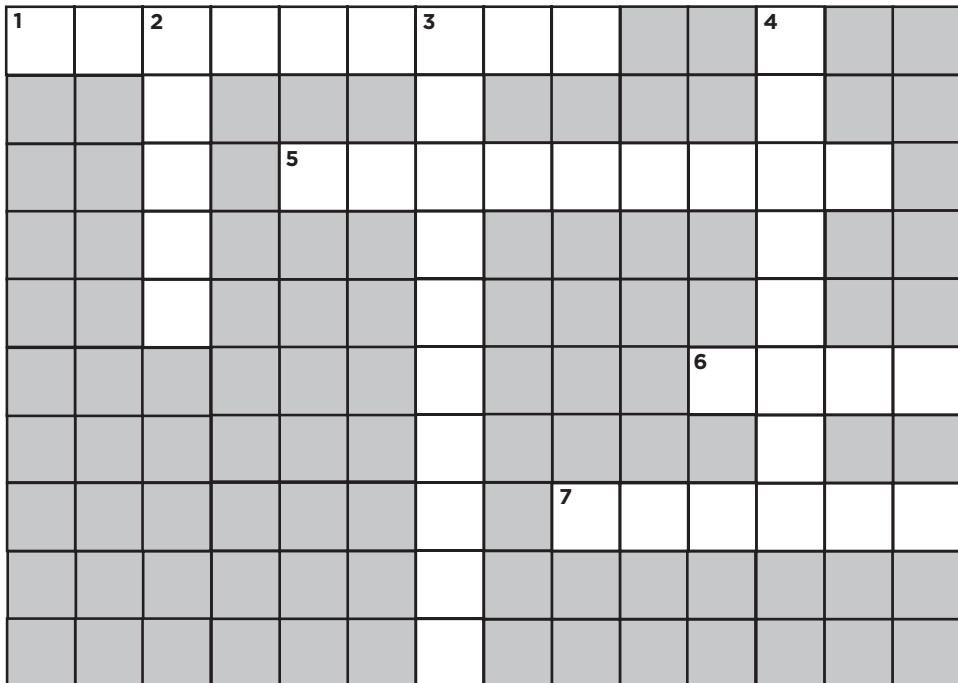
forest

omnivore

pond

ocean

food chain

**Across**

1. Shows what animals eat
5. Dry, grassy place
6. Small body of fresh water
7. Place with many trees

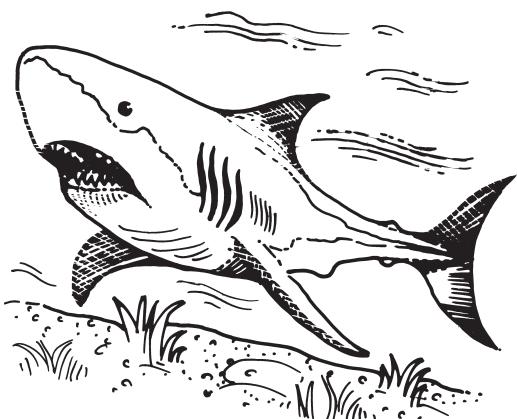
**Down**

2. Large, deep body of salt water
3. A special feature that helps an animal survive, like a giraffe's long neck
4. Eats plants and animals

# Plants and Animals

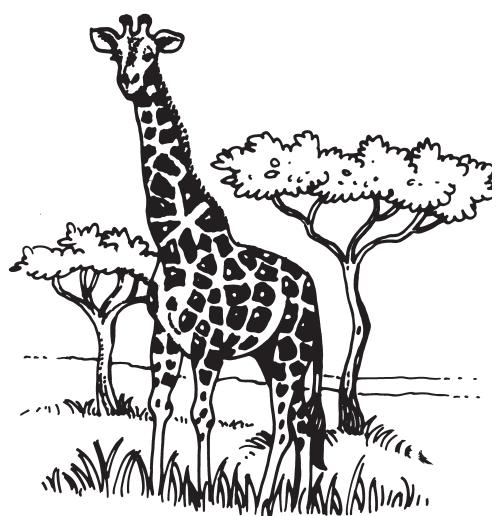
Circle the word that tells where each animal lives.

8.



ocean

9.



forest

grassland

10.



grassland

forest

II.



pond

ocean

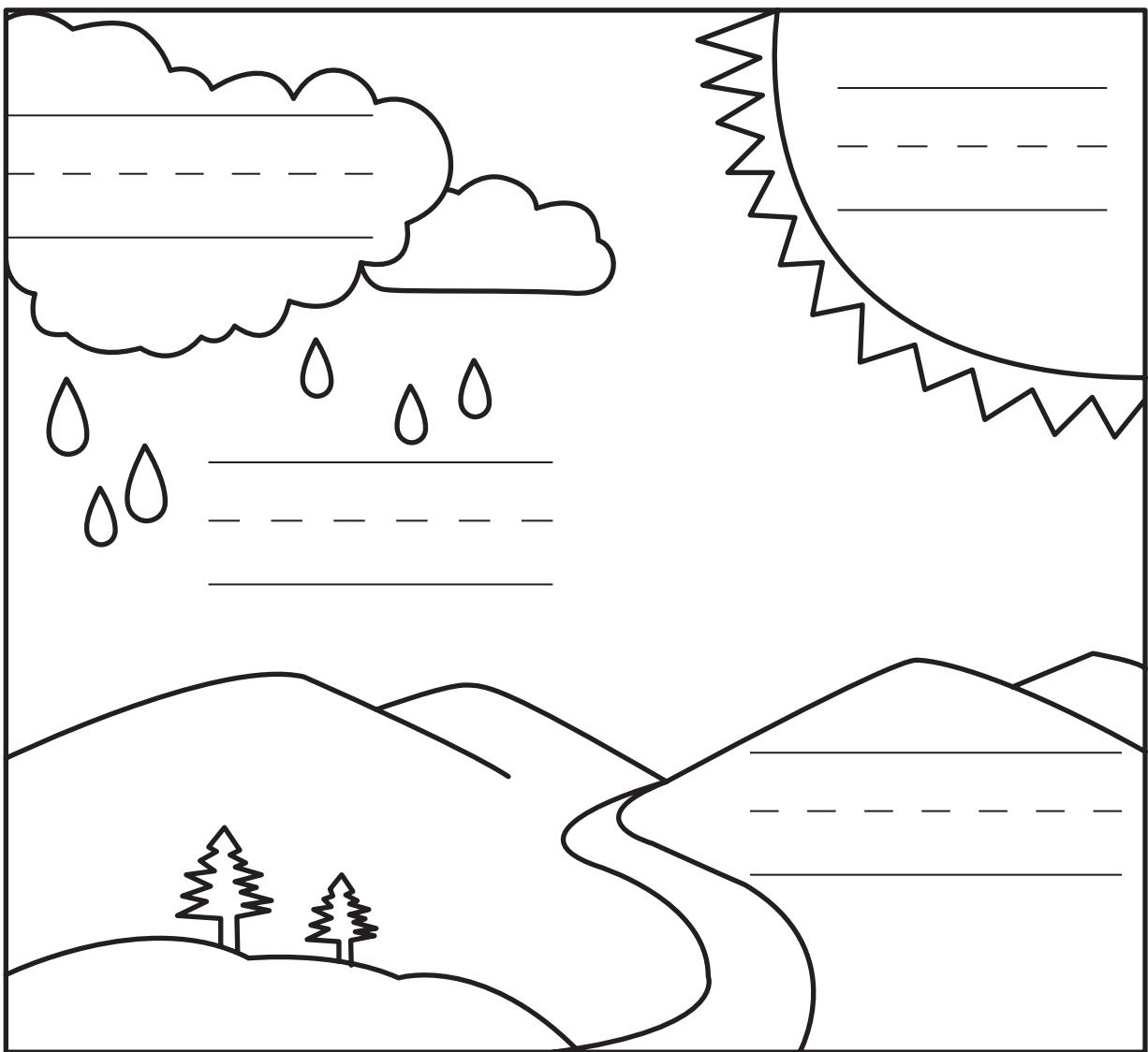
**Label each part of this diagram. Use the words in the box.**

cloud

rain

Sun

water



# Sudden Storm

**Read the poem on page 152.**



# Write About It

# Response to Literature

I. Why does the poet say that umbrellas are like mushrooms?

---

---

---

---

---

2. Do you think "Sudden Storm" is a good title for the poem? Why or why not?

---

---

---

---

---

# Describe Weather

**Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.**

## What is weather?

- I. Weather is what the air and \_\_\_\_\_  
are like each day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The air might be warm or \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The sky might be \_\_\_\_\_ or cloudy.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ might be rainy, snowy,  
or dry.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Weather \_\_\_\_\_ from day to day.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Outline

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is how warm or cold the air is.

