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Nitrogen cycle process: Nitrogen is taken by plants through their roots, plant-eating animals and nitrogen are transmitted along the animal food chain. Herbivores get nitrogen by eating plants. Predators get nitrogen by eating herbivores. Nitrogen is returned to the soil when an organism dies - decomposing destroys dead organisms and changes nitrogen compounds in the body of dead organisms into usable plants. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guide: 1Vocabulary Sets: 2Oceans is a natural resource for salt and fish and other marine animals we eat. Nautical currents. Ocean tides, Trenches, Mid-Ocean Ridges, Seamounts, Flat Abyss, Continental Shelf. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1Vocabulary Sets: 2M an ecosystem that includes all living and non-living organisms in one area. This includes populations and communities of many different animals. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1Vocabulary Sets: 3A Renewable Resources is a resource that can be restored naturally or at least replenished as needed: The power of WIND, the power of WATER, the power of the SUN, geothermal energy (heat from the earth), the energy of the TRASH. Fossil fuels - Crude Oil, Coal, Natural Gas - are non-renewable resources. These types of resources take longer to replace than most societies can wait for. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guide: 1Vocabulary Sets: 2The flower is the seed factory of the plant - where flowers produce seeds. The calyx of a flower consists of a growing flower bud to protect the bud while it grows. The petals of a flower are usually bright and colorful. Stamens are the male part of a flower. The pistil consists of stigma, style and ovaries. The ovaries of a flower contain seeds. The ovum is part of the plant that becomes a fruit. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guides: 1Vocabulary Sets: 2M potential for important and necessary interactions between living organisms related to the flow of energy in an environment. All living things need energy to survive! Energy moves through an environment through food chains and food networks. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1Vocabulary Sets: 3Landforms are features that make up the Earth's surface. These include mountains, plateaus, canyons, mountains, hills, valleys, and more... Cycle rocks, volcanoes. How did the earthquake happen? Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guides: 1Vocabulary Sets: 4Minerals are solid elements that form naturally on the Earth's surface. Each mineral has a unique chemical composition - a combination of chemicals that form it. Stones are made up of minerals, sometimes more than one mineral! Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guide: 1Vocabulary Sets: 2There are a lot of homes in the world. Some are plants that you know and many you have never heard of before! Fern's life cycle. Moss's life cycle. Monocots vs. Is this it? Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guide: 1Vocabulary Sets: 2An Acid is a kind of acid. Examples of acids are lemon juice and vinegar. A base is a kind of bitter substance. A water-soluble base is called a basic solution. Examples of a basic substance are soap and baking soda. Scientists use a variety of pH indicators to determine which substances are base and which are acids. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guide: 1Vocabulary Ministry: 2A Chemical Change is a change in which a substance is changed into a different type of substance. Chemical changes produce no substances when you start. You cannot reverse or un-un-modify the chemistry. The substance or object involved in the physical change is the same before and after the change (unlike a chemical change). The change is not permanent and can be un-unsomed. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1Vocabulary Sets: 1Sound is a type of energy that moves in waves caused by vibration. Characteristics of sound. Vibration: Movement is done quickly back and again. Sound waves: an invisible transfer of sound energy when it comes out of the power source. Wavelength: the distance between one point on one sound wave and the same point on another sound wave. Frequency: The number of vibrations over a period of time is called the vibration frequency. Volume: The noise or quietness of the sound is its volume. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guides: 1Vocabulary Sets: 2Scientists classify plants and animals according to the structure and characteristics of each organism. They compare and contrast organisms, and creates with similar structures and characteristics are grouped together. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1Vocabulary Sets: 4Science process skills include observing, classifying, estimating, measuring, inferring, predicting, creating graphs, and developing models. Identify dependency variables and controls: A dependent variable is a variable that is being observed in an experiment. Control variables are part of an experiment where you don't make any changes that you can use to compare other parts of your experiment. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1When you conduct an investigation, you can make predictions, explain your findings, draw conclusions, and justify your conclusions. When you conduct an experiment, you should collect data to help justify your conclusions. In an investigation, you can build and justify your predictions based on a cause-and-effect relationship. One cause makes something else happen. An effect is what happens for the cause. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1Science skills process including observation, classification, estimation, measurement, inferuity, prediction, graph creation, and model development. Identify dependent and controlled variables: A sub variable variables are being observed in a test. Control variables are part of an experiment where you don't make any changes that you can use to compare other parts of your experiment. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1When you conduct an investigation, you can make predictions, explain your findings, draw conclusions, and justify your conclusions. When you conduct an experiment, you should collect data to help justify your conclusions. In an investigation, you can build and justify your predictions based on a cause-and-effect relationship. One cause makes something else happen. An effect is what happens for the cause. 