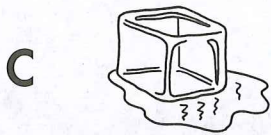
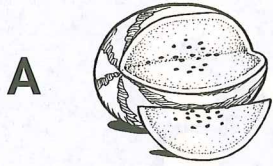


★ TEKS Practice: Cumulative Review

3 Sometimes matter changes but does not become a new kind of matter. Which picture shows this kind of change?



D All of these

4 A red apple is on a table in a bright room. You slowly turn down the light in the room. What happens to the apple?

F It looks larger.

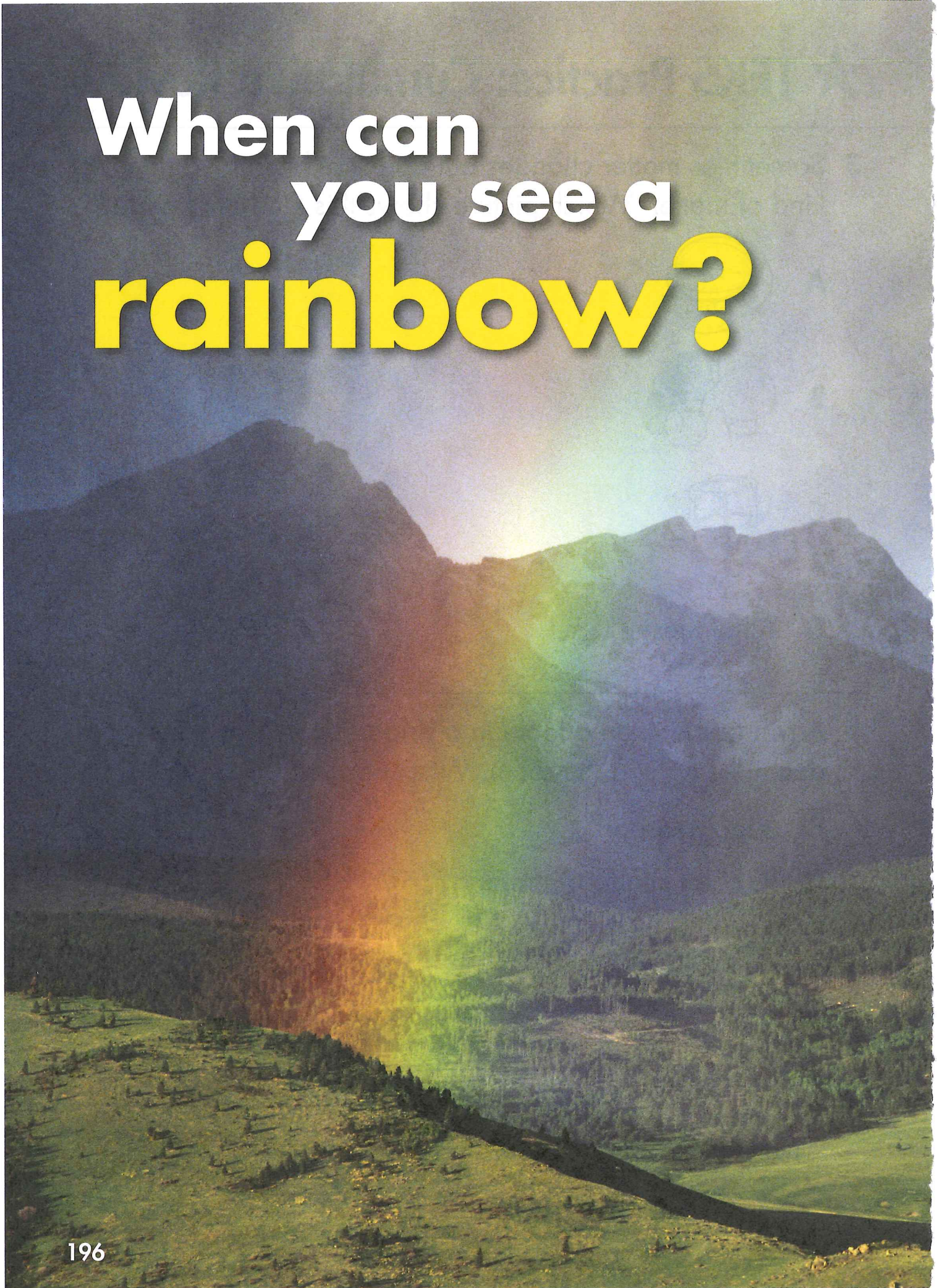
G Its color seems darker.

H It gets warmer.

J It gets more shiny.

| If you have trouble with . . . | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Question | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| See chapter (lesson) | 4 (2) | 4 (1) | 2 (3) | 3 (1) |
| TEKS | 7B | 7A | 5C | 6A |

When can you see a **rainbow?**





Earth and Sky

Lesson 1 How can you describe weather?

Lesson 2 How can you measure weather?

Lesson 3 How does weather change?

Lesson 4 What is the water cycle?

Lesson 5 What are the moon and the stars?



What patterns are there on Earth and in the sky?

Tell what the weather is like when you can see a rainbow.



Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills

TEKS 8A Measure, record, and graph weather information, including temperature, wind conditions, precipitation, and cloud coverage, in order to identify patterns in the data. **8B** Identify the importance of weather and seasonal information to make choices in clothing, activities, and transportation. **8C** Explore the processes in the water cycle, including evaporation, condensation, and precipitation, as connected to weather conditions. **8D** Observe, describe, and record patterns of objects in the sky, including the appearance of the Moon.

Process TEKS: 1A, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 3B, 4A

How can you show the temperature?

- 1. Use the Thermometer Model. Put each end of your yarn through the holes in front of your model.
- 2. Your teacher will tell you the temperature. Move the yarn up or down to show the temperature.
- 3. Use a real thermometer. **Measure** the temperature outside. Measure once in the morning and once in the afternoon. **Record** on the Thermometer Chart.
- 4. Repeat for 3 more days.

Explain Your Results

- 5. Tell about the changes in temperature you **measured**.
Did you notice any patterns?



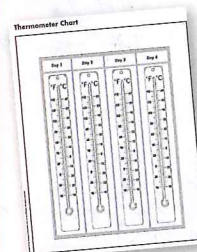
Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line. There are four sets of these lines provided for writing.

Materials

Thermometer Model



thermometer



yarn



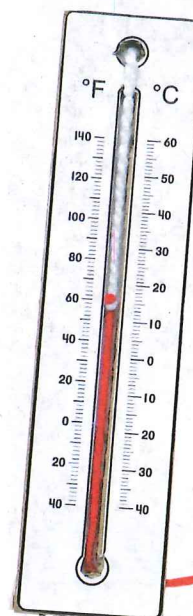
Thermometer Chart red crayon

Inquiry Skill

You can use a thermometer to **measure** temperature.

Texas Safety LAB RULES

Handle science tools carefully.



Focus on Compare and Contrast


You will practice the reading skill **compare and contrast** in this chapter. Compare means to tell how things are alike. Contrast means to tell how things are different.

Spring and Winter

Spring can be warm. Spring can be windy. Spring is sometimes very rainy. Winter can be cold. Winter can be windy. Winter can be snowy too.

**Practice It!**

Compare and **contrast** spring and winter.

Compare

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

Contrast

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

Texas



Lesson

1

How can you describe weather?



I will know TEKS 8A

I will know how to observe and describe weather.
(Also **2C**, **2E**)

Vocabulary

temperature
precipitation



Connect to

Math

The temperature today is 18° Celsius. Tomorrow is supposed to be 24° Celsius. Write a math problem to show how much warmer tomorrow is supposed to be.