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ can change, too.

8. Some days the sky is \_\_\_\_\_  
of clouds.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ can change too.

10. Wind is \_\_\_\_\_ air.

## Summarize the Main Idea

### II. What is weather?

Weather is \_\_\_\_\_

# Describe Weather

Unscramble each word. Write it on the line.  
Use the words in the box.

temperature

weather

wind

niwd

1. Moving air is called \_\_\_\_\_.

ethrwae

2. You can tell the \_\_\_\_\_ by what  
the air and sky are like.3. If you know how hot or cold the air is, you know  
terretupmae

the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Circle the best answer.**

4. How can you tell if it is hot enough to swim?

You can check the clouds.

You can check the temperature.

# Describe Weather

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

air

sunny

weather

sky

temperature

wind

Is it rainy, sunny, or cool? The \_\_\_\_\_

is always changing. Some days the \_\_\_\_\_

moves fast. The air \_\_\_\_\_

is cold. Rain falls from the \_\_\_\_\_

. Other days, the \_\_\_\_\_

feels warm. The sky is clear \_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_. On days like this, we wish the weather would never change.

# The Warmth of the Sun

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

## What does the Sun do?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1. The Sun is a \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Sun warms the land, air, and water.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. It helps to make wind, \_\_\_\_\_, clouds, and even snow.

## What does the Sun do to water?

4. As the Sun warms water, some water turns into

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Water vapor is water that goes up into the

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. As water vapor \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky, it turns back into drops of water or bits of ice.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ are made of water and bits of ice.

8. When the water drops or bits of ice get big, they

fall to \_\_\_\_\_ as rain or snow.

## Summarize the Main Idea

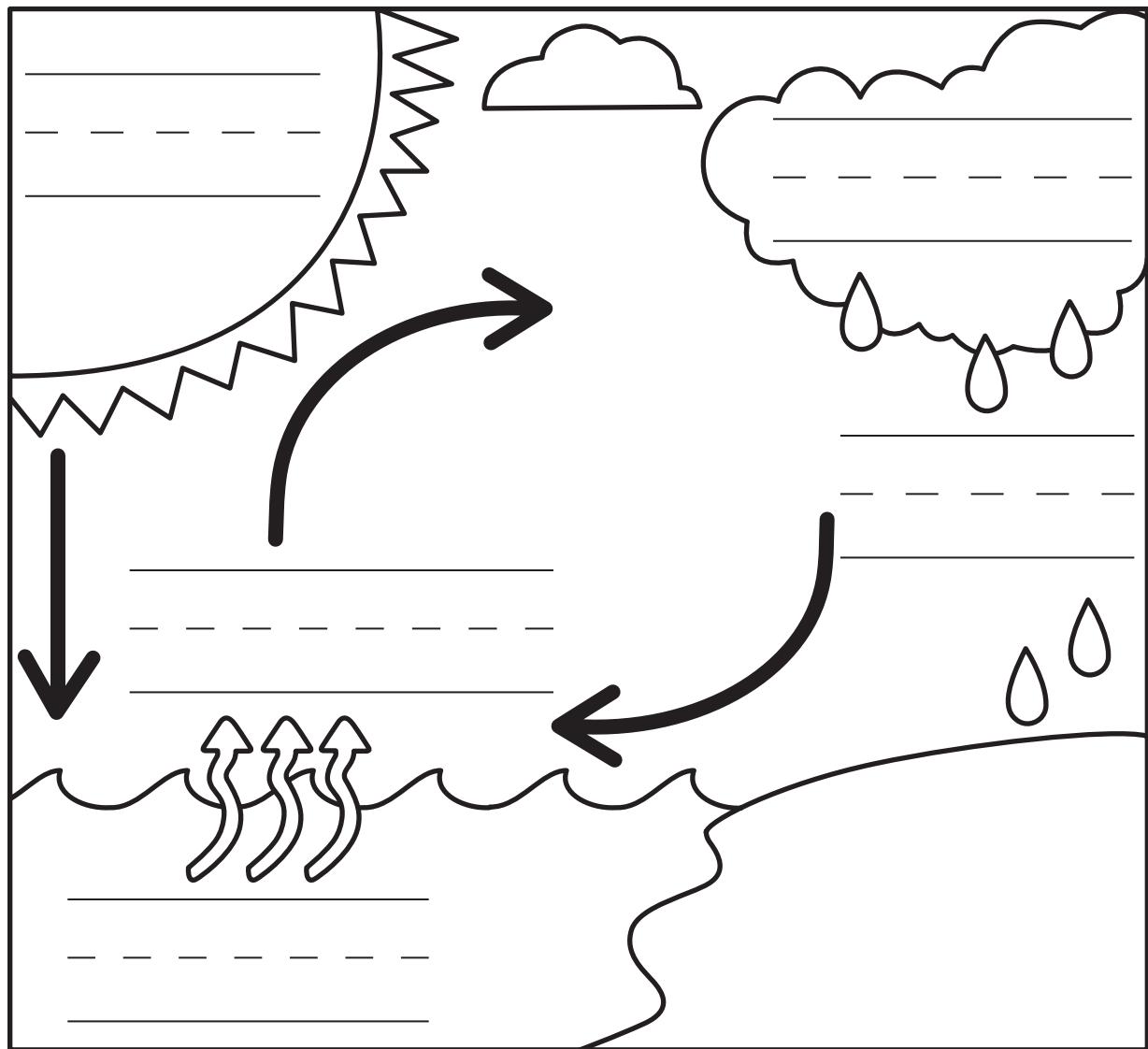
9. What is one way the Sun's energy helps Earth?

The Sun's energy

# The Warmth of the Sun

Look at the diagram. Label the parts. Use the words in the box.

water vapor      water      rain      cloud      Sun



# The Warmth of the Sun

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

clouds

Sun

water

water vapor

The Sun helps make rain and snow. When energy

\_\_\_\_\_

from the \_\_\_\_\_ hits water, the water  
warms up. Some of the water turns into

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ and goes up into the air. When

\_\_\_\_\_

it cools, it turns back into

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ drops. These drops form \_\_\_\_\_.

When the water drops or bits of ice get big, they fall  
back to Earth as rain or snow.

# Writing in Science



## Write About It

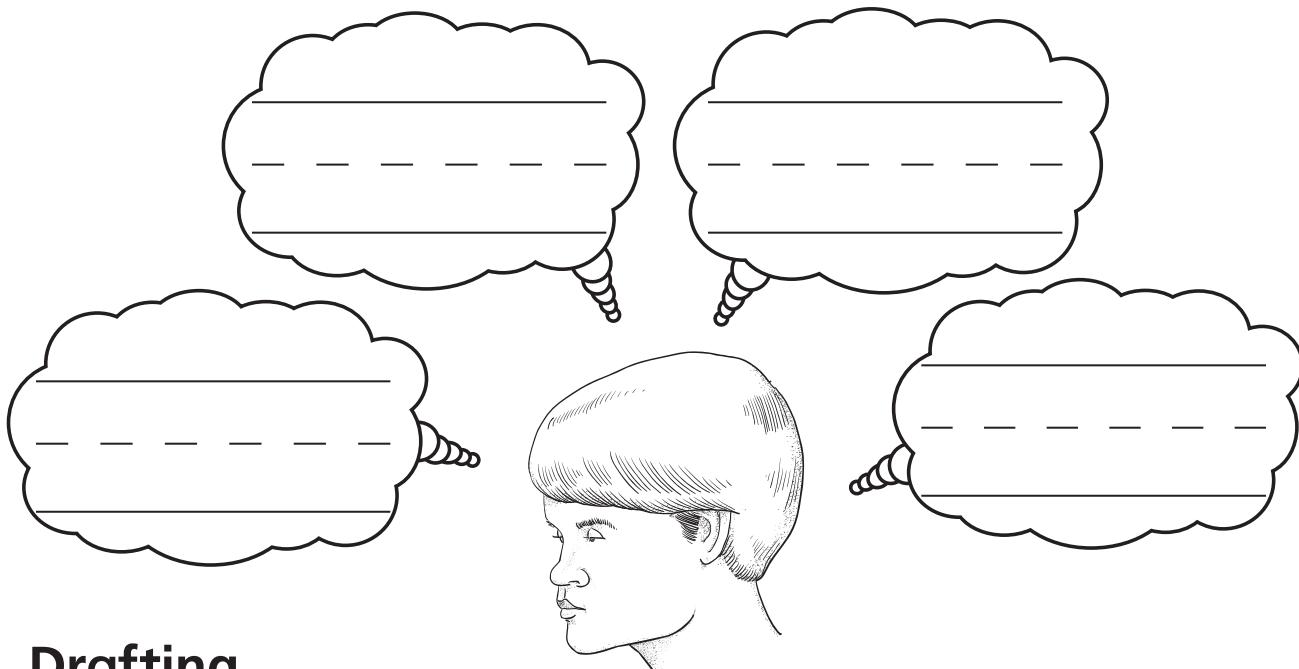
Write a story about this boy.