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Outer planets: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Saturn, Saturn. They have four parts: a nucleus that is the solid part of the comet and is made of dust and ice, in a coma is a cloud of dust and evaporated gas, the tail A dusty tail. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guide: 1Vocabulary: 3 What Can Be Found in the Solar System? A planet is a large body that revolves around the Sun. Asteroids, comets and meteorites are made of rock and ice fragments. Asteroids are small pieces of rock orbiting the Sun. Comets are made of ice and rock. The comet's tail is made of gas and volatile dust that flows behind them as they fly through space at a very fast rate! Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1Vocabulary :3 All planets in our solar system rotate and they all revolve around the Sun. Outer planets: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Saturn, Saturn. 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Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1Vocabulary :3Did did you know that three-quarter (3/4) of the Earth is covered with water? Soft drinks are water that contains only a very small amount of salt. The ocean is made of salt water. Ninety-seven percent (97%) the Earth's water is salt water. Throughout the water cycle, water can be solid, liquid and gaseous. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1Vocabulary :2Planet Earth (the planet we live on) spins on an imaginable line called axle. A turnaround around on its axis is called a revolution. As the earth rotates, the areas facing the Sun slowly change, and that means the time of day and temperature changes. The sun is the main source of energy for the water cycle. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guides: 1Vocabulary: 4Did You know that three-quarter (3/4) of the Earth is covered with water? Soft drinks are water that contains only a very small amount of salt. The ocean is made of salt water. Ninety-seven percent (97%) the Earth's water is salt water. Throughout the water cycle, water can be solid, liquid and gaseous. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guide: 1Vocabulary Earth (the planet on which we happen to live) rotates on an imaginable line called the axis. A turnaround around on its axis is called a revolution. As the earth rotates, the areas facing the Sun slowly change, and that means the time of day and temperature changes. The sun is the main source of energy for the water cycle. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guides: 1Vocabulary :4 Many factors affect the weather such as the sun, atmosphere, temperature, water and air pressure. As the air moves from a high pressure area to a place of low pressure, WIND is created. The movement and interaction of air masses causes most weather conditions. Climate: From climate refers to typical weather throughout the year in the same region. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guides: 1Vocabulary :4How to form a cloud? The main types of clouds. Rain. Air pressure. What are the four most influential air masses affecting the weather in North America? What is needed for a thunderstorm to occur? Main components of Thunderstorm: Moisture, instability and Uplift. What is a hurricane? What is a tornado? What is climate? Climatic zones: Polar regions, temperate regions, tropical regions. The location of the region determines its climate. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1Vocabulary :5 Vibrant to weather such as sun, atmosphere, temperature, water, and air pressure. As the air moves from a high pressure area to a place of low pressure, WIND is created. The movement and interaction of air masses causes most weather conditions. Climate: From climate refers to typical weather throughout the year in the same region. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guide: 1Vocabulary: 4How to form a cloud? The main types of clouds. Rain. Air pressure. 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Molecules in solids are tightly packed together. Molecules in liquids are not nearly those in solids; They have a little more room to move around. Molecules in the gas are far apart. Gas can fill any room size or any size container. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guide: 1Vocabulary: 1Matter is ALL around us! Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass. Matter is made up of atoms. Atoms are the basic building blocks of matter and make up all objects. Matter changes the state from solid, liquid, or gas. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1Vocabulary: 2Elements is a basic (simple) type of material. They can not be divided into simpler parts and still retain their properties because they are in the simplest form. A soluble substance is a substance that is dissolved in the solvent. Sociability refers to the possibility of one substance dissolving into another. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guide: 1Vocabulary: 2Matter is ALL around us! Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass. Matter is made up of atoms. Atoms are the basic building blocks of matter and make up all objects. Matter changes the state from solid, liquid, or gas. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Tutorial: 1Vocabulary: 2What's the problem? Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass. Energy is the energy that is happening now; it's energy in motion. Potential energy is the energy that is waiting to happen; it is stored in energy. How to heat transfer: By electrically, by insym and radiation. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1Vocabulary: 2Solid, liquid, and gas are all states of matter. Molecules in solids are tightly packed Molecules in liquids are not nearly those in solids; They have a little more room to move around. Molecules in the gas are far apart. Gas can fill any room size or any size container. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1Vocabulary: 1Motion is the process of an object changing location or location. A force is a push or pull upon an object. Speed refers to the speed at which an object changes position. To speed up vehicles to travel faster; reduce the speed is meant to slow down. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guides: 1Vocabulary: 3 What's the problem? Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass. Energy is the energy that is happening now; it's energy in motion. Potential energy is the energy that is waiting to happen; it is stored in energy. How to heat is transferred: By electrically insopped, by insym and radiation. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides: 1Vocabulary: 2Motion is the process of an object changing location or location. A force is a push or pull upon an object. Speed refers to the speed at which an object changes position. To speed up vehicles to travel faster; reduce the speed is meant to slow down. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guides: 1Vocabulary: 3 What's the problem? Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass. Energy is the energy that is happening now; it's energy in motion. Potential energy is the energy that is waiting to happen; it is stored in energy. How to heat is transferred: By electrically insopped, by insym and radiation. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guide: 1Vocabulary: 2 Electricity is the flow of electricity. Atoms are made of three different particles, some of which have a positively positive electricity, some have negatively electric, and some have no electricity at all. Static electricity is a positive or negative electrical imbalance between objects. If the two subjects have the opposite charge, they will pull towards each other. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guides: 1Vocabulary: 2Motion is the process of an object changing location or location. A force is a push or pull upon an object. Speed refers to the speed at which an object changes position. To speed up vehicles to travel faster; reduce the speed is meant to slow down. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guides: 1Vocabulary: 3 What is Motion? Motion is the process of an object changing its position or its position. Movement is not speed. Speed is the speed at which an object changes position. Newton's law of motion. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guides: 1Vocabulary: 2 Motion is Motion is the process of an object changing its position or its position. Movement is not speed. Speed is the speed at which an object changes position. Newton's law of motion. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guide: 1Vocabulary: 2 Your Body Is Made Up Slowly The organs and systems that all work together to keep your body running properly: Bone System, Muscular System, Circulatory System, Respiratory System, Digestive System, Nervous System, Excretory System. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guide: 1Vocabulary: 5FreeCells needs ENERGY to do all this work. Cellular respiration is the process by which cells turn food into usable energy. When similar cells group together and work together for the same purpose, they form tissues. For example, skin tissues protect our body from dirt and germs that enter our body. Nerve tissue helps us feel things, such as if something hot or cold. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guide: 1Vocabulary: 6FreeCells is building blocks of life. All living organisms are made of cells. A single-celled organism is made up of only one cell while multi-celled organisms are made up of only cells. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guide: 1Vocabulary: 3Plants are living organisms made up of cells. Plants need sunlight and water to live and grow healthy. A plant has different parts that are all important in keeping the plant alive and healthy: Roots, Stem, Leaves. The roots of the plant collect water and minerals from the soil for the rest of the plant. The main work of the trunk is to bring water and minerals from the roots to the rest of the plant. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides :1Vocabulary :4Your body is made of many organs and systems that all work together to keep your body running properly: The Skeletal System, The Muscular System, The Circulatory System, The Respiratory System, The Digest System, The Nervous System, The Excretory System. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guide: 1Vocabulary: 5FreeCells needs ENERGY to do all this work. Cellular respiration is the process by which cells turn food into usable energy. When similar cells group together and work together for the same purpose, they form tissues. For example, skin tissues protect our body from dirt and germs that enter our body. Nerve tissue helps us feel things, such as if something hot or cold. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guide: 1Vocabulary: 6Plants has two different root systems: a Taproot and a root fibrous system. The leaves of the plant are made of plant bodies and tissues. The top layer of leaves, protecting the leaves, is called its epidermis. Leaves with small holes beneath them are called stomata that allow air and water to enter and exit the leaves. Read more... iWorksheets: 4Study Guides :1Vocabulary :3FreeHere are some examples of systems that animals and humans have in common: Integrated Systems, Muscular Systems, Endospier systems, Nervous Systems, Circulatory Systems, Respiratory Systems, Digestive Systems, Excretory Systems, Fertility Systems, Immune Systems, Bone. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guide: 1Vocabulary: 5Animals Has Special Bodies and structures to help them survive in their Earthly environment. For example, animals have certain body parts such as legs or wings that help them move, and the mouth or toe or beak helps them drink water. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides :1Vocabulary :4Animals have special body parts and structures to help them survive in their Earth's environment. For example, animals have certain body parts such as legs or wings that help them move, and the mouth or toe or beak helps them drink water. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guide: 1Vocabulary: 4A plant can respond to the conditions of its environment. A plant can change its position and grow in a certain direction or way to meet its survival needs and adapt to a different environment. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guides :1Vocabulary :2FreeHere are some examples of systems that animals and humans have in common: Integrated Systems, Muscular Systems, Endospier Systems, Nervous Systems, Circulatory Systems, Respiratory Systems, Digestive Systems, Excretory Systems, Fertility Systems, Immune Systems, Bone Systems. Read more... iWorksheets: 3Study Guide: 1Vocabulary: 5:5

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