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الصف الخامس
الابتدائي
الفصل
الدراسي الاول

5

اصحاب الأرض

نسبة فاصلة تشامنا مع التخصيص الفلسطيني

فلسطين قضيتي

المتفوق

SCIENCE

5

إعداد

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واتساب سلسلة المتفوق

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جروب المتفوق
على فيس بوك



قناة المتفوق
على يوتيوب



جروب المتفوق
على تيلجرام

مراجعة
الشهر



للتبرع بإعانة اهالي

عزة اتصل على

15322

الهلال الأحمر المصري



March revision

□ Write the scientific term

1. The system that includes rocks, soil and sand. (.....)
2. The system that surrounds the Earth and contains gases. (.....)
3. The system that includes all living organisms .. (.....)
4. The system that includes all water on Earth ..(.....)
5. The breakdown of rocks into smaller particles ..(.....)
6. The movement of rock particles from one place to another (.....)
7. A large area that has similar climate, plants and animals. (.....)
8. Water found beneath Earth's surface in porous rocks .(.....)
9. The continuous movement (.....)
10. Water changing from liquid to gas (.....)
11. Water vapor changing into liquid. (.....)
12. Water falling from clouds to Earth. (.....)
13. Large pieces of ice where most fresh water is found. (.....)
14. The system that includes oceans, rivers and groundwater. (.....)
15. The part of Earth that contains gases like oxygen and nitrogen. (.....)
16. The part of Earth that includes humans, animals and plants. (.....)





17. Saltwater ecosystems shallow areas near coasts. (.....)
18. Very deep ocean areas where sunlight does not reach. (.....)
19. Freshwater ecosystems like ponds and lakes. (.....)
20. Flowing freshwater bodies like rivers. (.....)
21. An area where water collects and flows in one direction. (.....)
22. Small water bodies that flow into larger rivers. (.....)
23. The place where a river starts. (.....)
24. The place where a river ends. (.....)
25. Restricting human use of natural resources. (.....)
26. Using resources without harming future needs. (.....)
27. Mixing of river water with sea water. (.....)
28. A large body of water surrounded by land. (.....)
29. A flowing body of fresh water. (.....)
30. A large saltwater body surrounding continents. (.....)

Choose the correct answer:

1. The system that includes rocks and soil is the:
a) Atmosphere b) Hydrosphere c) Geosphere d) Biosphere
2. The layer of gases surrounding Earth is called:
a) Hydrosphere b) Atmosphere c) Biosphere d) Lithosphere



3. All living organisms are part of the:

- a) Geosphere b) Atmosphere c) Biosphere d) Hydrosphere

4. All water on Earth is found in the:

- a) Biosphere b) Hydrosphere c) Atmosphere d) Geosphere

5. The breakdown of rocks into small particles is called:

- a) Erosion . b) Weathering c) Deposition d) Condensation

6. Moving rock particles from one place to another is:

- a) Weathering b) Erosion . c) Evaporation d) Freezing

7. About how much of Earth is covered with water?

- a) 25% . b) 50% .c) 71% . d) 90%

8. Most of Earth's water is:

- a) Fresh water . b) Salt water c) Ice d) Vapor

9. Fresh water represents about:

- a) 96.5% . b) 50% . c) 3.5% d) 25%

10. Most fresh water is found as:

- a) Rivers b) Lakes c) Ice (glaciers) d) Rain

11. Water changes from liquid to gas by:

- a) Condensation b) Freezing . c) Evaporation d) Precipitation

12. Water vapor changes into liquid by:

- a) Evaporation b) Condensation c) Freezing d) Melting



13. Rain, snow, and hail are forms of:

- a) Evaporation b) Runoff c) Precipitation d) Collection

14. Oceans and seas contain:

- a) Fresh water b) Salt water c) Ice . d) Vapor

15. Rivers usually contain:

- a) Salt water b) Fresh water c) Mixed water d) No water

16. A lake is:

- a) Flowing water b) A water body surrounded by land
c) Ocean water d) Underground water

17. Groundwater is found:

- a) In oceans b) In clouds c) Under the ground d) In rivers

18. Wetlands are:

- a) Dry land. b) Land partially covered with water
c) Mountains d) Oceans

19. Estuary forms when:

- a) Rain falls b) River meets sea c) Ice melts d) Water evaporates

20. The movement of warm air upward is called:

- a) Conduction b) Radiation c) Convection d) Evaporation

21. Warm air rises because it is:

- a) Heavier b) Denser. c) Less dense d) Colder





22.