Make sure to write about the weather in your story.



## Getting Ready

Look at the picture. Write words that tell how the boy feels in the chart below.



## Drafting

**The main idea is the most important idea.  
Write the main idea of your story.**

**Now write your story. Begin with the sentence you just wrote. Tell why the boy has a problem. At the end, tell how the boy solves his problem.**



Handwriting practice lines consisting of three horizontal lines (top, middle, and bottom) with dashed midlines for each row.

# Revising and Proofreading

**Now look at your paragraph. Ask yourself:**

- Did I begin in an interesting way?
- Did I describe the weather?

# Measure Weather

**Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.**

**How can you measure weather?**

\_\_\_\_\_

— — — — —

**I.** You can use \_\_\_\_\_ to  
measure weather.

\_\_\_\_\_

— — — — —

**2.** A \_\_\_\_\_ measures the  
temperature of air and water.

\_\_\_\_\_

— — — — —

**3.** A \_\_\_\_\_ measures how much  
rain falls.

\_\_\_\_\_

— — — — —

**4.** A wind vane shows the \_\_\_\_\_ of  
the wind.

## How can you learn more about weather?

5. Scientists also use tools to measure

---

---

---

6. They use the information they collect to make

---

---

---

7. You can read weather reports in the

---

---

---

## Summarize the Main Idea

8. How can you measure weather?

---

---

People use tools such as

---

---

---

---

---

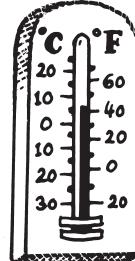
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# Measure Weather

Draw lines. Match the pictures and words.

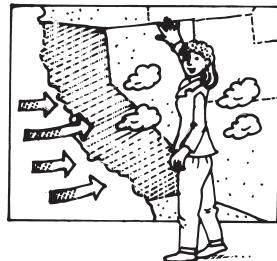
1. wind vane

a.



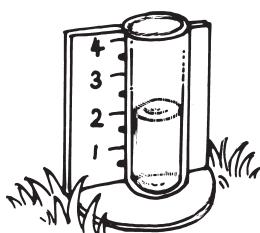
2. thermometer

b.



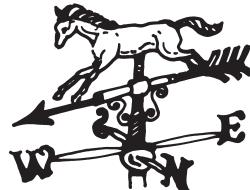
3. weather report

c.



4. rain gauge

d.



Circle the best answer.

5. What do all the tools shown above measure?

clouds

air temperature

weather

# Measure Weather

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

thermometer

rain gauge

wind

Scientists use special tools to measure weather. They \_\_\_\_\_

use a \_\_\_\_\_ to measure rainfall. They  
use a wind gauge to find out the direction  
\_\_\_\_\_

of the \_\_\_\_\_. To measure air and  
\_\_\_\_\_

water temperature, they use a \_\_\_\_\_.  
Scientists use all this weather information to make  
weather reports.

# Weather Tool

Read the Reading in Science page 178 in your book. Look for information that can help you make a prediction as you read. Fill in the chart below. Write your prediction about the storm. Tell what clues helped you make your prediction.

<b>What I Predict</b>	<b>Clues I Used</b>



## Write About It

Where will the storm go next? Predict.  
Use the Prediction chart you made  
on page 81.

I predict that by night the storm will go

---

---

---

---

I think this because

---

---

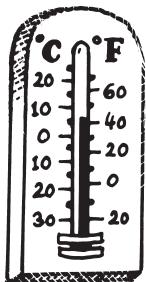
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# Weather

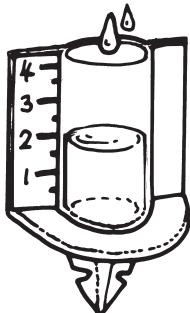
Draw a line from the picture to the word that tells about it. Write the words you matched.

1.



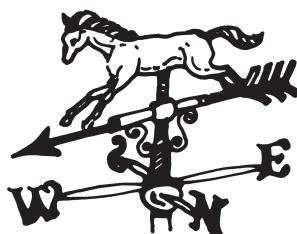
rain gauge

2.



wind vane

3.



thermometer

---

---

---

---

1.

---

---

2.

---

---

---

---

3.

