

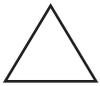
Use this checklist to review for Quiz 2:

- Make sure you know the meanings of the vocabulary words.
- Review the work you have done in Lessons 5-8.
- Pay special attention to the *We Remember* sections.



 **When you are ready, ask your teacher for Quiz 2.**

Section 3



microscopic (mi' krə sköp' ik) – Something so small we can see it only with a microscope.



Read “Water, Water Everywhere,” “Blessings From the Ocean,” and “Resources in the Water” on pages 44-46. Write *T* for *true* or *F* for *false*.

1. ___ Fresh water has no salt in it at all.
2. ___ Most plants grow best when watered with ocean water.
3. ___ One hundred pounds of ocean water contains about 3 ½ pounds of salt.
4. ___ There is only one kind of salt in the ocean.



Answer the questions.

5. What is the most important resource in the ocean? _____
 6. What are two metals found in ocean water? _____
 7. Why shouldn't you drink salty water? _____
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Read “More Wealth in the Oceans” on pages 46, 47. Follow the instructions.

8. Name four minerals found on the ocean floor. _____

9. Name two treasures buried under the ocean. _____
10. Name three uses of cobalt. _____

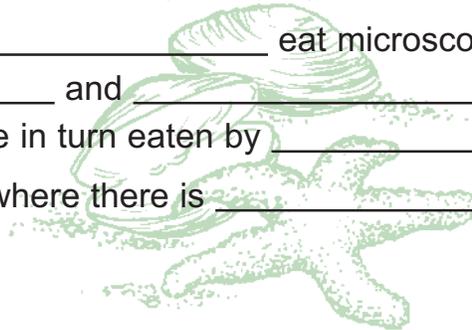
11. What keeps us from using much of the wealth from the ocean? _____



Read “Living Resources in the Ocean” on pages 47, 48.

Complete the sentences.

12. More plants and animals live in the _____ than on _____ .
13. Living things from the sea may be used for _____ (such as fish and oysters) or for _____ (such as ground fish bones).
14. In the ocean’s food chain, the _____ eat microscopic plants, and small fish eat small _____ and _____. Larger fish eat _____ , and are in turn eaten by _____ .
15. Plants in the ocean can grow only where there is _____ .



We Remember



Use words from the list to complete the sentences.

tires aspirin contour humus plastic fuel
dormant active erosion paint extinct

16. _____ is caused by wind and water.
17. In _____ plowing, farmers follow the shape of the land.
18. _____ is made up of dead plants and animals.
19. Some things that are made from coal, oil, and natural gas are _____ , _____ , _____ , and _____ .
20. Something that is burned to make heat or energy is _____ .

21. Three kinds of volcanoes are _____ , _____ , and _____ .

Lesson 11

Movements of the Ocean

tide – The daily rising and falling of the ocean.

ocean currents – Streams of water that move or flow through the ocean.

Gulf Stream – An ocean current that flows from the Gulf of Mexico past the east coast of the United States.



Read “The Moving Ocean” and “What Causes the Tides?” (pages 49, 50).

Write *yes* or *no*.

1. _____ Does the ocean ever completely stop moving?
2. _____ At low tide, is the water farthest out to sea?
3. _____ Do the tides change only once every 24 hours?
4. _____ Can the difference between high and low tide be more than 25 feet?



Complete the sentences and answer the question.

5. Gravity of the _____ and _____ causes the tides.
6. The _____ 's gravity pulls harder than the _____ 's, but the _____ 's gravity keeps the ocean in its bed.
7. How can it be helpful to know the schedule of the tides? _____



Read “Other Movements in the Ocean” and “The Gulf Stream” (pp. 50-52).

Answer these questions.

8. What two things cause ocean currents? _____

9. Where do cold ocean currents come from? _____

10. Where do warm ocean currents come from? _____
11. What are five famous ocean currents? (map, p.51) _____

12. What do warm ocean currents do to the lands near them? _____

We Remember



Match. Use c twice.

13. _____ found in soil
14. _____ live in the ocean only where there is light
15. _____ odorless and colorless
16. _____ the highest hills
17. _____ need soil in order to live

-
- a. mountains
 - b. pieces of rock
 - c. plants
 - d. people
 - e. natural gas
 - f. humus
 - g. minerals
 - h. animals



What Does the Bible Say? Read the verses and answer the questions.