 **Math TEKS 4C**

TEKS 8A, 1A, 2C, 2E

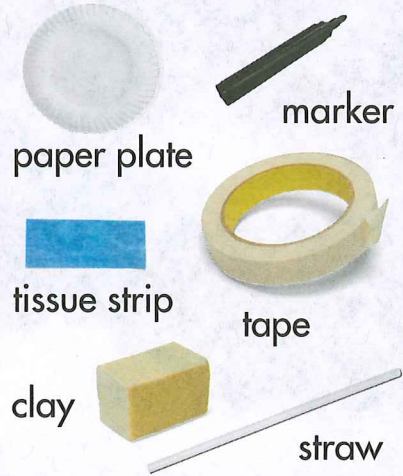
Which way does the wind blow?

- 1. Label the plate **N**, **E**, **S**, and **W**. Add clay.
- 2. Tape the tissue to the straw. Put the straw in the clay.
- 3. **Observe** outside. What direction is the wind coming from?

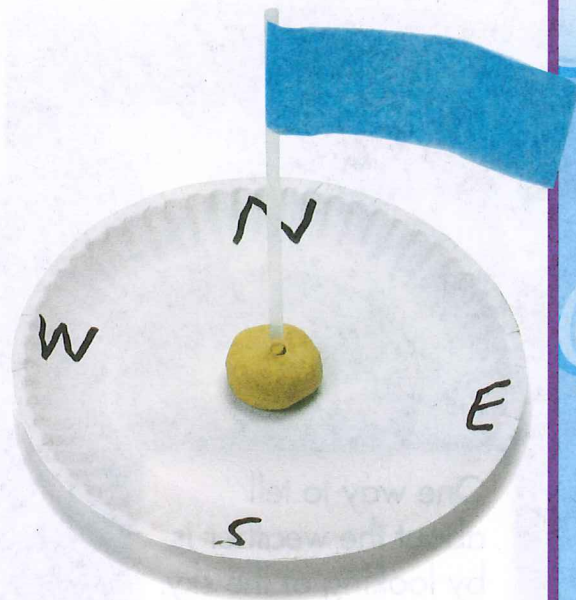
Explain Your Results

- 4. Compare with others. **Observe** again if different. Write.

Materials



Texas Safety
LAB RULES
Wash your hands after the activity.



Weather

You wake up in the morning. How do you know what to wear? Check the weather! Weather is what the air outside is like.

Look outside. **Draw** a picture of today's weather.

One way to tell about the weather is by looking at the sky.

Sometimes you can guess the weather by looking outside. You can also look in a newspaper or on a Web site. These sources tell if the weather will be wet or dry. They tell the air temperature too.

Temperature is how hot or cold something is. The sun changes the air temperature.

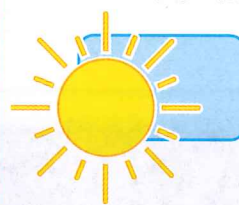
Tell how the sun affects weather.

Look at this weather information from a Web site.

Circle the day that might be rainy. **Draw** an X on the day that will be hottest.

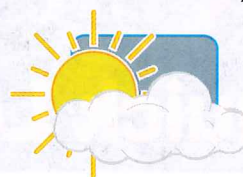
Weather Forecast

Monday



26°C
(79°F)

Tuesday



24°C
(75°F)

Wednesday



21°C
(70°F)

Wet Weather


Wet weather happens when water falls from clouds. The water that falls to Earth is called **precipitation**. Snow, rain, sleet, and hail are kinds of precipitation. Snow falls when the air is cold. Rain falls in warmer weather. Sleet is rain that turns to ice as it falls.

Draw what might fall from clouds when the sun warms the air.



Quick Lab

Make a List

Write what you can do on a sunny day. Write what you can do on a rainy day. Tell how the weather affects what you can do for fun.  **TEKS 8B**

Spring rains help plants grow.

Dry Weather

Most places have some wet weather and some dry weather. A drought is one kind of dry weather. A drought can happen when a place has much less wet weather than usual. There may not be enough water for many living things during a drought.

Tell how the ground looks in a drought.

Some places have more dry weather than wet weather.

Compare and Contrast

Compare and **contrast** a drought and rainy weather.

Compare

Contrast

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
|  _____ _____ _____ _____ | _____ _____ _____ _____ |
|--|----------------------------------|



How can you measure weather?



I will know TEKS 8A, 3B

I will know how to measure weather information. (Also **2A, 2C, 2D, and 2E**)

Vocabulary

wind


Connect to

Math

 **Math TEKS 4C**

In 2010, about 71 centimeters (28 inches) of rain fell in Austin, Texas. In 2011, there was a drought. That year only 43 centimeters (17 inches) of rain fell!

How much more rain was there in 2010 than in 2011? Subtract to find out.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 71 \text{ centimeters} \\
 - 43 \text{ centimeters} \\
 \hline
 \text{centimeters}
 \end{array}$$


How much rain falls?

Make a rain gauge.

- 1. Make 12 lines 1 cm apart on a piece of tape.
- 2. Number the lines.
- 3. Fasten the tape to the jar.
- 4. Make a plan to **observe** your rain gauge.

Explain Your Results

5. **Communicate** How could you use your rain gauge to find how much rain falls?

Where will you record the results?



Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed middle line.

Materials



plastic jar

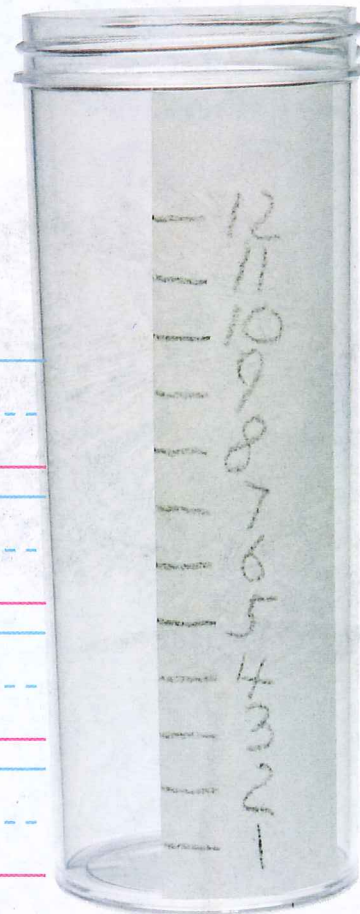


masking tape



metric ruler

 **Texas Safety**
LAB RULES
Handle science tools carefully.



Why We Measure Weather

Suppose there is a storm outside. What might you see? You might see trees moving in the wind.

Wind is moving air. You know the wind is blowing. But you cannot tell how fast it is moving. Sometimes the wind is a gentle breeze. Sometimes the wind is very strong.

Draw an arrow to show the direction the wind is blowing.

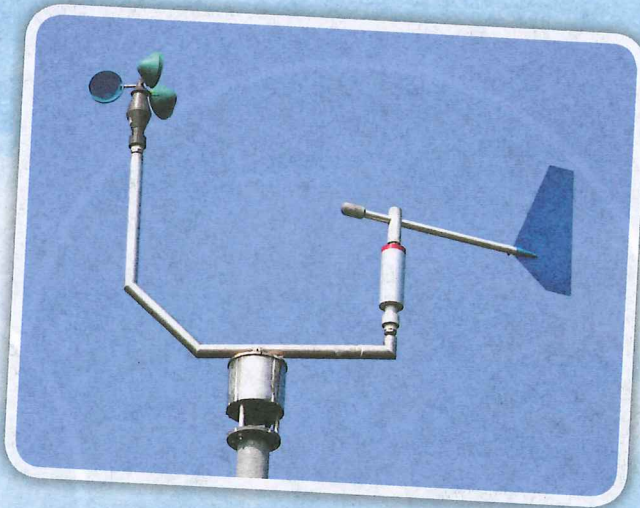
A wind sock shows wind direction.





The flag is blowing in the wind.