---

---

# Weather Words

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

**4. temperature**

thermometer

hot

wind vane

cold

rain gauge

**5. temperature**

in books

in newspapers

on TV

on the Internet

in movies

**6. weather tools**

rain gauge

water vapor

wind vane

Sun's energy

thermometer

**7. Sun**

star

energy

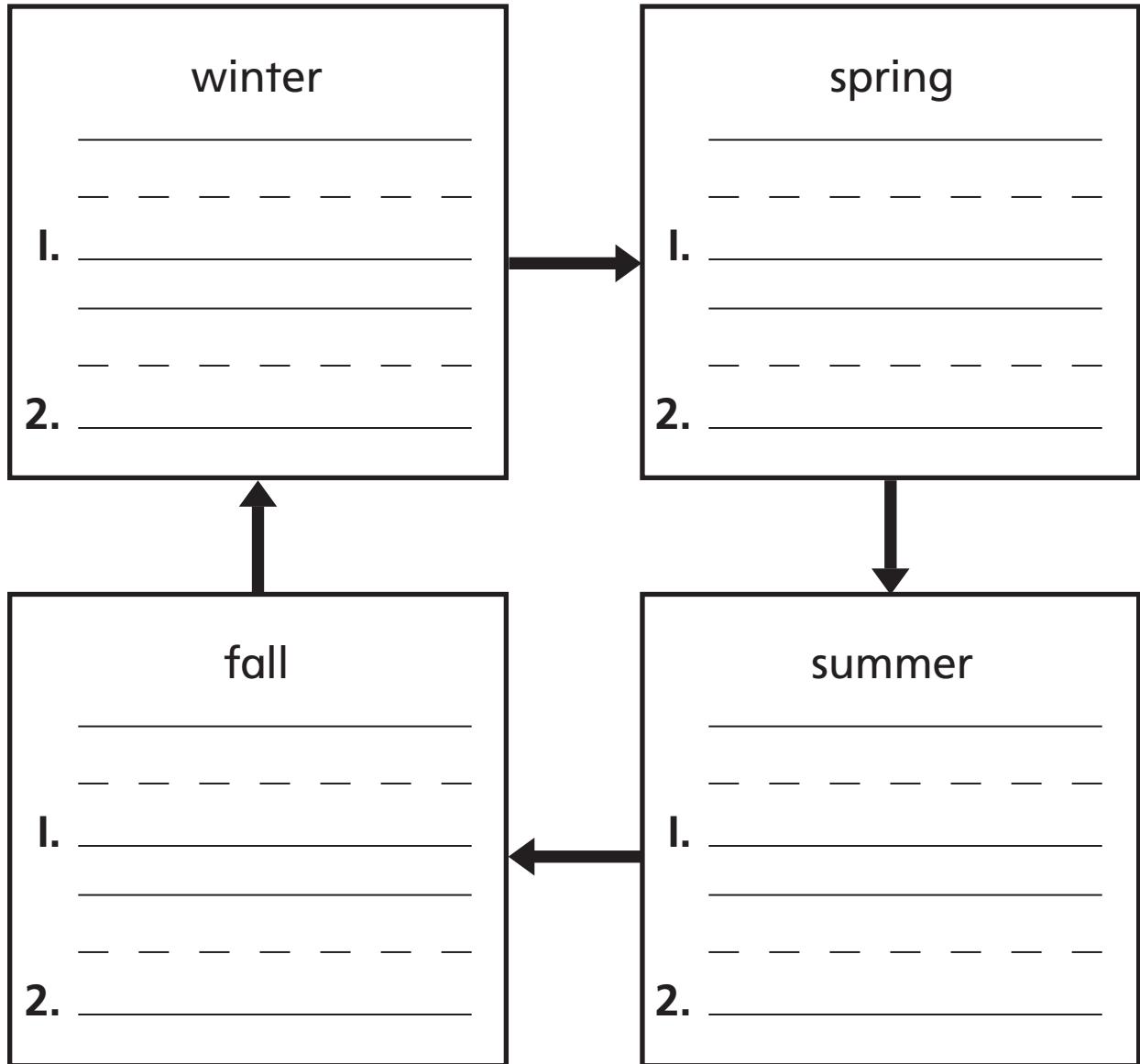
cold

heat

ice

# Seasons

The name of a season is on the top line in each box. Tell what you can predict about the temperature and rain or snowfall in each season.



# Sunflakes

Read the poem on page 192.



## 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 you do in July?

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3. In what season do you think people go sleighing?

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4. What do you think sunflakes look like?

Draw a picture.

# Winter

**Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.**

**How do you know when it is winter?**

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1. Winter is the \_\_\_\_\_ season.

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2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a time of year.

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3. In winter, there are \_\_\_\_\_ hours of sunlight than in spring or summer.

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4. With less \_\_\_\_\_, plants have less energy to make food.

## What is winter weather like?

5. When winter is cold, there is not a lot of

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for animals to eat.

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6. In some places, it \_\_\_\_\_ in winter.

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enough to snow.

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8. It might \_\_\_\_\_ a lot instead.

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## Summarize the Main Idea

9. What happens during winter? How does the weather change?

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# Winter

Read the sentences about each boxed word.

Write YES if the sentence is true.

Write NO if the sentence is not true.

**season**

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1. A season is a time of year.

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2. There are two seasons of the year.

**winter**

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3. Winter is the coldest season.

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4. Many plants grow new leaves in winter.

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5. Some animals store food to eat in winter.

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6. It may snow or rain a lot in winter.

# Winter

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

snows

colder

food

sunlight

Winter weather affects plants, animals, and people.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

In winter the temperature is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

It may get so cold that it \_\_\_\_\_.

People often wear coats and hats to stay warm.

Plants may die or lose their leaves because there are

\_\_\_\_\_

fewer hours of \_\_\_\_\_. Animals may

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

find it hard to find \_\_\_\_\_.

# Spring

**Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.**

**How do you know when it is spring?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the season after winter.

2. In spring many \_\_\_\_\_ are born.

3. In spring, there are more hours of

4. The extra sunlight helps to \_\_\_\_\_ than in winter.

4. The extra sunlight helps to \_\_\_\_\_

the land, air, and water.

# What happens in spring?

5. When spring comes, the \_\_\_\_\_ gets warmer.

## 6. Rain and warmth from the Sun help

grow.

7. Some \_\_\_\_\_ build nests for their young.

## Summarize the Main Idea

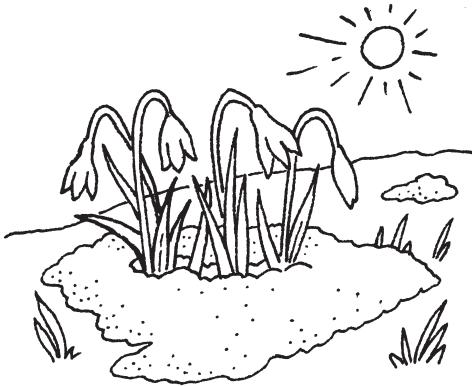
## 8. What happens during spring? How does the weather change?

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

# Spring

Write what each picture shows about spring in California.



Handwriting practice lines for the first illustration.



Handwriting practice lines for the second illustration.



Handwriting practice lines for the third illustration.

# Spring

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

Sun

longer

daylight

weather

Many people look forward to spring. In spring, the

— — — — — warms up. The days are

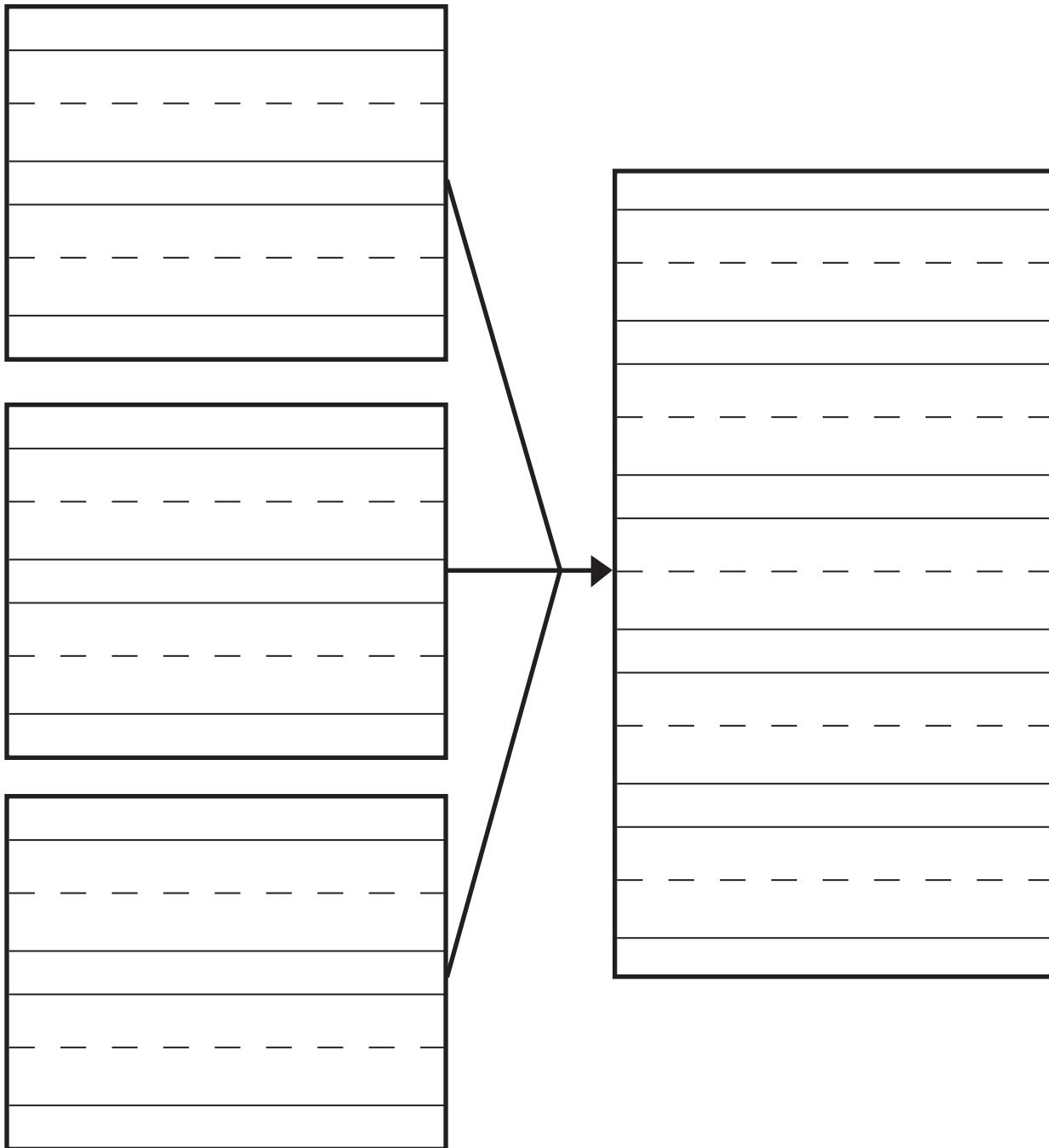
— — — — — . The extra hours of

— — — — — help plants grow. Rain and

warmth from the — — — — — also help new plants. Spring is a good time for people to plant gardens.