Cold air moves downward because it is:

- a) Less dense b) More dense. c) Hot d) Light

23.

Sand heats up faster than:

- a) Air b) Water. c) Ice d) Soil

24.

Convection currents cause:

- a) Still air b) Air movement c) No change d) Freezing

25.

Plants need water for:

- a) Sleeping b) Growing c) Moving d) Flying

26.

Water is important because:

- a) It is useless. b) Living organisms need it
c) It disappears d) It cannot change

27.

Humans use water for:

- a) Drinking only b) Cleaning only c) Many purposes d) No use

28.

Water is a:

- a) Nonrenewable resource. b) Renewable resource
c) Mineral d) Gas

29.

Renewable resources are those that:

- a) Never end b) Can be replaced c) Are useless d) Are gases

30.

Overuse of resources leads to:

- a) Increase. b) Sustainability. c) Depletion. d) Growth



31.

Cutting too many trees leads to:

- a) Growth b) Pollution c) Deforestation d) Rain

32.

We conserve water by:

- a) Wasting it b) Leaving taps open c) Turning off taps d) Ignoring it

33.

Brushing teeth with tap open causes:

- a) Saving water. b) Wasting water
c) Cleaning water. d) Recycling water

34.

Recycling wastewater helps to:

- a) Waste water. b) Save water c) Pollute water d) Destroy water

35.

Water pollution is caused by:

- a) Clean air b) Factory waste c) Rain d) Ice

36.

Poor water quality leads to:

- a) Growth of organisms b) Death of organisms c) Clean environment
d) More water

37.

Sandstorms can:

- a) Clean air b) Reduce visibility c) Increase rain d) Freeze water

38.

A watershed is:

- a) A lake. b) Area where water flows to one place
c) Ocean. d) Desert

39.

Tributaries are:

- a) Big oceans b) Small rivers c) Mountains. d) Clouds



40.

Upstream is where a river:

- a) Ends. b) Starts c) Freezes d) Evaporates

41.

Downstream is where a river:

- a) Starts b) Ends c) Freezes d) Rises

42.

Increased rainfall may cause:

- a) Drought b) Floods c) Freezing d) Evaporation

43.

Low rainfall leads to:

- a) Flood b) Storm. c) Drought d) Snow

44.

Floods can cause:

- a) Building growth b) Damage. c) Clean air. d) No effect

45.

Scientists protect resources by:

- a) Pollution. b) Preservation c) Waste d) Ignoring

46.

Sustainability means:

- a) Using resources wisely. b) Wasting resources
c) Destroying resources d) Ignoring future

47.

Atmosphere contains:

- a) Rocks. b) Water only c) Gases d) Soil

48.

Biosphere includes:

- a) Rocks b) Water. c) Living organisms d) Air only

49.

Hydrosphere includes:

- a) Plants b) Water c) Soil d) Air



Geosphere includes:

- a) Animals b) Water c) Rocks and soil d) Air

□ Complete the following:

1. The _____ includes rocks, soil and sand.
2. The _____ surrounds the Earth and contains gases.
3. The _____ includes all living organisms.
4. The _____ includes all water on Earth.
5. _____ is the breakdown of rocks into smaller particles.
6. _____ is the movement of rock particles from one place to another.
7. A large area with similar climate and organisms is called _____.
8. Water is important for all _____ on Earth.
9. Water can cause _____ and erosion of rocks.
10. About _____ % of Earth is covered by water.
11. Water in nature is renewed through the _____.
12. Plants are considered _____ resources.
13. Worms belong to the _____ sphere.
14. Soil belongs to the _____ sphere.
15. Plants take in _____ gas during photosynthesis.
16. Most fresh water exists as _____.
17. Water evaporates faster when _____ increases.
18. Abyssal zones do not receive _____.
19. Water changes to solid state by _____.
20. Water changes to gas state by _____.
21. The movement of water in nature is called the _____.
22. Water vapor forms _____ in the sky.
23. Water falls to Earth as _____.
24. The word "Geo" means _____.
25. The geosphere is also called the _____.
26. The word "Hydro" means _____.
27. The atmosphere is also called _____.
28. The word "Bio" means _____.