Scientists use anemometers to measure wind speed.



Scientists measure weather for many different reasons. Sometimes they measure weather to warn people about storms. During storms, winds can be powerful. An anemometer is a tool that measures the speed of wind. It helps scientists know when winds are dangerous.

Tell what kind of weather the large picture on pages 208–209 shows.

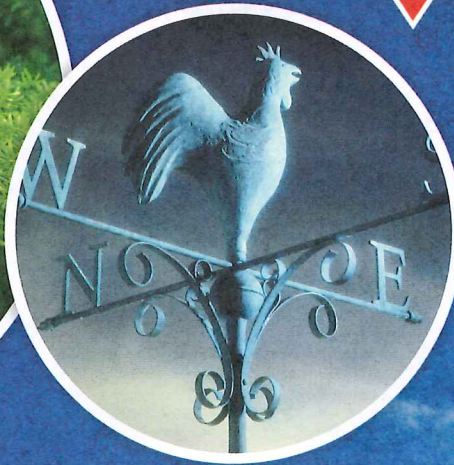
Read the paragraph again. **Underline** the sentence that tells the main idea.

Tools for Measuring Weather

Tools help scientists study weather. Scientists use tools to measure temperature, wind, and rainfall.



▲ A rain gauge measures how much rain has fallen. Raindrops fall into the gauge. Numbers tell the amount of rain in inches and centimeters.

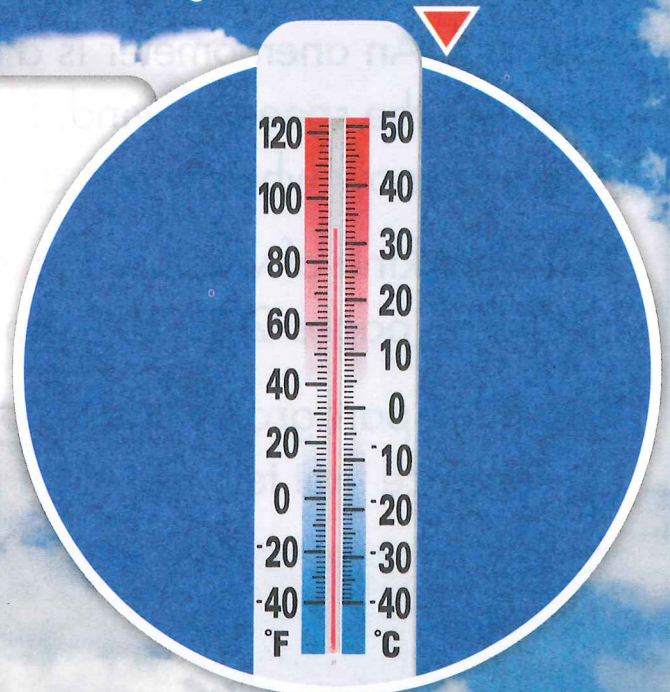


▼ A wind vane shows the direction of the wind. The wind vane points to where the wind is coming from.

▲ A thermometer measures temperature. This thermometer shows the temperature in degrees Celsius and Fahrenheit.

What temperature is shown on the thermometer?



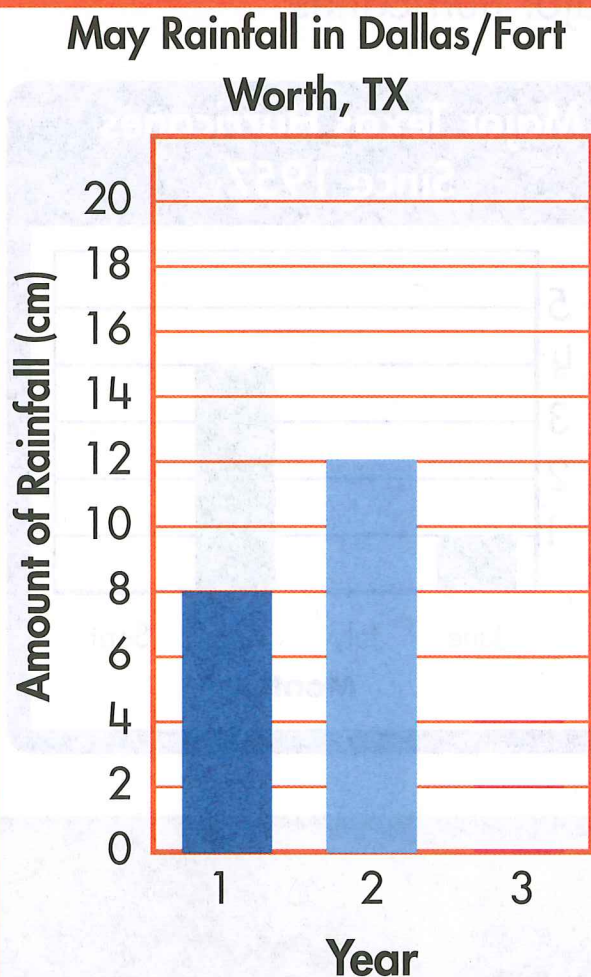


Predict Weather

Scientists gather weather information over many years. They study the data and look for patterns. They learn what the weather of a place might be like at different times.

They use this information to predict weather.

The graph shows rainfall for Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas. It tells how much rain fell in May over three years.



Quick Lab

Chart the Cloud Coverage

Chart how cloudy it is every day for a week. Look at the weather forecasts in a newspaper or on television or the Internet. Record your observations and the predictions. Then compare what you see with the predictions.

 **TEKS 8A, 3B**

Draw a bar on the graph to show that it rained 6 centimeters in Year 3.

Tell which year had the most rainfall. How much fell?



How does weather change?



I will know TEKS 8B

I will know that weather follows a pattern. (Also **8A**, **2C**, and **3B**)

Vocabulary

pattern

Connect to

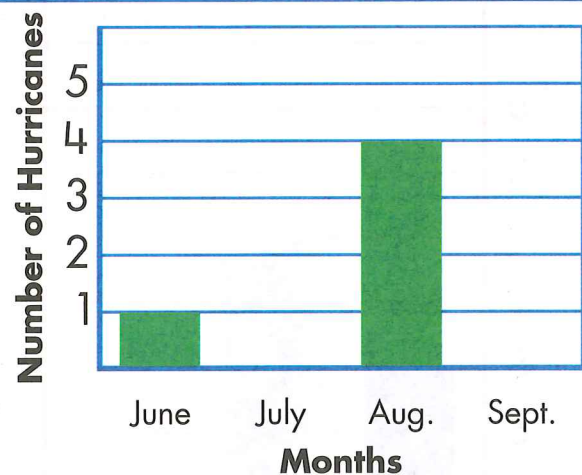
Math

Math TEKS 10A, 10D

A hurricane is a tropical storm with very strong winds. Since 1957, 8 major hurricanes have hit Texas.

Draw a bar on the graph to show 3 hurricanes in September. Circle the month with the most major hurricanes.

Major Texas Hurricanes Since 1957





Quick Lab

TEKS 8A, 1A, 2C, 2D, 2E, 3B, 4A

Materials

thermometer



Texas Safety
LAB RULES
Handle science tools carefully.

Are morning and afternoon temperatures different?

- 1. You will measure morning and afternoon temperatures. **Predict** whether mornings will be cooler or warmer than afternoons. Write your prediction.



- 2. **Measure** and **record** the outdoor temperature every morning and afternoon for a week. Always measure the temperature at the same time.

| Morning and Afternoon Temperatures | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|
| | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| Morning Temperature | | | | | |
| Afternoon Temperature | | | | | |

Explain Your Results

- 3. **Communicate** Was your prediction correct? Does your data show a pattern for morning and afternoon temperatures?