# Museum Mail Call

Read the Reading in Science beginning on page 208. Fill in the diagram below. Write the important ideas in the small boxes. Then retell these ideas in the big box.





## Write About It

**Summarize** What happens in spring to help the Hunza farmers' seeds grow?

Finish this summary. Use the Summarize chart you made on page 95.

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In spring, the \_\_\_\_\_

in the mountains of Pakistan. The Hunza farmers

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to bring this

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# Summer

**Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.**

**How do you know when it is summer?**

- I. \_\_\_\_\_ is the season after spring.
2. There are more hours of \_\_\_\_\_ in summer than in any other season.
3. Some animals have \_\_\_\_\_ to the hot Sun.
4. Other animals look for \_\_\_\_\_ to stay cool.

## What is summer weather like?

5. \_\_\_\_\_ have very hot summers.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the hottest and driest place in California.

7. Summer might be \_\_\_\_\_ near the water or in the forest.

## Summarize the Main Idea

8. What happens during summer? What is summer like in California?

# Summer

Read each sentence. Write YES if it tells about summer in California. Write NO if the sentence does not tell about summer in California.

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1. The weather can be different in different places in California.
  

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2. The summer is hot and dry in most places in California.
  

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3. Summer weather is often warmer in the deserts.
  

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4. Summer has more hours of sunlight than fall.
  

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5. The hottest place in California is near the water.
  

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6. Death Valley is the driest place in California.

# Summer

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

dry      temperature      sunlight      shade

What makes summer different from the other seasons in California? Summer has more hours of

\_\_\_\_\_ than fall. The hot Sun makes

the \_\_\_\_\_ rise. Some plants and animals like the heat while others like the

\_\_\_\_\_. In many places, it is very

\_\_\_\_\_. To cool off, many people visit spots near the water.

# Writing in Science



## Write About It

Write about one of the pictures.

Describe the weather and what you think it would feel like if you were there.



## Getting Ready

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

See	Hear	Smell	Feel

# Drafting

**Write your paragraph. Start with a main idea.  
Describe the weather and how it makes you feel.  
Indent the first line.**

**Now look at your paragraph. Ask yourself:**

- Did I begin with a main idea?
- Did I describe the weather and how it makes me feel?
- Did I correct all mistakes?

# Fall

**Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.**

**How do you know when it is fall?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the season after summer.

2. Some \_\_\_\_\_ change color in fall.

3. In fall, there are \_\_\_\_\_ hours  
of sunlight than in summer.

4. Some places in California stay

\_\_\_\_\_ all year.

5. In these places the leaves do not

\_\_\_\_\_ color.

## What happens in fall?

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6. In many places it \_\_\_\_\_ more in fall than in summer.

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7. In fall, many \_\_\_\_\_ begin storing food for winter.

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8. Some fruits get \_\_\_\_\_ in the fall.

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9. People can \_\_\_\_\_ the fruits and eat them.

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## Summarize the Main Idea

10. How does the weather change in Fall?

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# Fall

**Write what each picture shows about fall in California.**



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# Fall

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

rains      fewer      fruit      leaves      cooler

Fall is a season of many changes. The air may get

— — — — — . In fall, there are

— — — — — hours of sunlight. Some

— — — — — on trees gets ripe. Some

— — — — — change color in the fall. In

many places, it — — — — — more in fall than in summer. Some animals leave for warmer places before winter comes.

# Seasons

Circle the five vocabulary words hiding in the puzzle. Look across and down. The word **spring** is hidden two times. Can you find it?

season

winter

fall

summer

spring

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

Answer the question below:

I. What do these words have in common?

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# Which Word?

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

<b>2. fall</b>  follows summer  most sunlight  often snows  leaves change colors  cooler weather	<b>3. spring</b>  very dry  new plants  follows winter  falling leaves  warmer weather
<b>4. summer</b>  follows fall  most sunlight  very rainy  hot sun  warmest temperatures	<b>5. winter</b>  less sunlight  very dry  coldest temperatures  new leaves  follows fall

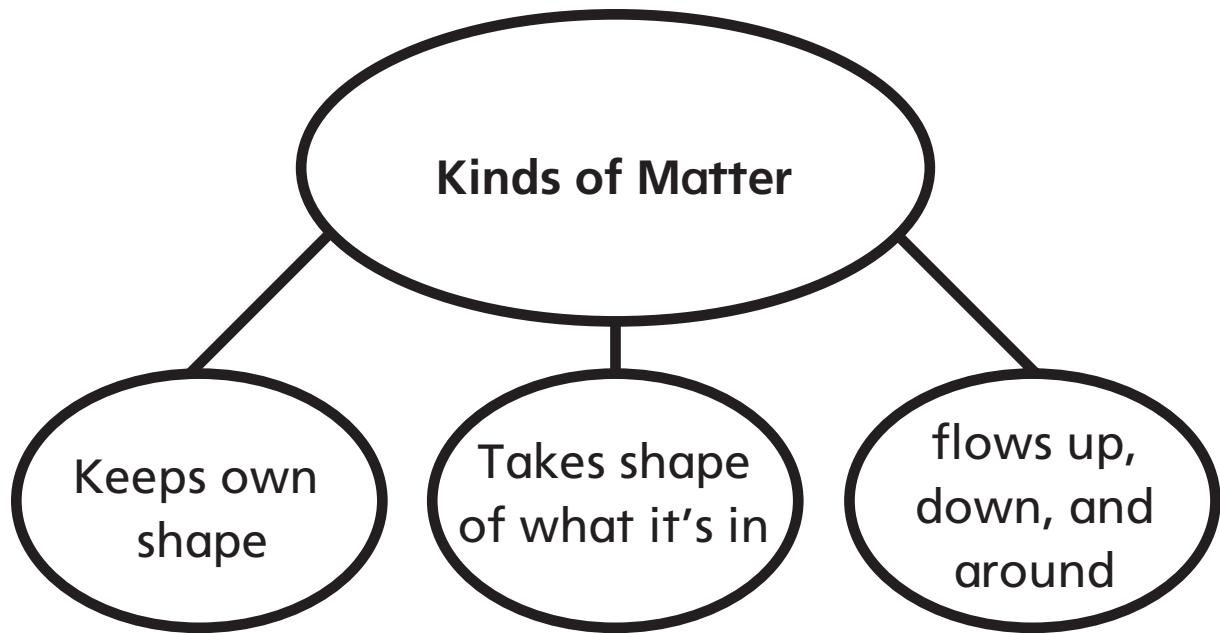
# Solids, Liquids, and Gases

Name each kind of matter. Then tell about its properties. Use the words in the box.

solid

gas

liquid



# Our World

Read the poem on page 242.



## Write About It

### Response to Literature

1. What are two things the poet tells about in our world? How does he tell about them.

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2. Describe two more things in our world.

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3. Why do you think the poet says that air is clear?

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4. Draw a picture that shows what the poet is writing about. Use drawing paper.

# Describing Matter

**Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.**

## What are the properties of matter?

**I.** Properties are how something looks, feels,

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, or tastes.

**2.** Color, size, and shape are also

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**3.** Every kind of \_\_\_\_\_ has its own properties.

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**4.** Matter is what \_\_\_\_\_ things are made of.

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## How can you measure matter?

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**5.** All matter takes up \_\_\_\_\_.