29. Oceans and seas contain _____ water.
30. Rivers always contain _____ water.
31. Lakes are surrounded by _____.
32. Rivers flow from higher to _____ places.
33. Fresh water forms about _____ % of water on Earth.
34. Salt water forms about _____ % of water on Earth.
35. Ponds contain _____ water.
36. Streams have _____ water movement.
37. Oceans have _____ water movement.
38. A _____ is a place where water collects in low land.
39. A _____ is where a river meets the sea.
40. _____ is water found under the Earth's surface.
41. A _____ is where water flows in one direction to a common place.
42. Small streams that flow into larger rivers are called _____.
43. The place where a river starts is called _____.
44. The place where a river ends is called _____.
45. _____ means protecting natural resources.
46. _____ means using resources without harming future needs.
47. We should turn off water taps to _____ water.
48. Fresh water is considered a _____ resource.
49. Poor water quality leads to _____ of organisms.
50. Wastewater engineers remove _____ materials from water.
51. They check the amount of _____ in water.
52. They test water to make sure it is _____.
53. Water is used for _____ and cleaning.
54. Water is used in _____ and transportation.
55. Water is used for generating _____.
56. Sources of fresh water include rivers and _____.
57. Sources of salt water include oceans and _____.
58. Overuse of resources leads to _____.
59. Cutting too many trees causes _____.



Pollution makes water _____ for drinking.

Match. A | B

A)

1. Geosphere.

a. Water on Earth

2. Atmosphere.

b. Rocks and soil

3. Biosphere.

c. Living organisms

4. Hydrosphere.

d. Gases around Earth

B)

1. Weathering.

a. Movement of rocks

2. Erosion.

b. Breaking down of rocks

3. Evaporation.

c. Liquid to gas

4. Freezing.

d. Liquid to solid

C)

1. Clouds.

a. Water falls to Earth

2. Rain.

b. Water vapor in air

3. River.

c. Flowing water

4. Lake.

d. Surrounded by land

d)

1. Ocean.

a. Fresh water

2. River.

b. Salt water

3. Pond.

c. Still water

4. Stream.

d. Running water



- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Upstream. | a. End of river |
| 2. Downstream. | b. Start of river |
| 3. Tributary. | c. Small river |
| 4. Watershed. | d. Water flows to one place |

F)

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Preservation | a. Protect resources |
| 2. Sustainability. | b. Use resources wisely |
| 3. Pollution. | c. Harm to environment |
| 4. Filtration. | d. Clean water |

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Salt water. | a. 96.5% |
| 2. Fresh water. | b. 3.5% |
| 3. Glacier. | c. Frozen water |
| 4. Groundwater | d. Under Earth |

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Atmosphere. | a. Oxygen gas |
| 2. Geosphere. | b. Rocks |
| 3. Biosphere. | c. Living things |
| 4. Hydrosphere. | d. Water |

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Estuary. | a. River meets sea |
| 2. Wetland | b. Land with water |
| 3. Ocean. | c. Large salt water |
| 4. Lake. | d. Fresh water body |





- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Evaporation | a. Heat |
| 2. Freezing. | b. Cold |
| 3. Rain | c. Falling water |
| 4. Clouds. | d. Water vapor |

True or False:

1. The geosphere includes rocks, soil and minerals. ()
2. The atmosphere is made of only oxygen gas. ()
3. The biosphere includes all living organisms. ()
4. The hydrosphere includes only fresh water. ()
5. Weathering breaks rocks into smaller pieces. ()
6. Erosion is the transportation of rock particles. ()
7. A biome is a small area with different climates. ()
8. Water is not important for plants. ()
9. Water can cause erosion of rocks. ()
10. About 71% of Earth is covered by water. ()
11. Water cannot change its state. ()
12. Water can change from liquid to solid by freezing. ()
13. Evaporation turns water into gas. ()
14. Plants do not need water to grow. ()
15. Humans use water for cleaning and bathing. ()
16. Oceans always contain fresh water. ()
17. Rivers flow from higher to lower areas. ()
18. Most lakes contain salt water. ()
19. Groundwater is found under the Earth's surface. ()
20. Glaciers are a form of frozen water. ()
21. Salt water forms about 96.5% of Earth's water. ()
22. Fresh water forms about 3.5% of Earth's water. ()
23. Streams have still water. ()
24. Oceans contain moving water in waves. ()
25. Frogs can live in ponds. ()
26. Salmon live in oceans only. ()
27. Abyssal zones receive sunlight. ()