A close-up photograph of green grass blades covered in numerous small, clear water droplets. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting a field of grass. The lighting is bright, highlighting the texture of the grass and the glistening surface of the water droplets.

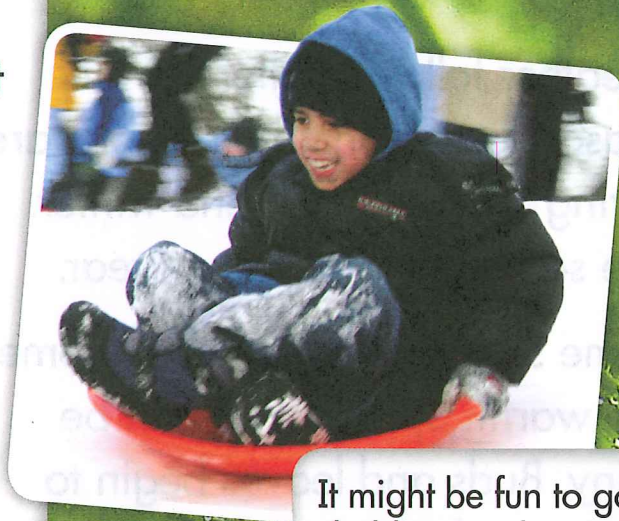
Weather Patterns

Weather follows a pattern. A **pattern** is the way something repeats itself. Weather follows patterns from day to day. In many places, the temperature is cool in the morning. It is warmer in the afternoon. Often the temperature gets cool again at night. The amount of change differs from place to place and from day to day.

Tell when the weather would be warmest during the day.

On a January day in Denver, Colorado, the temperature might change by 16° Celsius (28° F). In Boston, Massachusetts, it might change by 8° Celsius (14° F). In Houston, Texas, the temperature might change by 11° Celsius (20° F).

Tell what the temperature is first thing in the morning where you live. **Tell** how it changes in the late afternoon. How much did it change?



It might be fun to go sledding in places with cold, snowy winters.



It might be fun to go bike riding in places with warm winters.

Compare and Contrast Write how daily temperature patterns might be the same and different in two places.

Compare

Contrast



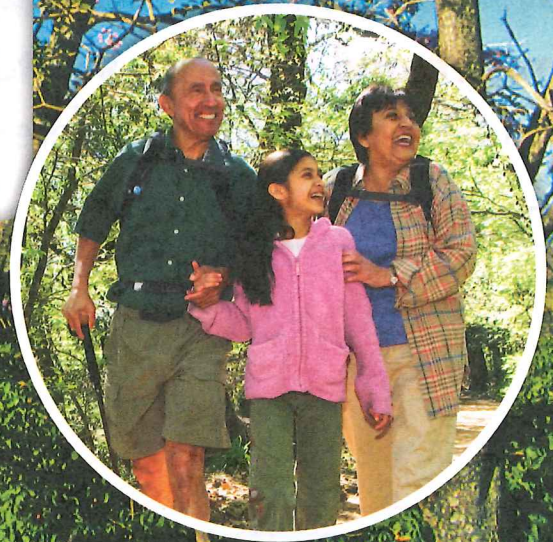
Spring

Weather follows patterns from season to season. The seasons are spring, summer, fall, and winter. The seasons repeat every year.

Some spring days are cool. Some are warm. Spring days can be rainy. Buds and leaves begin to grow on plants during spring. Birds and other animals have babies.

In spring, people put away their winter jackets and hats. Many people spend more time outdoors. Some people ride bicycles. Others work in their gardens. Hiking is also a great springtime activity.

Make a list of the kinds of clothing you wear in the spring.



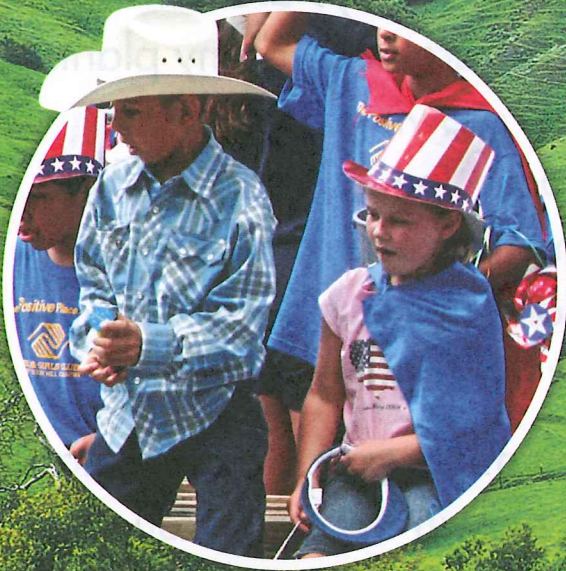
Spring is a good time to get outdoors.

Summer

Summer comes after spring. Some summer days are hot. The nights are often warm. Trees and other plants have lots of green leaves. Flowers bloom and many fruits and vegetables grow.

Some people go to the park in the summer. You can see people wearing shorts, T-shirts, and sandals. You might see children playing baseball. Families have barbecues. Many people enjoy picnics and swimming in the summer.

Compare and Contrast Tell how temperature and precipitation in spring and summer are different where you live.



On the Fourth of July, people enjoy parades and fireworks.



Fall

Fall comes after summer. Some fall days are warm. Some are cool. Many plants stop growing. In some places, leaves change color and drop from some trees. Many animals store food for the coming winter.

You might go apple picking or play in the park. You might wear sweatshirts and sweaters. These can help keep you warm in the cooler weather.

Write about an outdoor activity you enjoy doing in the fall.



Quick Lab

Changing Seasons

Make a chart. Name a season. Write three words that tell about the weather of your season. Tell what the weather is like before the season. Tell what the weather is like after the season.

 **TEKS 8B**

The weather is cooler in fall than in summer.

Winter

Winter comes after fall. Winter in some places can be very cold and snowy. Water in ponds and lakes may freeze. Many trees have no leaves at all. Some animals hibernate, or sleep, all winter long.

In some places, people must dress for cold weather in the winter. You can see people wearing coats, hats, gloves, and scarves. If there is enough snow, you might see children building a snowman. Some people like to stay inside where it is warm.

Write about what winter is like where you live. How does the weather change? How do you dress?



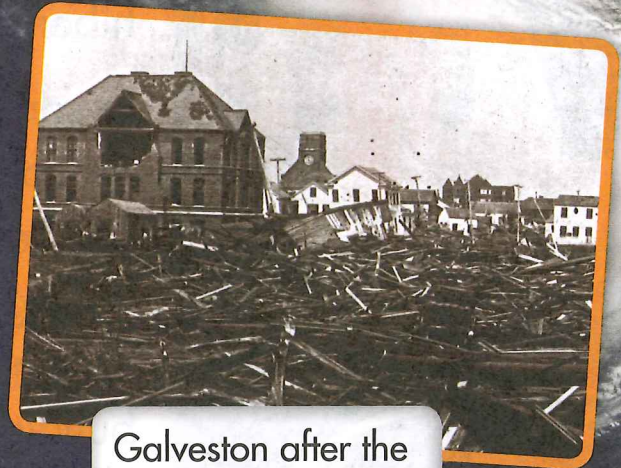
Four sets of horizontal writing lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, for writing a response.

In winter, some people enjoy outdoor activities while others enjoy indoor activities.



Severe Storms

Texas can have some very severe weather. Summer and fall are hurricane season. That's when hurricanes are most likely to occur. A huge hurricane hit Galveston, Texas, in September 1900. Winds gusted at more than 190 kilometers per hour (118 miles per hour). A storm wave flooded the city. Much of Galveston was destroyed. Almost 110 years later, another hurricane flooded much of Galveston again.



Galveston after the hurricane in 1900.



In 2008, a hurricane once again flooded Galveston.

Galveston is on the Texas coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Why might Galveston's location put it in the path of hurricanes?