18. Read James 1:6. What causes the waves in the sea? _____
19. Read Job 14:19 What can ocean waves do to rocks? _____

Lesson 12

Our Ocean of Air

atmosphere (at' mæs fir) – The ocean of air that surrounds the earth.

weather – The conditions and the changes that take place in the atmosphere.

wind – Movement of the air or atmosphere.

evaporates (i vap' ə rāts) – Water becomes vapor in the air around us.

condenses – Water drops form from the air around us.

groundwater – Water found many feet under the earth.

water cycle – The circle water makes from the ocean to the land and back again.



Read pages 56 and 57. Stop when you get to “Water in the Atmosphere.”

Answer these questions.

1. Why do we need the atmosphere? _____
2. How can we tell that the atmosphere exists? _____
3. What keeps the atmosphere around the earth? _____

- 4. What does wind bring? _____
- 5. Where do warm breezes come from? _____



Label the wind force that is hitting each tree.

6.



- a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____



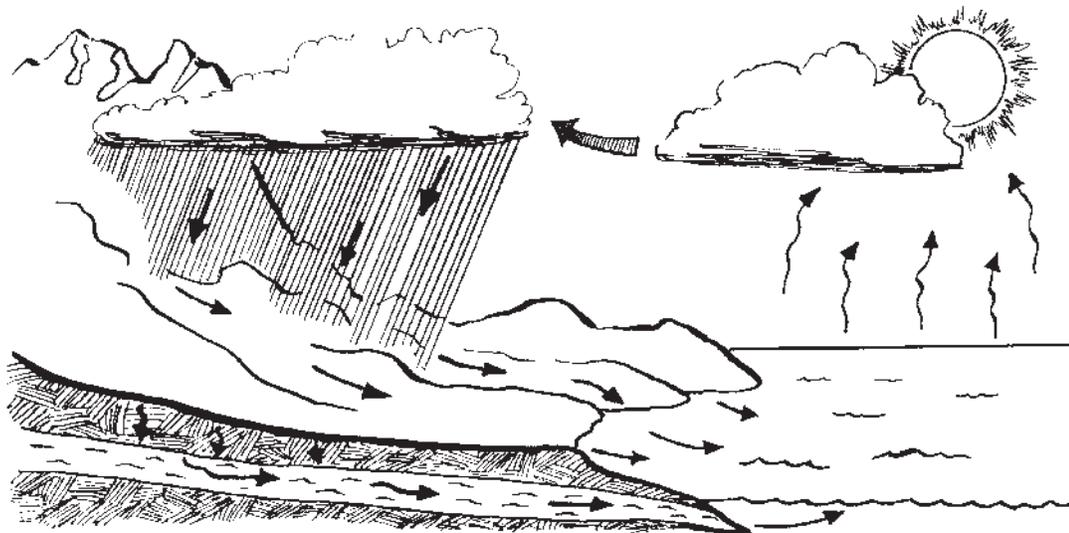
Read “Water in the Atmosphere” on pages 57 and 58. Follow the directions.

- 7. Tell what clouds are made of. _____
- 8. Tell how clouds move around in the sky. _____
- 9. Tell how water gets into the air. _____
- 10. Name the three forms of water. _____



Read “Evaporation on the Ocean” and “What Happens to Rain” (pp. 58-61). Use these words to label the picture that shows the water cycle.

11. rain clouds evaporation groundwater rivers





What Does the Bible Say? Write the verse.

12. Write Ecclesiastes 1:7. It tells about the water cycle.

We Remember



Underline the correct choice. Write the missing continents in No.17.

13. The ocean's most important resource is **salt, cobalt, water**.
14. The outside layer of the earth is its **crust, ocean, mantle**.
15. Planting soybeans in a field covered with grass is **sod planting, erosion**.
16. Farmers put **petroleum, fertilizer, crops** into the soil to keep it rich.
17. Australia, _____, North America, Europe,
_____, Africa, Antarctica

Lesson 13

Climate Is Important

climate (klī' mət) – The weather over a long period of time.

polar regions – Places near the North Pole or South Pole where the sun does not rise for at least a few days each year.

tropics – The places near the equator where the sun is directly overhead for at least part of the year.



