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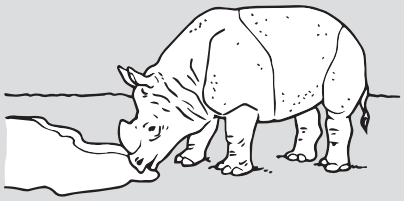
Traits of Living Things

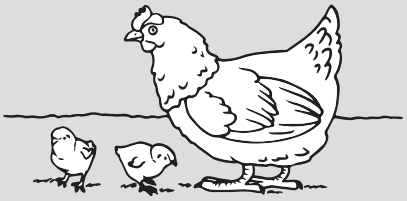
Plants and animals are living things. How do we know something is living?

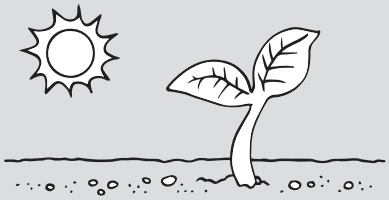
- Living things use energy to move and grow.
  Plants get their energy from the Sun.
  Animals get their energy from the food they eat.



- Living things need water.
  Plants get water through their roots.
  Most animals drink water.

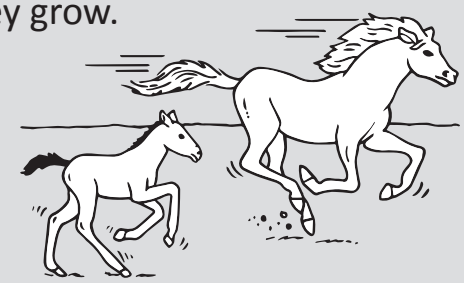
- Living things need air.
  Plants take in air through their leaves.
  Animals breathe air into their lungs or gills.





- Living things grow and change.
  Both plants and animals get bigger.
  They change as they grow.

- Living things make more of themselves.
  Plants make seeds. Seeds grow new plants.
  Animals have babies. The babies grow into adults.



1. Living things use _____ to move and grow.
   - **a.** seeds
   - **b.** energy
   - **c.** lungs

2. Living things make more of _____.

3. Name two ways you know something is living.

   Something is living if _____

   _____

   _____

Name: _____

Earthquakes

The land we live on feels solid. We think that it doesn't move. But it does!

Earth has hot, melted rock inside. It is not hard. It is gooey like pudding. The land we live on is called the **crust**. It floats on top of the melted rock inside Earth.

Earth's crust floats in big pieces called **plates**. The plates of Earth's crust fit together like puzzle pieces. Because they are floating, they move a little all the time. They bump and rub against each other.

Usually, we can't feel the plates moving. They only move about six inches in a year. Once in a while, two plates bump against each other very hard. Then, we feel an earthquake. During an earthquake, the movement travels through the ground like a wave. We feel the ground shake and roll.

Small earthquakes don't do much damage. But, a big earthquake can change things in a hurry! Cracks can appear in the ground. Moving land and falling rocks might make a stream change its course. Roads break and crack. Buildings can break or fall down.