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Meteorologists

Meteorologists study the weather. They use weather tools such as thermometers and anemometers. They use satellite photos too. They study the information and make predictions about the weather. They can predict sunny days or stormy weather. They can track storms and warn people about them. They provide weather reports for television, radio, newspapers, and the Internet.



Why is a meteorologist's job important?



Texas



Lesson

4

What is the water cycle?



I will know **TEKS 8C**


I will know how the water cycle works. (Also **2B, 2E**)

Vocabulary

water cycle

Connect to

Reading

It rained so hard last night! Today there are still puddles everywhere. What do you think will happen to the puddles? Write a sentence to answer the question.  **ELA TEKS 21B**



Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line. There are three sets of these lines for writing.



What happens during the water cycle?

- 1. Fill the jar halfway with water. Cover it with the bowl.
- 2. Place the jar near a window. Wait 5 minutes. **Observe** the jar, and **record** your observations.
- 3. Put ice cubes in the bowl. Wait 5 minutes. **Observe** the jar and bowl, and **record** your observations.

Explain Your Results

4. **Communicate** What happens inside the jar?



Materials



jar



water



ice cubes



bowl

Texas Safety LAB RULES

Do not drink the water or eat the ice. Clean up any spills.



Plants need
water to grow.

Clouds in the Sky

Rain falls from clouds in the sky. Clouds are made of tiny drops of water and ice.

The water in clouds comes from Earth's surface. It comes from the ocean, rivers, and lakes. The sun warms the water. The water turns into a gas and rises into the air.



These children are dressed for the rain.



Most of the water in the air comes from the ocean. Some of it comes from plants. Plants have small openings on their leaves. Moisture exits through the openings into the air.

Write about how water gets in the air.



Four sets of horizontal writing lines are provided. Each set consists of a solid blue top line, a dashed blue middle line, and a solid red bottom line.

The Water Cycle

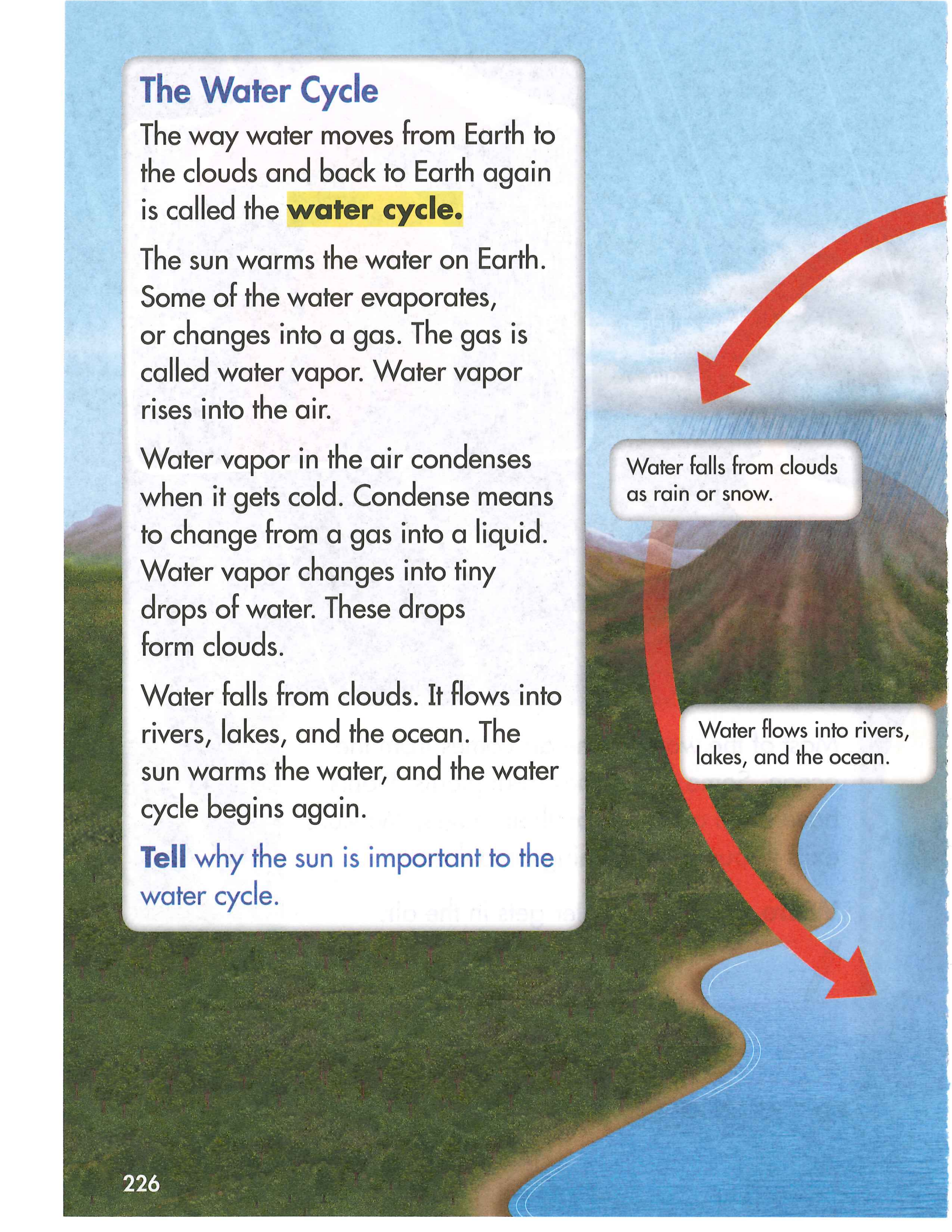
The way water moves from Earth to the clouds and back to Earth again is called the **water cycle**.

The sun warms the water on Earth. Some of the water evaporates, or changes into a gas. The gas is called water vapor. Water vapor rises into the air.

Water vapor in the air condenses when it gets cold. Condense means to change from a gas into a liquid. Water vapor changes into tiny drops of water. These drops form clouds.