Read pages 64 and 65. Stop when you get to “What Causes Climate?”

Answer these questions.

- 1. Describe the weather you are having today. Tell about the temperature, wind, and clouds. _____

- 2. What is January's climate like where you live? _____

- July's climate? _____



What is the difference? At a, describe each of these things in the North (Alberta). At b, describe them in the South (Georgia).

- 3. **clothing** a. _____
b. _____
- 4. **houses** a. _____
b. _____
- 5. **barns** a. _____
b. _____
- 6. **crops** a. _____
b. _____



Read “What Causes Climate?” “Direct Rays Warm the Earth,” and “Slanted Rays are Cooler” on pages 65, 66. Circle the correct choice.

- 7. A place that gets direct rays from the sun is **warm, cool**.
- 8. Slanted rays from the sun do not **warm, cool** the earth as much.
- 9. Before sunrise, it is usually **warm, cool**.
- 10. When the sun rises and moves overhead, the day gets **warmer, cooler**.
- 11. The sun’s rays are direct at the **poles, equator**.
- 12. At the **poles, equator** the sun’s rays are slanted.



Complete the sentences.

- 13. Two lines that mark the edges of the tropics are _____
and _____ .
- 14. The two lines that mark the edges of the polar regions are the
_____ and the _____ .
- 15. In the _____ regions, there are some days each year that
the sun does not rise at all.

We Remember



Complete the sentences.

- 16. Mount Saint Helens is a _____ in Washington state.

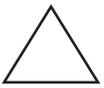
17. A _____ volcano has not erupted for hundreds of years.
18. _____ is found on the ocean floor and is used to make other metals hard and heat-resistant.
19. The daily rising and falling of the ocean is called the _____ .
20. Millions of tiny drops of water form _____ in the sky.
21. Humus puts minerals into the soil, keeps the soil _____ , and acts as a sponge to hold _____ close to the plant roots.
22. _____ is the condition of the atmosphere at a given time.
_____ is the kind of weather over a long period of time.

Lesson 14

Causes of Climate

seasonal belts – Places between the polar regions and the tropics.

hemisphere (hem' ə sfir) – One-half of the earth.



Northern Hemisphere – The half of the earth north of the equator.



Read “Changing Rays” on page 67. Complete the sentence.

1. Areas near the equator are warmer because of the sun’s direct rays. Areas near the poles are cooler because they get slanted rays. The areas between are called the _____ belts or _____ zones.



Write *W* or *S* for *winter* or *summer* in the temperate zones.

2. ___ sun is high in the sky
3. ___ direct rays from the sun
4. ___ cold weather
5. ___ warm weather
6. ___ slanted rays from the sun
7. ___ sun is low in the sky



Read “Why do the Seasons Change?” “Summer,” “Winter,” and “Spring and Fall” on pages 67, 68. Complete the sentences.

8. The earth is tilted on its _____ .
9. As the earth goes around the _____ , the seasons change.

10. When the North Pole is tilted toward the sun, the Northern Hemisphere has _____ ; when it is tilted away from the sun, the Northern Hemisphere has _____ .



Read “Seasons in the Tropics,” “Seasons in Polar Lands,” and “Seasons in the Southern Hemisphere” on pages 68-70. Circle the correct choice.

11. Seasons in the tropics are determined by the **rainfall, temperature.**
12. The two seasons in the tropics are **hot and cold, rainy and dry.**
13. In polar lands during the **summer, winter** the sun sometimes does not set at all.
14. Seasons in the Southern Hemisphere are **the same as, opposite to** the seasons in the Northern Hemisphere.
15. The tropics **sometimes, never, often** tilt very far away from the sun.

We Remember



Use words from the list to complete the sentences.

earth vapor currents tides winter water
 fishing steel land pole poles iron ore

16. Ocean _____ from near the _____ are cold.
17. Knowing the times of the _____ helps people know when to go _____ or boating.
18. _____ is made from _____ .
19. A map that looks the most like the _____ is a globe.
20. More of the earth is covered by _____ than by _____ .
21. In _____ the sun shines little near the North _____ .
22. Liquid, solid, and _____ are three forms of water.



Memorize this verse and say it to someone.



“While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease”

(Genesis 8:22).