Fill the blanks with the correct concept.

1. _____ is a solid object that forms naturally and is made up of one or more minerals. They have different sizes, colors, shapes and textures.

2. _____ are solid, found in nature, made up of chemical elements and all made crystals.

3. _____ is something that comes from nature. Like air, water, plants, rocks and soil.

4. _____ is a mixture of non living things and decayed once living things. It is made up water, air, tiny rocks and humus.

5. Three kinds of soil are _____, _____ and _____.

6. _____ is an even mixture of all three kinds of soil. It is the ideal soil for most plant

7. _____ are resources that cannot be replaced or would take a long time to be replaced.

8. _____ happens when harmful material is added to the land, air or water which causes damage to natura resources.

9. _____ means to use resources wisely. People have three ways of conserve resources: _____, _____ and _____.

10. _____ are resources that can be replaced as they are used.

11. _____ is the decomposing remains of once-living plants and animals.

ROCK	LOAM	SAND
SOIL	CLAY	REDUCE
NONRENEWABLE RESOURCES		RENEWABLE RESOURCES
	POLLUTION	
MINERAL		
	HUMUS	CONSERVE
NATURAL RESOURCE		
	SILT	REUSE
RECYCLE		

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Match the mineral property to its meaning.

Color	describes how easily the mineral can be scratched. Uses Moh's scale.
Luster	beautiful, regular shape.
Hardness	the color of them.
Streak	when they can attract metals.
Crystal shape	describes how the surface of a mineral reflects light.
Cleavage	is the color of the powder a mineral left when it is rubbed.
Magnetism	when minerals break along a smooth flat plane.

Write I if it is a characteristic of Igneous rocks.

Write S if tis a characteristic of Sedimentary rocks.

Write M if it is characteristic of Metamorphic rocks.

1. ( ) They are rocks that form from hardened layers of sediments.

2. ( ) They form whrn magma cools and turns to solid rock.

3. ( ) They can de form from igneous, sedimentary, and other metamorphic rocks.

4. ( ) They are rocks that have change as the result of heat and pressure.

5. ( ) When magma cools underground it happens slowly, so, it has more time for crystals to form. The crystals are big and easily seen.

6. ( ) Heat and pressure can cause one rock to slowly transform into another rock.

7. ( ) When magma reaches the surface, it is transformed into lava. Lava cools down quickly, crystals do not have time to form.

8.( ) Wind, water, and ice break the rock by the process of weathering.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Fill the blanks with the correct concept.

1. _____ when rocks on Earth's surface is broken down through the weathering process.

2. The layers of soil, in order, are: _____, _____ and _____.

3. The topsoil is made up of _____.

4. The subsoils is made up of _____.

5. The bedrock is made up of _____.

6. _____ are traces of a plant or animals that died a very long time ago. They provide clues how Earth was like millions of years ago.

7. _____ is form from the remains of plants and animals that lives long time ago.

8. _____ is the most common fossil fuel. It is form from swamp plants that died long ago. It is form with dirt, dead plants and rocks.

9. _____ are form of the remains of sea animals and plants that lived long ago.

10. _____ is ised to make electricity. The most common material used is Uranium.

11. _____ is the energy that comes from the sun. It is the most available energy resource on Earth.

12. _____ is the energy from the air.

13. _____ is the energy that comes from heat inside Earth.

14. _____ natural materials, like plants or wood, can be used as energy. Burned wood releases carbon dioxide causing global warming.

15. _____ energy that comes from water.

BIOMASS ENERGY	HYDROPOWER	
BEDROCK	TOPSOIL	OIL AND NATURAL GAS
HUMUS	FOSSIL	NUCLEAR ENERGY
SOIL FORM	FOSSIL FUEL	SOLAR ENERGY
SUBSOIL	COAL	WIND ENERGY

LIVEWORKSHEETS

SMALL ROCKS AND MINERALS

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Classify the resources as renewable and nonrenewable.

RENEWABLE	NONRENEWABLE

HYDROPOWER

SOLAR ENERGY

OIL AND NATURAL GAS

NUCLEAR ENERGY

BIOMASS ENERGY

FOSSIL FUEL

COAL

WIND ENERGY

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

FOSSIL

LIVEWORKSHEETS