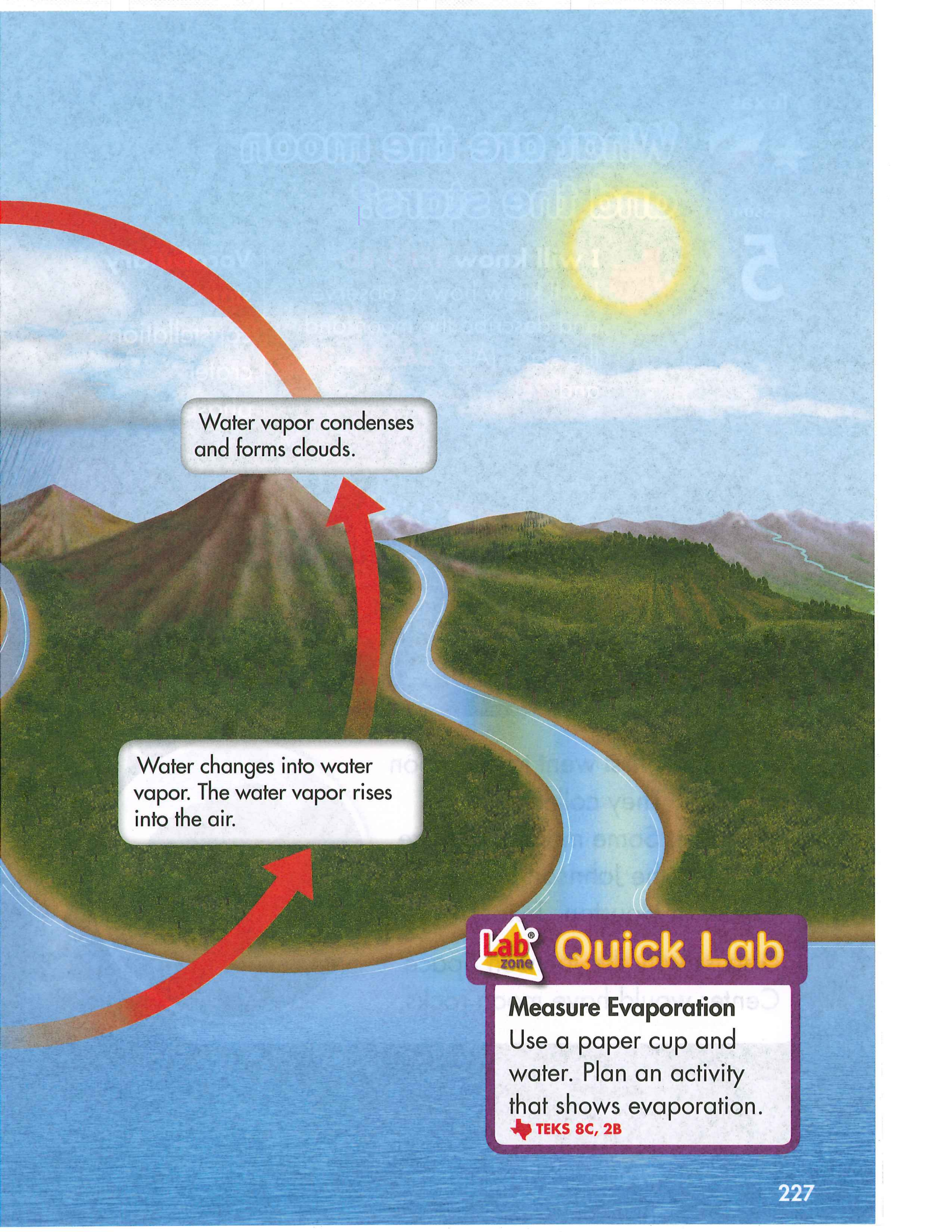
Water falls from clouds. It flows into rivers, lakes, and the ocean. The sun warms the water, and the water cycle begins again.

Tell why the sun is important to the water cycle.



Water falls from clouds as rain or snow.

Water flows into rivers, lakes, and the ocean.



Water vapor condenses and forms clouds.

Water changes into water vapor. The water vapor rises into the air.



Quick Lab

Measure Evaporation

Use a paper cup and water. Plan an activity that shows evaporation.

 **TEKS 8C, 2B**



What are the moon and the stars?



I will know TEKS 8D
I will know how to observe and describe the moon and the stars. (Also **2A**, **2B**, **2D**, and **2E**)

Vocabulary

star
constellation
crater
phase



Connect to

Social Studies

Social Studies TEKS 1B

Astronauts first went to the moon in 1969. They collected rocks and dust. Some moon rocks are stored at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas.

Discuss why the Johnson Space Center would have moon rocks.



How does the shape of the moon appear to change?

1. Use a Moon Calendar.
2. Observe the moon every night.
3. **Record** data by drawing pictures on the calendar.
4. **Ask Questions** Write a question about your data.



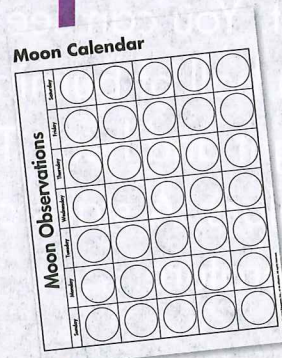
Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line. There are four sets of these lines.

Explain Your Results

5. **Communicate** Describe how the moon appears to change.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line. There are four sets of these lines.

Materials



Moon Calendar Sheet



marker



Moon Calendar

The Night Sky

Your part of Earth faces away from the sun at night. You can see stars in the sky.

A **star** is a ball of burning gases that gives off light and heat. The stars are different colors. A star's color depends on its temperature.

Stars shine in the night sky.



Did you know that the sun is a star?

Stars are different sizes. Most stars look small because they are so far away.

The moon is much smaller than a star. But the moon is closer to Earth. So the moon looks bigger in the night sky.



You can see stars and the moon in the night sky.

Compare and Contrast Compare the sizes of the moon and the stars.



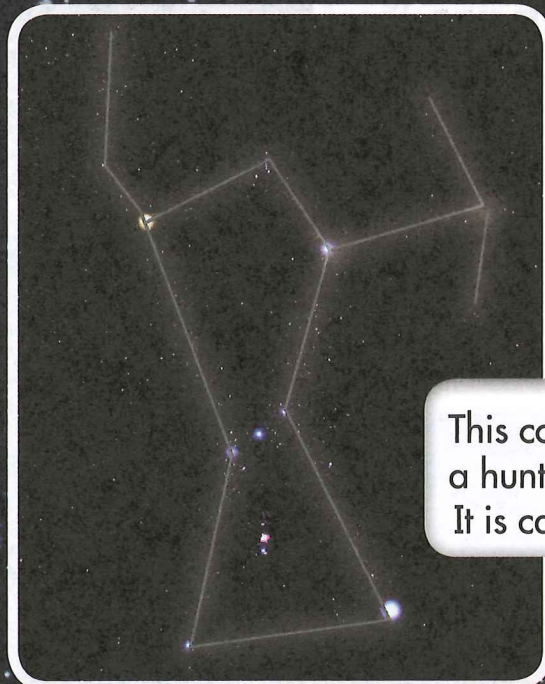
Constellations

Long ago, people saw shapes in some groups of stars. They connected the stars with imaginary lines to form pictures. A group of stars that forms a picture is a **constellation**. Many constellations are named for animals or people.

Constellations can look like different things to different people. People long ago thought the constellation called Leo looked like a lion. What does it look like to you?



This constellation looks like a lion. It is called Leo.



This constellation looks like a hunter holding a club. It is called Orion.

The Moon

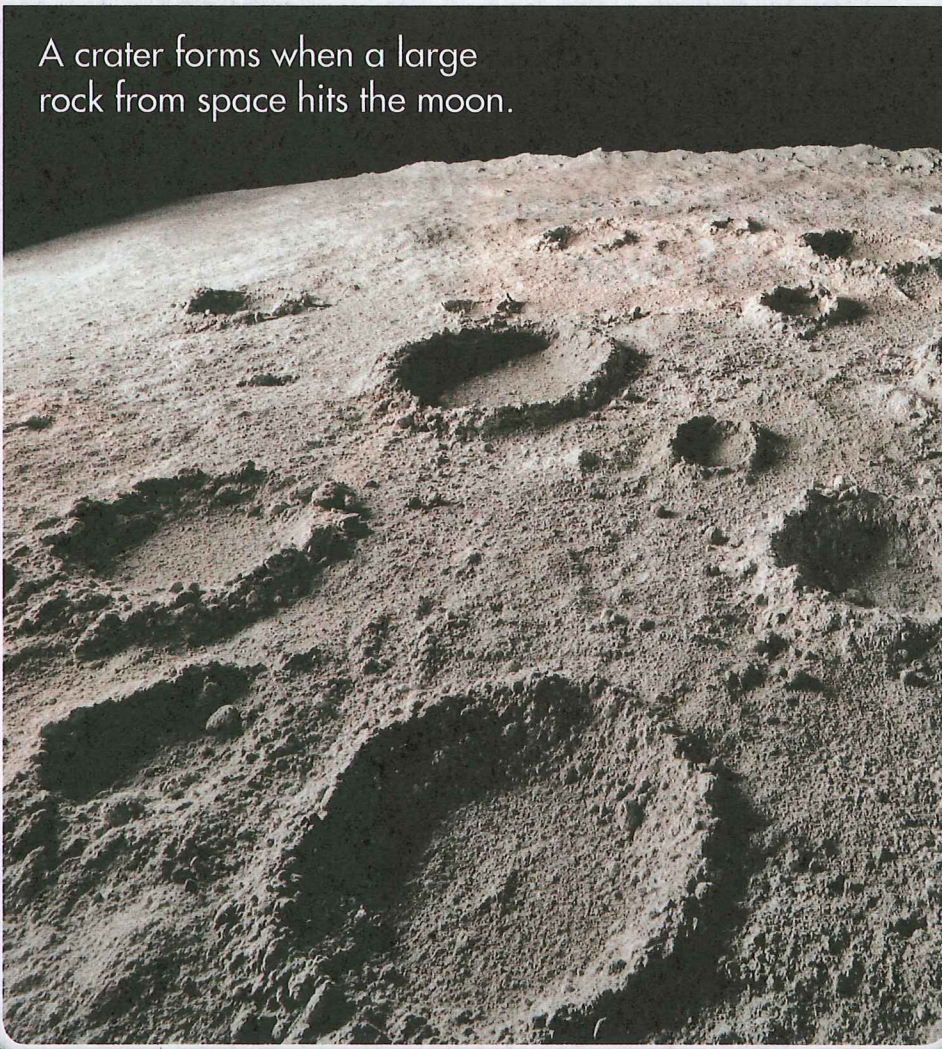
The moon looks like the biggest and brightest object in the night sky. The moon does not make its own light. It reflects light from the sun.