28. No plants can live in abyssal zones. ()
29. Fresh water can always be used for drinking. ()
30. Some lakes may dry up in summer. ()
31. If fresh water decreases, it affects living organisms. ()
32. If plants lack carbon dioxide, they cannot make food. ()
33. When rainfall increases, rivers may flood. ()
34. A watershed is where water flows to one place. ()
35. Estuaries form where rivers meet seas. ()
36. Wastewater engineers test water after treatment. ()
37. Water filters remove harmful materials from water. ()
38. Overfishing increases fish population. ()
39. Pollution can make fresh water undrinkable. ()
40. Cutting trees helps prevent soil erosion. ()

Give Reason

1. Water is considered a renewable resource.
2. We must conserve fresh water.
3. Most of fresh water on Earth can't be used for drinking.
4. The Earth looks like a blue marble from space.
5. Plants are considered renewable resources.
6. Water can affect rocks.
7. No green plants can live in deep ocean zones (abyssal zones).
8. We should turn off water while brushing teeth.
9. Factories near rivers or tributaries cause water pollution.
10. Overfishing leads to a decrease in fish numbers.
11. Groundwater may run out if overused.
12. Scientists recycle wastewater.
13. Wastewater engineers test treated water.
14. Cutting down too many trees causes soil erosion.
15. Poor water quality affects living organisms.



□ What happens if

- 1.** What happens if people don't conserve fresh water?
- 2.** What happens if the quality of fresh water becomes poor?
- 3.** What happens if rainfall increases on a river?
- 4.** What happens if rainfall decreases for a long time?
- 5.** What happens if a river meets the sea?
- 6.** What happens if water collects in a low-lying area?
- 7.** What happens if groundwater is used faster than it is replaced?
- 8.** What happens if factories dump waste into rivers?
- 9.** What happens if cows eat all the grass before it grows again?
- 10.** What happens if clear water is mixed with mud?
- 11.** What happens if plants don't get carbon dioxide?
- 12.** What happens if lakes dry up?
- 13.** What happens if there is no sunlight in deep oceans?
- 14.** What happens if people overfish?
- 15.** What happens if trash is thrown near a tributary?

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Answer

- 1.** The system that includes rocks, soil and sand. (Lithosphere)
- 2.** The system that surrounds the Earth and contains gases. (Atmosphere)
- 3.** The system that includes all living organisms. (Biosphere)
- 4.** The system that includes all water on Earth. (Hydrosphere)
- 5.** The breakdown of rocks into smaller particles. (Weathering)
- 6.** The movement of rock particles from one place to another. (Erosion)
- 7.** A large area that has similar climate, plants and animals. (Biome)
- 8.** Water found beneath Earth's surface in porous rocks. (Groundwater)
- 9.** The continuous movement of water in nature. (Water cycle)
- 10.** Water changing from liquid to gas. (Evaporation)
- 11.** Water vapor changing into liquid. (Condensation)
- 12.** Water falling from clouds to Earth. (Precipitation)
- 13.** Large pieces of ice where most fresh water is found. (Glaciers)
- 14.** The system that includes oceans, rivers and groundwater. (Hydrosphere)
- 15.** The part of Earth that contains gases like oxygen and nitrogen. (Atmosphere)
- 16.** The part of Earth that includes humans, animals and plants. (Biosphere)
- 17.** Saltwater ecosystems shallow areas near coasts. (Coastal ecosystems)
- 18.** Very deep ocean areas where sunlight does not reach. (Abyssal zone)
- 19.** Freshwater ecosystems like ponds and lakes. (Still water ecosystems)
- 20.** Flowing freshwater bodies like rivers. (Running water ecosystems)
- 21.** An area where water collects and flows in one direction. (Watershed)





- 22.** Small water bodies that flow into larger rivers. (Tributaries)
- 23.** The place where a river starts.(water reservoir)
- 24.** The place where a river ends.(Downstream)
- 25.** Restricting human use of natural resources. (Preservation)
- 26.** Using resources without harming future needs.
(Sustainability)
- 27.** Mixing of river water with sea water. (Estuary)
- 28.** A large body of water surrounded by land. (Lake)
- 29.** A flowing body of fresh water. (River)
- 30.** A large saltwater body surrounding continents. (Ocean)

Choose the correct answer:

- 1.** The system that includes rocks and soil is the:
a) Atmosphere b) Hydrosphere c) Geosphere d) Biosphere
- 2.** The layer of gases surrounding Earth is called:
a) Hydrosphere b) Atmosphere c) Biosphere d) Lithosphere
- 3.** All living organisms are part of the:
a) Geosphere b) Atmosphere c) Biosphere d) Hydrosphere
- 4.** All water on Earth is found in the:
a) Biosphere b) Hydrosphere c) Atmosphere d) Geosphere
- 5.** The breakdown of rocks into small particles is called:
a) Erosion . b) Weathering c) Deposition d) Condensation
- 6.** Moving rock particles from one place to another is:
a) Weathering b) Erosion . c) Evaporation d) Freezing



7. About how much of Earth is covered with water?

- a) 25% . b) 50% . c) 71% . d) 90%

8. Most of Earth's water is:

- a) Fresh water . b) Salt water c) Ice d) Vapor

9. Fresh water represents about:

- a) 96.5% . b) 50% . c) 3.5% d) 25%

10. Most fresh water is found as:

- a) Rivers b) Lakes c) Ice (glaciers) d) Rain

11. Water changes from liquid to gas by:

- a) Condensation b) Freezing . c) Evaporation d) Precipitation

12. Water vapor changes into liquid by:

- a) Evaporation b) Condensation c) Freezing d) Melting

13. Oceans and seas contain:

- a) Fresh water b) Salt water c) Ice . d) Vapor

14. Rivers usually contain:

- a) Salt water b) Fresh water c) Mixed water d) No water

15. A lake is:

- a) Flowing water b) A water body surrounded by land

- c) Ocean water d) Underground water

16. Groundwater is found:

- a) In oceans b) In clouds c) Under the ground d) In rivers



17.

Wetlands are:

- a) Dry land. b) Land partially covered with water
c) Mountains d) Oceans

18.

Estuary forms when:

- a) Rain falls b) River meets sea c) Ice melts d) Water evaporates

19.

Plants need water for:

- a) Sleeping b) Growing c) Moving d) Flying

20.

Water is important because:

- a) It is useless. b) Living organisms need it
c) It disappears d) It cannot change

21.

Humans use water for:

- a) Drinking only b) Cleaning only c) Many purposes d) No use

22.

Water is a:

- a) Nonrenewable resource. b) Renewable resource
c) Mineral d) Gas

23.

Renewable resources are those that:

- a) Never end b) Can be replaced c) Are useless d) Are gases

24.

Overuse of resources leads to:

- a) Increase. b) Sustainability. c) Depletion d) Growth

25.

Cutting too many trees leads to:

- a) Growth b) Pollution c) Deforestation d) Rain



35.

Increased rainfall may cause:

- a) Drought b) Floods c) Freezing d) Evaporation

36.

Low rainfall leads to:

- a) Flood b) Storm. c) Drought d) Snow

37.

Floods can cause:

- a) Building growth b) Damage. c) Clean air. d) No effect

38.

Scientists protect resources by:

- a) Pollution. b) Preservation c) Waste d) Ignoring

39.

Sustainability means:

- a) Using resources wisely. b) Wasting resources
c) Destroying resources d) Ignoring future

40.

Atmosphere contains:

- a) Rocks. b) Water only c) Gases d) Soil

41.

Biosphere includes:

- a) Rocks b) Water. c) Living organisms d) Air only

42.

Hydrosphere includes:

- a) Plants b) Water c) Soil d) Air

43.

Geosphere includes:

- a) Animals b) Water c) Rocks and soil d) Air





Complete

1. The _____ includes rocks, soil and sand. (Geosphere)
2. The _____ surrounds the Earth and contains gases. (Atmosphere)
3. The _____ includes all living organisms. (Biosphere)
4. The _____ includes all water on Earth. (Hydrosphere)
5. _____ is the breakdown of rocks into smaller particles. (Weathering)
6. _____ is the movement of rock particles from one place to another.
(Erosion)
7. A large area with similar climate and organisms is called _____. (Biome)
8. Water is important for all _____ on Earth. (plants)
9. Water can cause _____ and erosion of rocks. (weathering)
10. About _____ % of Earth is covered by water. (71)
11. Water in nature is renewed through the _____. (water cycle)
12. Plants are considered _____ resources. (renewable)
13. Worms belong to the _____ sphere. (biosphere)
14. Soil belongs to the _____ sphere. (geosphere)
15. Plants take in _____ gas during photosynthesis. (carbon dioxide)
16. Most fresh water exists as _____. (ice (glaciers))
17. Water evaporates faster when _____ increases. (temperature)
18. Abyssal zones do not receive _____. (sunlight)
19. Water changes to solid state by _____. (freezing)
20. Water changes to gas state by _____. (evaporation)
21. The movement of water in nature is called the _____. (water cycle)
22. Water vapor forms _____ in the sky. (clouds)
23. Water falls to Earth as _____. (rain)
24. The word "Geo" means _____. (Earth)
25. The geosphere is also called the _____. (Lithosphere)
26. The word "Hydro" means _____. (water)
27. The atmosphere is also called _____. (air)
28. The word "Bio" means _____. (life)
29. Oceans and seas contain _____ water. (salt)
30. Rivers always contain _____ water. (fresh)
31. Lakes are surrounded by _____. (land)
32. Rivers flow from higher to _____ places. (lower)
33. Fresh water forms about _____ % of water on Earth. (3.5)
34. Salt water forms about _____ % of water on Earth. (96.5)
35. Ponds contain _____ water. (fresh)
36. Streams have _____ water movement. (running)
37. Oceans have _____ water movement. (waves)





38. A _____ is a place where water collects in low land. (lake)
39. A _____ is where a river meets the sea. (estuary)
40. _____ is water found under the Earth's surface. (groundwater)
41. A _____ is where water flows in one direction to a common place. (watershed)
42. Small streams that flow into larger rivers are called _____. (tributaries)
43. The place where a river starts is called _____. (upstream)
44. The place where a river ends is called _____. (downstream)
45. _____ means protecting natural resources. (preservation)
46. _____ means using resources without harming future needs. (sustainability)
47. We should turn off water taps to _____ water. (conserve)
48. Fresh water is considered a _____ resource. (renewable)
49. Poor water quality leads to _____ of organisms. (death)
50. Wastewater engineers remove _____ materials from water. (harmful)
51. They check the amount of _____ in water. (pollutants)
52. They test water to make sure it is _____. (safe)
53. Water is used for _____ and cleaning. (drinking)
54. Water is used in _____ and transportation. (agriculture)
55. Water is used for generating _____. (electricity)
56. Sources of fresh water include rivers and _____. (lakes)
57. Sources of salt water include oceans and _____. (seas)
58. Overuse of resources leads to _____. (depletion)
59. Cutting too many trees causes _____. (deforestation)
60. Pollution makes water _____ for drinking. (unfit)m