6. You \_\_\_\_\_ to find out the size or amount of something.

7. You can use a \_\_\_\_\_ to measure how long something is.

8. Mass is how much \_\_\_\_\_ is in an object.

9. You can measure mass with a

### Summarize the Main Idea

10. How can you tell about matter?

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# Describing Matter

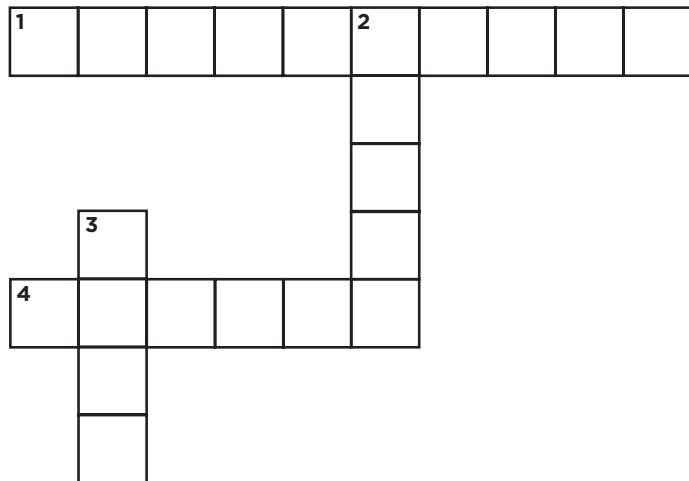
Use the meaning clues to help you solve these crisscross puzzles. Use the words from the box.

ruler

mass

matter

properties



## Across

1. how something looks, feels, smells, or tastes
4. the stuff all things are made of

## Down

2. used to measure length
3. the amount of matter in something

# Describing Matter

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

mass      matter      shape      properties

Look around you. Everything you see is made up of

— — — — — . Every kind of matter has its

own — — — — — . This includes the

object's color, size, and — — — — — . Some properties of matter, such as an object's length and

— — — — — can be measured. A lighter object has less mass than a heavier one.

# Solids

**Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.**

## What is a solid?

1. A solid is a state of matter that has a

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of its own.

2. The amount of matter in a solid always stays the

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## What are the properties of solids?

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3. Solids have many different

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4. They can be large or

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5. They come in many different

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---

---

and colors.

6. You can fold and bend some \_\_\_\_\_.

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7. Others are \_\_\_\_\_.

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8. How an object feels is its \_\_\_\_\_.

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9. A marble has a \_\_\_\_\_ texture.

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10. Sandpaper is \_\_\_\_\_.

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## Summarize the Main Idea

II. What are some properties of solids?

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# Solids

**Describe the size, shape, or texture of each solid.  
Use the words in the box.**

round

large

soft

small

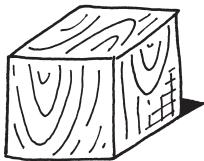
rough

long

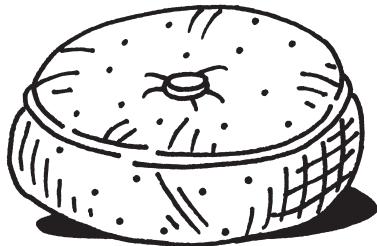
square

sharp

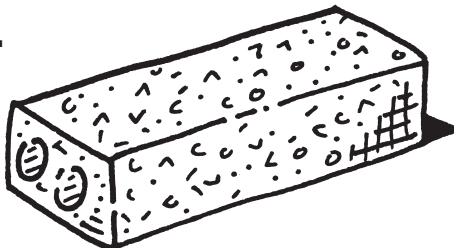
1.



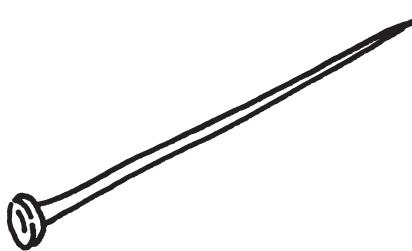
2.



3.



4.



# Solids

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

space

textures

solid

shape

One kind of matter is made up of solids. Your pencil

is a \_\_\_\_\_ . It has mass and takes

up \_\_\_\_\_. It will keep its

even when it is moved. Solids

come in different sizes, shapes, colors, and

# Writing in Science



## Write About It

Look at your shoes. What are the properties of your shoes? Draw and write about your shoes. What do your shoes tell about you?

## Getting Ready

Look closely at your shoes. Answer Who? What? When? Where? and How? questions about them.

(Name the type of shoes.)



# Drafting

**The main idea is the most important idea.**

**Write a main idea for your paragraph. Then write your paragraph.**



Handwriting practice lines consisting of four horizontal lines: a dashed midline, a solid top line, a solid bottom line, and another dashed midline below it.

## Revising and Proofreading

**Read the sentences below. Cross out each misspelled word. Write the correct word above it.**

You can tell from my sneakers that I like to run.

There are air wholes that let my feet breath.

**Now look at your paragraph. Ask yourself:**

- Did I describe my shoes?
- Did I tell what my shoes show about me?

# Liquids

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

**What is a liquid?**

1. A liquid is a state of \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. It has mass and takes up \_\_\_\_\_ like solids.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Unlike a solid, a liquid \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. A liquid takes the \_\_\_\_\_ of what it is in.

**What are properties of different liquids?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Different \_\_\_\_\_ can have different properties.

## 6. Some liquids

## 7. Liquids can also be different

## 8. Some liquids

## Summarize the Main Idea

## 9. What are some properties of liquids?

# Liquids

Read each sentence about liquids.

Write YES if the sentence is true.

Write NO if the sentence is not true.

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1. A liquid is one kind of matter.

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2. A liquid always takes up more space than a solid.

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3. A liquid has mass.

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4. A liquid always takes the shape of its container.

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5. Only hot liquids will flow.

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6. Some liquids are thicker than other liquids.

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7. Liquids come in many different colors.

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8. Liquids have different tastes.

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# Liquids

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

thicker      properties      liquids      containers

Honey and milk are alike in some very important

ways. Both are \_\_\_\_\_. Both flow, and they always take the shape of their

\_\_\_\_\_. Honey and milk have different

\_\_\_\_\_, too. Honey flows more slowly  
because it is \_\_\_\_\_. Honey tastes  
sweeter than milk.

# Gases

**Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.**

## What is a gas?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**1.** Gas is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** Gas takes up \_\_\_\_\_ like other matter, but it does not have its own shape.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** Instead, it takes on the \_\_\_\_\_ of what it is in.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** You cannot see gas, but you can

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

it.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** Gas can give things a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Where are gases?

6. Gas spreads out \_\_\_\_\_ until it can spread no more.

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7. Gas can flow up, \_\_\_\_\_, and all around.

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8. The air we breathe is made up of different

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## Summarize the Main Idea

9. What are some properties of gases?

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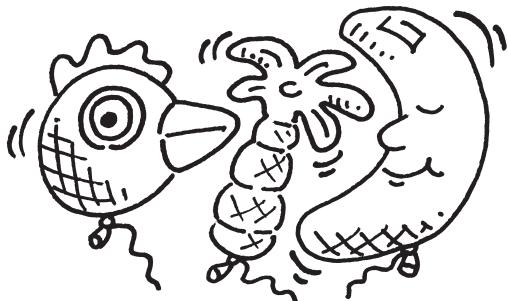
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# Gases

Tell what each picture shows about gases.

1.



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2.



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3.



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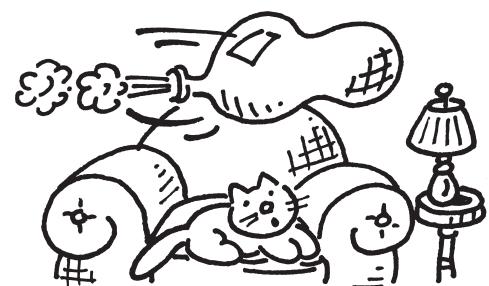
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4.



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# Gases

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

bubbles

flow

shape

gas

Gases make up the third kind of matter. Although a

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— — — — — cannot be seen, you can feel it  
when it moves. Like a liquid, a gas takes the

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— — — — — of its container.