The moon is round like Earth. The moon is much smaller than Earth. The moon is made of rock. It has mountains and deep craters. A **crater** is a hole in the ground shaped like a bowl.

Describe the moon.

Draw an X on a crater.

A crater forms when a large rock from space hits the moon.



Moon at Night

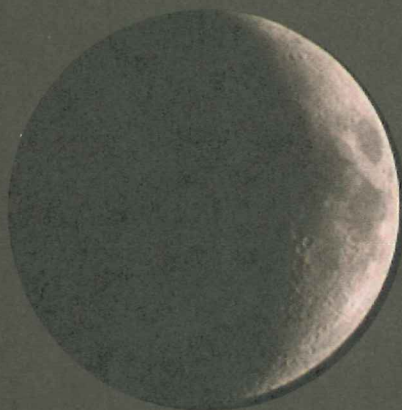
The moon moves in a path around Earth. It takes about four weeks for the moon to go once around Earth. The moon seems to change shape as it moves.

Sometimes the moon looks round. This is called a full moon. Sometimes you see smaller parts of the moon. Sometimes you cannot see the moon at all.



Sometimes you can see the moon during the day. However, it is harder to notice when the sun is out.

Look at the pictures of the moon.
Draw an X on the full moon.



Phases of the Moon


Why does the shape of the moon seem to change? Remember that the moon reflects light from the sun. You only see the part of the moon that has light shining on it. The shape of the lighted part of the moon is called a **phase**.

Write why the moon seems to change shape.



Quick Lab

Observe the Big Dipper

People name groups of stars. One group is called the Big Dipper. Go out at night with an adult. Find and observe the Big Dipper. Tell why it is called the Big Dipper.  **TEKS 8D, 2B, 2E**



It takes about a month to see all of the phases of the moon.

What is your weather like?

Follow a Procedure

1. Put the weather tools outside.
2. Check the tools at the same time each day for 5 days.
3. **Observe** the sky. Are there many clouds? What do they look like?
4. **Measure** and **record** your data.

Materials



rain gauge



thermometer

Inquiry Skill

Data you collect can be **recorded** in a chart.



Rain, Cloud, and Temperature Observations

| Day of the Week | Rain (cm) | Clouds | Temperature (°C) |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|------------------|
| Monday | | | |
| Tuesday | | | |
| Wednesday | | | |
| Thursday | | | |
| Friday | | | |

Analyze and Conclude

5. **Classify** the days as rainy or not rainy.

Rainy



Not Rainy

6. Do you see a pattern between rain and cloudy skies?

7. Tell how the weather changed over the 5 days.

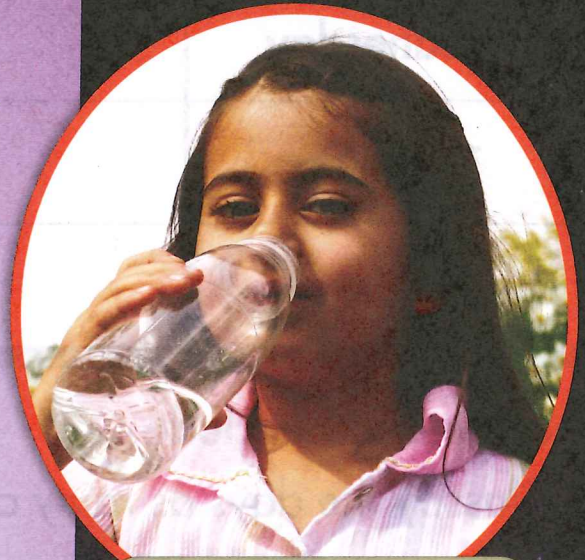


STEM
**Big World
My World**
Read Together

Water on the Moon

Is there water on Earth's moon?
NASA scientists sent a satellite to the moon to find out. They guided it to crash into a crater. Rock and other material shot up from the moon's surface. The scientists found signs of water in the material.

This is an important discovery. It helps us understand the moon better. It may help future moon explorers too. People need water. But water is hard to carry into space. Finding water on the moon could solve the problem!



You need water.
People working on the moon need water too.

Write why water on the moon is an important discovery.



Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

Vocabulary Smart Cards

constellation
crater
pattern
phase
precipitation
star
temperature
water cycle
wind

Play a Game!

Cut out the cards.

Work with a
group.

Pick a card.

Tape a card to
the back of each
group member.

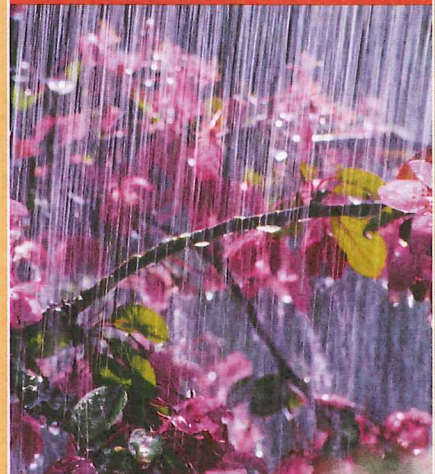
Have everyone
guess his or
her word.