Match. A | B

1. Geosphere. b

a. Water on Earth

2. Atmosphere. d

b. Rocks and soil

3. Biosphere. c

c. Living organisms

4. Hydrosphere. a

d. Gases around Earth





1. Weathering. B

a. Movement of rocks

2. Erosion a

b. Breaking down of rocks

3. Evaporation. C

c. Liquid to gas

4. Freezing. d

d. Liquid to solid

1. Clouds. b

a. Water falls to Earth

2. Rain. c

b. Water vapor in air

3. River. a

c. Flowing water

4. Lake. d

d. Surrounded by land

1. Ocean. b

a. Fresh water

2. River. a

b. Salt water

3. Pond. c

c. Still water

4. Stream. d

d. Running water

1. Upstream. b

a. End of river

2. Downstream. a

b. Start of river

3. Tributary. c

c. Small river

4. Watershed. d

d. Water flows to one place

1. Preservation a

a. Protect resources

2. Sustainability. b.

b. Use resources wisely



3. Pollution.c.

c. Harm to environment

4. Filtration.d.

d. Clean water

1. Salt water.a

a. 96.5%

2. Fresh water.b

b. 3.5%

3. Glacier.c

c. Frozen water

4. Groundwater d

d. Under Earth

1. Atmosphere. A

a. Oxygen gas

2. Geosphere.b

b. Rocks

3. Biosphere.c

c. Living things

4. Hydrosphere.d

d. Water

1. Estuary.a

a. River meets sea

2. Wetland d

b. Land with water

3. Ocean.c

c. Large salt water

4. Lake.b

d. Fresh water body

1. Evaporation a

a. Heat

2. Freezing.b

b. Cold

3. Rain. C

c. Falling water

4. Clouds.d

d. Water vapor



Put true or false

1. The geosphere includes rocks, soil and minerals. (True)
2. The atmosphere is made of only oxygen gas. (False)
3. The biosphere includes all living organisms. (True)
4. The hydrosphere includes only fresh water. (False)
5. Weathering breaks rocks into smaller pieces. (True)
6. Erosion is the transportation of rock particles. (True)
7. A biome is a small area with different climates. (False)
8. Water is not important for plants. (False)
9. Water can cause erosion of rocks. (True)
10. About 71% of Earth is covered by water. (True)
11. Water cannot change its state. (False)
12. Water can change from liquid to solid by freezing. (True)
13. Evaporation turns water into gas. (True)
14. Plants do not need water to grow. (False)
15. Humans use water for cleaning and bathing. (True)
16. Oceans always contain fresh water. (False)
17. Rivers flow from higher to lower areas. (True)
18. Most lakes contain salt water. (False)
19. Groundwater is found under the Earth's surface. (True)
20. Glaciers are a form of frozen water. (True)
21. Salt water forms about 96.5% of Earth's water. (True)
22. Fresh water forms about 3.5% of Earth's water. (True)
23. Streams have still water. (False)
24. Oceans contain moving water in waves. (True)
25. Frogs can live in ponds. (True)
26. Salmon live in oceans only. (False)
27. Abyssal zones receive sunlight. (False)
28. No plants can live in abyssal zones. (True)
29. Fresh water can always be used for drinking. (False)
30. Some lakes may dry up in summer. (True)
31. If fresh water decreases, it affects living organisms. (True)
32. If plants lack carbon dioxide, they cannot make food. (True)
33. When rainfall increases, rivers may flood. (True)





34. A watershed is where water flows to one place. (True)
35. Estuaries form where rivers meet seas. (True)
36. Wastewater engineers test water after treatment. (True)
37. Water filters remove harmful materials from water. (True)
38. Overfishing increases fish population. (False)
39. Pollution can make fresh water undrinkable. (True)
40. Cutting trees helps prevent soil erosion. (False)

Give Reason

1. Water is considered a renewable resource.
 - Because it is replaced naturally through the water cycle.
2. We must conserve fresh water.
 - Because fresh water is limited on Earth.
3. Most of fresh water on Earth can't be used for drinking.
 - Because most of it is frozen in glaciers.
4. The Earth looks like a blue marble from space.
 - Because about 71% of Earth is covered with water.
5. Plants are considered renewable resources.
 - Because they can grow again from seeds.
6. Water can affect rocks.
 - Because it causes weathering and erosion.
7. No green plants can live in deep ocean zones.
 - Because sunlight does not reach these areas.
8. We should turn off water while brushing teeth.
 - To conserve fresh water.
9. Factories near rivers or tributaries cause pollution.
 - Because factory waste enters water and pollutes it.
10. Overfishing leads to a decrease in fish numbers.
 - Because fish are caught faster than they reproduce.



11. Groundwater may run out if overused.

- Because it is used faster than it is replaced by rainfall.

12. Scientists recycle wastewater.

- Because fresh water is limited and important for life.

13. Wastewater engineers test treated water.

- To make sure it is safe before use.

14. Cutting down too many trees causes soil erosion.

- Because there are no roots to hold the soil.

15. Poor water quality affects living organisms.

- Because it can cause death and extinction of some species.

What happens if

1. What happens if people don't conserve fresh water?

- The amount of fresh water will decrease.

2. What happens if the quality of fresh water becomes poor?

- Living organisms may die and some species may become extinct.

3. What happens if rainfall increases on a river?

- The water level rises and flooding may occur.

4. What happens if rainfall decreases for a long time?

- Rivers may dry up and drought occurs.

5. What happens if a river meets the sea?

- An estuary is formed.

6. What happens if water collects in a low-lying area?

- A lake is formed.

7. What happens if groundwater is used faster than it is replaced?



- Groundwater runs out and wells become dry.
- 8. What happens if factories dump waste into rivers?
 - Water pollution occurs.
- 9. What happens if cows eat all the grass before it grows again?
 - Grass disappears and cows become hungry.
- 10. What happens if clear water is mixed with mud?
 - It becomes dirty water.
- 11. What happens if plants don't get carbon dioxide?
 - They cannot make food (photosynthesis stops).
- 12. What happens if lakes dry up?
 - Animals may die or move to other places.
- 13. What happens if there is no sunlight in deep oceans?
 - Green plants cannot live there.
- 14. What happens if people overfish?
 - Fish numbers decrease.
- 15. What happens if trash is thrown near a tributary?
 - Water becomes polluted.

End