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When you open the container, the gas will

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— — — — — out of it. It may flow up, like

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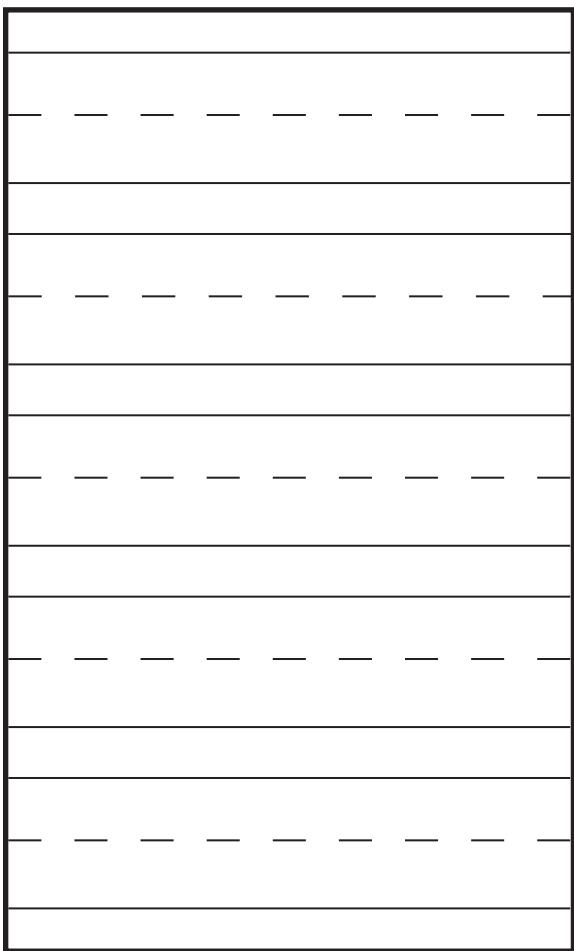
the air — — — — — in a glass of soda water.

---

It can also flow down or all around like air rushing out  
of a balloon.

# Blimps

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. Start with page 274. Look for a cause and its effect as you read. Remember, a cause is why an event happens. An effect is the event that happens. Fill in the diagram below. Tell what causes a blimp to float in the sky.

**Cause****Effect**

A blimp can float high in the sky.



## Write About It

**Cause and Effect** How does the gas helium help a blimp stay up? Finish this explanation. Use the information in the Cause and Effect chart you made on page 129.

Blimps are filled with \_\_\_\_\_.

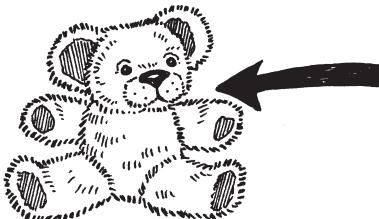
Helium is \_\_\_\_\_. Because of this gas, the blimp

Use the Cause and Effect chart you made on page 129 to help you answer the following questions.

# Matter

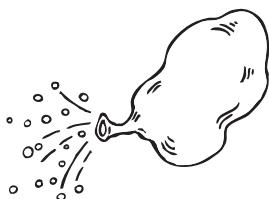
Draw a line from the picture to the word that tells about the picture. Then write the words you matched.

1.



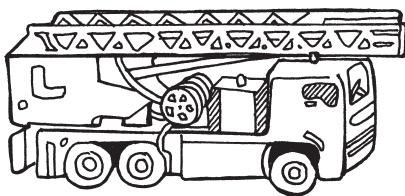
gas

2.



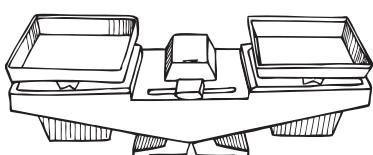
texture

3.



mass

4.



solid

1.

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3.

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2.

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4.

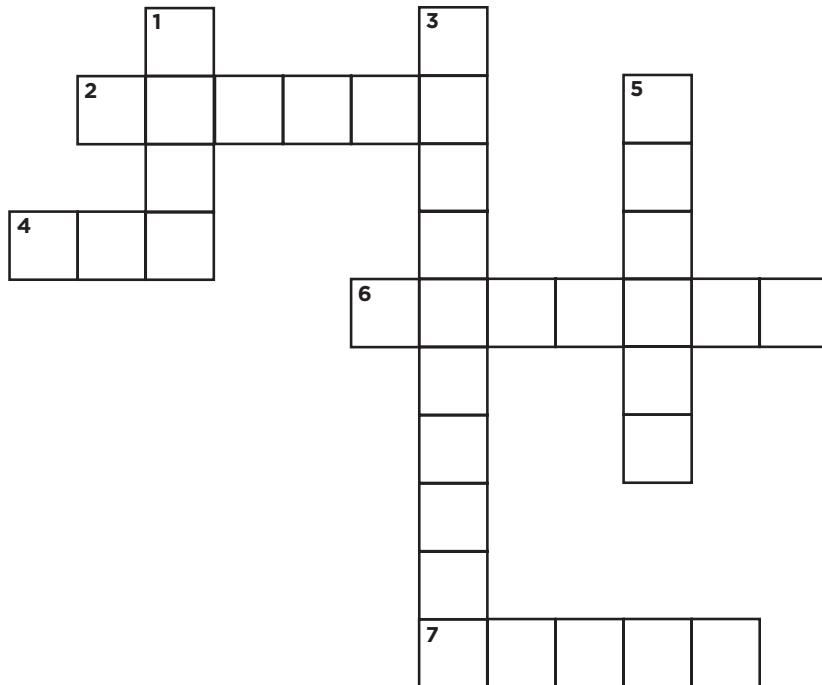
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# Matter

Solve the crossword puzzle. Use the words in the box.



matter  
texture  
gas  
liquid  
mass  
properties  
solid

## Across

2. Stuff all things are made of
4. Air is this kind of matter
6. Way something feels
7. A block is this kind of matter.

## Down

1. Amount of matter in something
3. How something looks, feels, smells, or tastes
5. Water is this kind of matter

**Tell how matter can change. Use the words in the box.**

gas

solid

liquid

Heat a solid.



Heat a liquid.



Cool a liquid.



# Popcorn Hop

Read the poem on page 288.



## Write About It

### Response to Literature

1. What happens when popcorn gets hot? How does it change? Use the poem to tell how you know.

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2. What is another way heat can change things?

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3. Do you think “Popcorn Hop” is a good title for the poem? Why or why not?

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# Heating Matter

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

## How does heat change a solid?

1. Melting means to change from a solid to a

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2. Heat can change some \_\_\_\_\_, like chocolate, into a liquid.

3. All solids need heat to make them

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4. Some solids, like metals, will melt only when they

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are heated to a very \_\_\_\_\_ temperature.

## How can heat change a liquid?

5. Heat can change a liquid to a \_\_\_\_\_.

6. When water is heated, some water

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, or goes into the air.

7. It takes a lot of heat for some liquids to

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8. Boiling means to change from a liquid to a

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## Summarize the Main Idea

9. How does heat change a solid?

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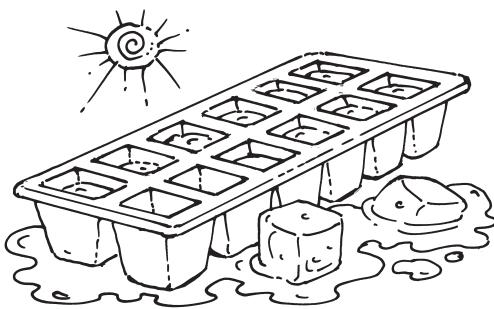
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# Heating Matter

Tell what each picture shows about heating matter. Use the words in the box.

melting      boiling      solid      liquid      gas

1.



Heat causes \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2.



Heat causes \_\_\_\_\_

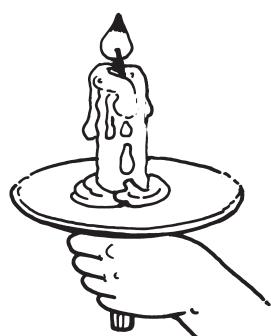
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3.



Heat causes \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Heating Matter

boiling      solids      melting      liquids

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

Have you ever tried to eat a juice pop on a hot day?

You have to eat fast or it will begin

— — — — — . Heat will also change

— — — — — like butter or chocolate to

liquids. Heat can change — — — — — to

— — — — — gases. The bubbles in — — — — — water tell you a gas is being formed. If all the water evaporates, the pot will be dry.

# Cooling Matter

Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.

**How does a liquid change to a solid?**

I. Someone pours \_\_\_\_\_ water into an ice cube tray.

2. The tray is put in the \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The liquid changed to a \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The tray did not \_\_\_\_\_.

**How can you cool matter?**

5. When you \_\_\_\_\_ a liquid, it turns into a solid.

6. To make something freeze, you have to

---

---

---

it.

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---

---

7. Cooling means to take heat

---

---

---

8. When you freeze a liquid, it takes up more

---

---

---

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### Summarize the Main Idea

9. How can you cool matter?

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# Cooling Matter

Each picture shows what is happening to matter. Draw lines to match each picture with a sentence that tells about it.