pattern



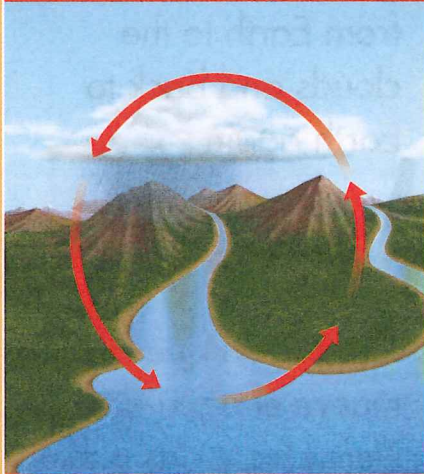
patrón

precipitation



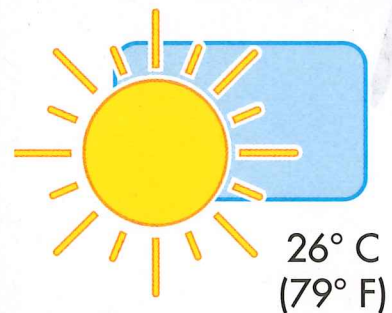
precipitación

water cycle



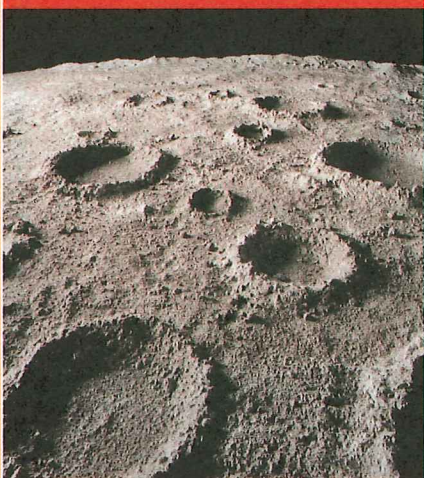
ciclo del agua

temperature



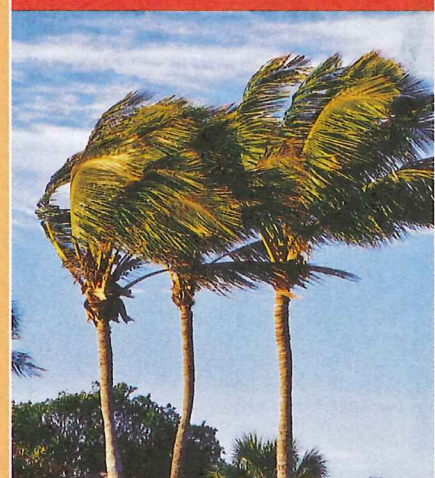
temperatura

crater



cráter

wind



viento



the water that falls to Earth



el agua que cae a la Tierra

the way something repeats itself



la manera en que algo se repite

how hot or cold something is



cuán caliente o fría está una cosa

the way water moves from Earth to the clouds and back to Earth again



manera en que se mueve el agua de la Tierra hacia las nubes y de nuevo a la Tierra

moving air

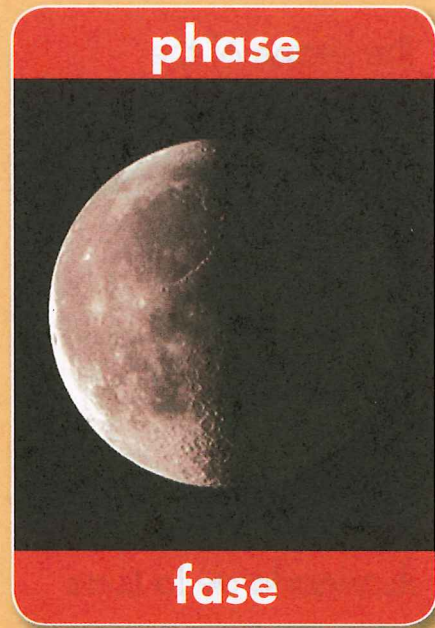


aire que se mueve

a hole in the ground shaped like a bowl



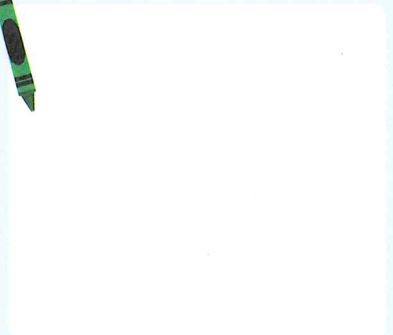
hueco con forma de tazón que se encuentra en la tierra



the shape of the
lighted part of the
moon



forma de la parte
iluminada de la Luna



a ball of burning
gases that gives off
light and heat



bola de gases muy
calientes que produce
calor y luz



a group of stars that
forms a picture



grupo de estrellas que
forman una figura

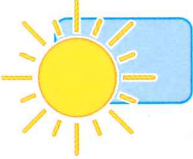


TEKS Practice

Lesson 1 TEKS 8A

1. **Analyze Look** at the weather information below from a Web site. **Circle** the day showing the highest temperature.

Thursday



18°C
64°F

Friday



15°C
59°F

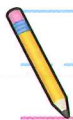
Lesson 2 TEKS 8A, 3B

2. **Classify Draw** an X on the tool that measures temperature.



Lesson 3 TEKS 8B

3. **Analyze** What weather patterns do you notice where you live? How do these patterns affect what you wear?



Lesson 4 TEKS 8C

4. **Think** about the water cycle. What happens to water vapor in the air when it gets cold? **Circle** the letter.

A It evaporates.

B It melts.

C It condenses.

D It boils.

TEKS Practice

5. **Identify Draw** what is missing in this picture.



6. What part of the water cycle is shown in the photo?

Circle the letter.

- A precipitation
- B evaporation
- C condensation



Lesson 5 TEKS 8D

7. **Vocabulary Complete** the sentence.

A group of stars that forms a picture is called a



8. **Describe Write** how the shape of the moon seems to change each month.

TEKS Practice



Chapter 5

Lesson 1 How can you describe weather?



 **TEKS: 8A**

Lesson 2 How can you measure weather?



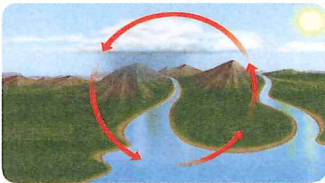
 **TEKS: 8A, 3B**

Lesson 3 How does weather change?



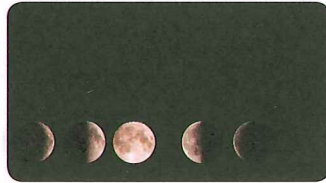
 **TEKS: 8B**

Lesson 4 What is the water cycle?



 **TEKS: 8C**

Lesson 5 What are the moon and the stars?

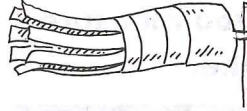


 **TEKS: 8D**

★ TEKS Practice: Chapter Review

Read each question and circle the best answer.

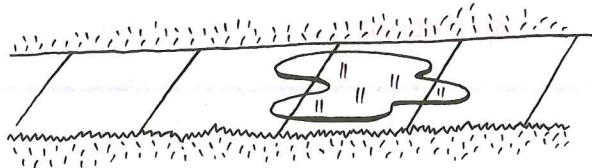
1 The picture shows a weather tool.



What can you learn from this tool?

- A The speed of the wind
- B The direction of the wind
- C The temperature of the wind
- D How much water vapor is in the wind

2 The picture shows a puddle.



What will make this puddle evaporate?

- F Water from clouds
- G Water vapor in the air
- H Heat from the sun
- J Cold air

★ TEKS Practice: Cumulative Review

3 Jada is grouping objects by the way they move. She observes the object in the picture.



How should she record this object on her chart?

- A Slides
- B Rolls
- C Spins
- D Bounces

4 Oscar fills a cup with water at room temperature. Then he puts the cup of water in the freezer. What change will Oscar see in the water the next day?

- F There is more water in the cup.
- G The water has melted.
- H The water has become a solid.
- J The water has turned into new matter.

If you have trouble with . . .

| Question | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| See chapter (lesson) | 5 (2) | 5 (4) | 3 (3) | 2 (4) |
| TEKS | 8A | 8C | 6D | 5B |

Does the salt in salt water evaporate?

Materials



2 cups
water

salt



spoon

marker



hand lens

When water evaporates, it changes into gas. Salt water and fresh water both evaporate.

Ask a question.

Does salt in water evaporate?

Make a prediction.

1. Will the salt in salt water evaporate?



Texas Safety LAB RULES

Do not taste the water. Clean up spills. Wash your hands.

Inquiry Skill

You collect data when you record what you **observe**.

Design your Investigation.

2. List your steps.



Do your Investigation.

- 3.** Follow your steps. Ask questions about what you see.

Collect and record data.

- 4.** Fill in the chart.

Observations of Evaporation

Observation 1

Observation 2

Observation 3

Observation 4

Tell your conclusion.

- 5. Infer** What do you think is the white material on the saltwater cup? Why do you think this?



- 6. Infer** Does the salt in the ocean evaporate? Explain.

Texas



Unit

D

Life Science