1. Earth's *crust* floats in big pieces called _____.
   - **a.** plates
   - **b.** pudding
   - **c.** earthquakes

2. We live on Earth's _____. It floats on top of hot, melted _____.

3. How can earthquakes change the land? _____

Name: _____

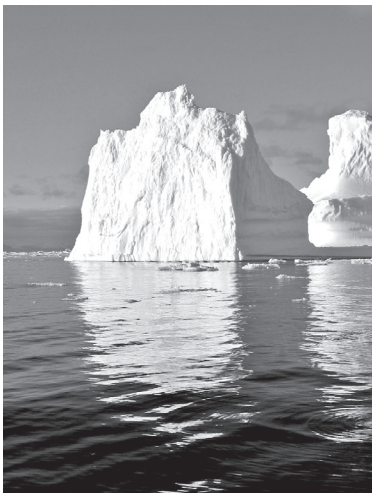
Ice on Earth

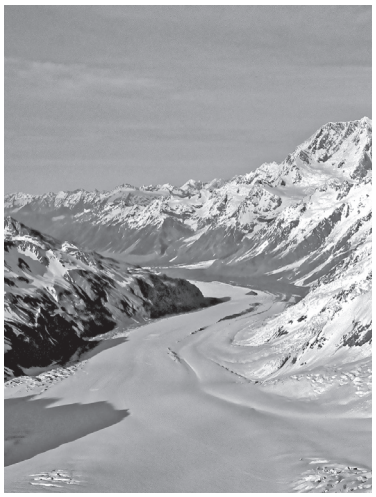
When water gets cold enough, it turns into ice. Most of the fresh water on Earth is frozen. Some of the ice forms in oceans, but when salt water freezes, the salt does not freeze with it. So, all the ice on Earth is made of fresh water.

- **Glaciers** are large rivers of ice. A glacier is formed when snow falls and does not melt. More snow falls on top of it. Layers of snow build up until they are very heavy. The weight of the snow pushes down and turns into ice. Glaciers move very, very slowly.
- **Polar ice caps** are huge sheets of ice. They form where the weather is cold all year long. If you look at a picture of Earth, you will see the ice caps. They are the white areas at the North and South Pole. The ice cap at the South Pole is so big it covers a whole continent—Antarctica!
- **Sea ice** is ice that floats on the ocean. At the North Pole, sea ice covers the entire ocean in winter. In summer, it gets smaller as some of it melts. Sometimes, huge chunks of ice break off and float away. These are called **icebergs**.

Directions: Write the correct word under each photo.

Word Bank	glacier	iceberg	sea ice





1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Name: _____

What Are Properties of Materials?

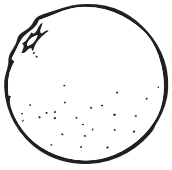
The things around you are made of **materials**. Pencils are made of wood. Scissors are made of metal. Cups can be made of glass or plastic.

- We can **observe** things and the materials they are made from. We look at them and feel them. Some things we can smell and taste.
- We can **describe** materials and objects. *Describe* means to talk about what something is like. To describe a pencil, you might say it is long, thin, and hard. You might say it has a point at one end. You can use your senses to observe and describe the materials. You can see that your pencil is long and thin. You can feel that it is hard.

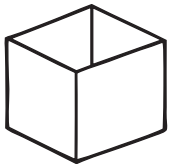
We can use the **properties** of materials to put things into groups. Your desk, your chair, and the floor are hard. Your clothes, your hair, and a cotton ball are soft.

1. How would you make two groups with these items? Circle your groups.

marble

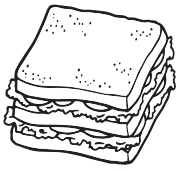


orange

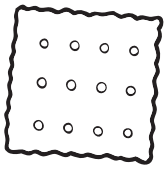


box

ball



sandwich



cracker

2. Think about their properties. Write a label for each box on the top line.

_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____

3. Write the names of the items under the correct label.

Name: _____

Gases

Take a breath. What do you feel? Air is going into your lungs. Air is a **gas**. It is always all around us. You usually cannot see gases. You can feel them. When you feel the wind blowing, that is air moving.

Gases do not have a shape. They fill up their containers. If you put a gas into a balloon, the balloon gets bigger. The air does not sit at the bottom of the balloon. It expands to fill the whole space. No matter how big the balloon is or what shape it is, the gas will spread out and fill it up.

The particles in a gas are not connected to each other. They spread out and move around a lot. A gas will spread out evenly in any container, no matter how big. If a gas is let out of a container, it will spread out and become part of the air. If you open a can or bottle of soda, you will hear a *sssss* sound. That is a gas coming out of the container.

There are gases in your body. You breathe air in and out of your lungs all the time. Sometimes, you get extra air in your lungs or stomach. That gas is what comes out when you burp!

1. Which is not true of a *gas*?
   - **a.** It does not have a shape.
   - **b.** Its particles are not connected to each other.
   - **c.** It is easy to see it.

2. Circle the three gases.

air	**water**	**steam**	**oxygen**	**sound**

3. Why do you burp?

_____

_____

