

Student's English name: Class:

I. What are weathering and erosion? (U.6.3 pages 70-72)

1. Order the steps of erosion by wind (1-4).

☐

Over time, the rocks slowly change.

☐

Then sand particles bump into rocks.

☐

Sand particles break off tiny grains from rocks.

☐

First, wind blows sand particles to other places.

2. Fill in the gaps with the words.

mudflow

weathering

erosion

rockslide

soil

- 1) _____ breaks rocks into smaller pieces.
- 2) _____ is the movement of weathered material.
- 3) A _____ is the quick movement of very wet soil.
- 4) A _____ is the quick movement of **rocks** down a slope.
- 5) Gravity pulls loose rock and _____ downhill in a rockslide.

3. Read. Write *weathering* or *erosion*.

When it rains,
water washes
soil away from
mountains.

When rocks stay
in water for a long
time, they can break
down or dissolve.

Water can get into
rocks. If it freezes,
it expands and
breaks the rocks.

Ocean waves
move sand and
form shorelines.

II. What causes different diseases (1 - infectious) (U.5.1a pages 54-55)

4. Order the pathogens from the smallest to the largest.



5. Fill in the gaps using the words.

immune system	fungi	bacteria	parasites	viruses
	pathogens	infectious		

- 1) Any organisms that can cause a disease are called _____.
- 2) One-celled microorganisms that cause many diseases, like strep throat and food poisoning are called _____.
- 3) Nonliving pathogens that are much smaller than bacteria are called _____.
- 4) One-celled microorganisms that are larger than bacteria are _____.
- 5) One-celled or multi-celled microorganisms, like molds and yeast, are _____.
- 6) The white blood cells in your blood make up your _____.
- 7) _____ diseases are caused by organisms invading and growing in your body.

6. Read and circle T (True) or F (False).

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|---|-------|
| 1) Viruses are nonliving organisms. | T / F |
| 2) Viruses produce toxins that damage your cells. | T / F |
| 3) Some bacteria can attack your cells directly. | T / F |
| 4) All organisms are pathogens. | T / F |

7. Label A (allergen), or P (pathogen):

Flu virus ☐ Salmonella bacteria ☐ Tobacco smoke ☐ Dust ☐

III. What causes different diseases (2 - noninfectious) (U.5.1a pages 56-57)

8. Match.

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| 1. This disease causes lung's airways to narrow. |
| 2. This disease occurs when someone's immune system is too sensitive to something in the environment. |
| 3. People with this disease have a problem using the sugar in their blood. This disease has two types. |
| 4. It is a substance that causes an allergic reaction. |
| 5. These diseases are not caused by pathogens. |

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|------------------|
| A) Asthma |
| B) Diabetes |
| C) Allergy |
| D) Allergen |
| E) Noninfectious |

9. Circle T (True) or F (False).

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|---|-------|
| 1. Allergies are never very serious. | T / F |
| 2. An allergy is caused by your immune system being too sensitive. | T / F |
| 3. Asthma causes your airways to open up. | T / F |
| 4. Noninfectious diseases can be passed from one person to another. | T / F |

IV. How can you avoid getting diseases? (1) (U.5.2a pages 58-59)

10. Match the diseases and the ways they can spread.

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|--|--------------------------------|
| 1) Colds can be spread by | chicken meat. |
| 2) Salmonella bacteria can be found in | an infected person's sneeze. |
| 3) Athlete's foot can spread by | infected mosquitoes. |
| 4) Malaria can spread by | fungi on contaminated objects. |
| 5) Rabies can spread by | contaminated food. |
| 6) Food poisoning can be caused by | an infected animal's bite. |