1.



A freezer cools matter by taking the heat away.

2.



When the liquid juice freezes, it turns into a solid.

3.



Juice is a liquid when it is poured into the tray.

# Cooling Matter

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

freezes

cooling

space

liquid

Whenever you make ice cubes, you are changing

\_\_\_\_\_

-----

the form of matter. Water is a

\_\_\_\_\_

when you put it in the ice cube tray. When you put

\_\_\_\_\_

-----

this liquid in the freezer, you are

\_\_\_\_\_

it. When heat is taken away, the water

\_\_\_\_\_

-----

\_\_\_\_\_ into solid ice. This frozen liquid

\_\_\_\_\_

-----

takes up more

\_\_\_\_\_ than liquid water.

It also feels a lot colder!

# Meet Rondi Davis

Read the Reading in Science pages in your book. Start with page 314. Look for the order in which things happen as you read. Remember, the order tells what happens first, next, and last. Fill in the diagram below. Tell what happens first, next, and last when diamonds are formed.

**First**


**Next**


**Last**




## Write About It

**Put Things in Order.** How do diamonds form? Put things in order to finish this explanation. Use the chart you made that tells the order in which things happen on page 143.

Diamonds are made of carbon. First,

. Next,

Last,

# Mixing Matter

**Use your book to help you fill in the blanks.**

## What is a mixture?

1. When you put salt into water, you make a

---

---

---

2. A mixture is two or more things put

---

---

---

3. Sometimes when you mix things together, it is easy

---

to pick them 

---

 again.

---

---

4. You can see the different 

---

 of the mixture.

---

---

5. The things did not 

---

 .

# What mixtures cannot be changed?

## 6. Sometimes when you mix things, it is not easy to

get the objects \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Heat can \_\_\_\_\_ a mixture into something else.

8. Some solids \_\_\_\_\_ or completely mix into a liquid.

## Summarize the Main Idea

## 9. What is a mixture?

# Mixing Matter

Look at each mixture. Circle YES if you can separate the parts. Circle NO if some things in the mixture dissolve, and you cannot separate the parts.

1.



YES

NO

2.



YES

NO

3.



YES

NO

# Mixing Matter

Fill in the blanks. Use words from the box.

dissolves

cool

mixture

liquids

Lemonade is fun to make. It is a

— — — — — of lemon juice, sugar, and

water. Begin by mixing the  
— — — — — together in a pitcher. Then add sugar and stir until

it   
— — — — — . Put in some ice cubes to

— — — — — the mixture. Then pour  
and enjoy!

# Writing in Science



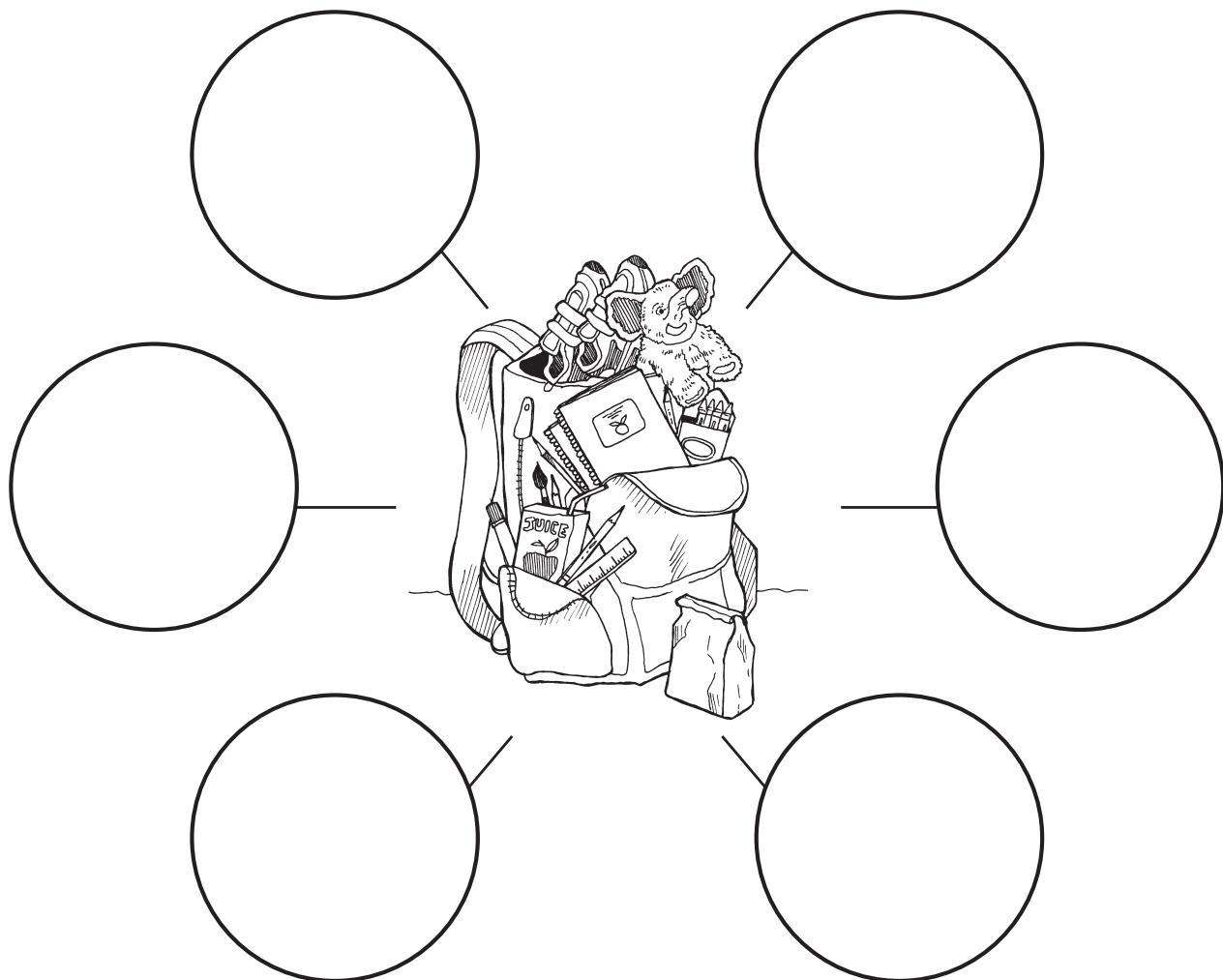
## Write About It

Write a story about the picture.

Tell where the bag has been.

## Getting Ready

Write all the things you see in the backpack in the circles.



# Drafting

**Write a sentence to begin your story about where the backpack has been. Then write your story.**



Handwriting practice lines consisting of four horizontal lines: a solid top line, a dashed midline, a solid bottom line, and a dashed baseline.

# Revising and Proofreading

**Fix the punctuation mistakes in the paragraph below.**

After school, my mother took me to the park!

After playing for a while, I took out my water bottle?

Did I remember to bring it. Boy, was I thirsty.

## Now look at your paragraph. Ask yourself.

- Did I tell where the backpack has been?
- Did I describe the things in the backpack?

# Changing Matter

Circle the word that tells how matter is being changed.

1.



melting

boiling

freezing

2.



boiling

cooling

melting

3.

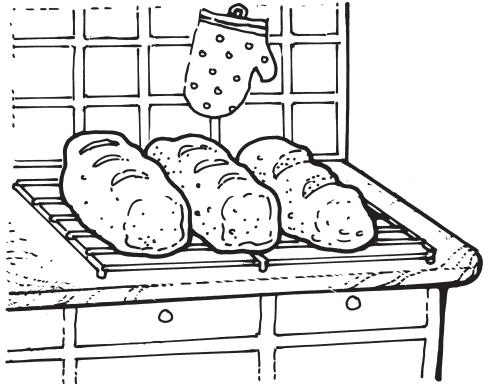


mixing

melting

cooling

4.



boiling

freezing

cooling

# Changing Matter

Write the word on each blank that goes with each meaning. Use the words in the box.

melting

boiling

cooling

1. To change from a liquid to a gas



\_\_\_\_\_

2. To take heat away



\_\_\_\_\_

3. To change from a solid to a liquid



\_\_\_\_\_

The circled letters tell what you get when you freeze water.

\_\_\_\_\_