

TEXT BOOK SECTION - PAGES 1 TO 9

TEST BOOKLET SECTION - PAGES 10 TO 11

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Science & Living In God's World 6 - Answer Key

IMPORTANT NOTE: The answers below are for the questions in the textbook. The answers for the Student Quiz Booklet can be found in the back of this booklet on the last two pages.

UNIT ONE:**(page 9)**

- Answers will vary. May be mountains, forests, prairie, desert, sea shore, etc.
- Answers will vary.

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Answers to all questions will vary.

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- Gravity is what causes water to run downhill.
- Rivers do not flow in a straight line because the water encounters rocks, etc. which cause it to alter its course.
- A ravine or canyon might not become deeper because it might cave in.

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- Granite is better than sandstone for monuments because it is a very hard rock that can withstand a lot of weathering, whereas sandstone can be crumbled or dissolved fairly easily and is a soft rock.
- The river would not have formed such a big canyon since the rock underneath would have been harder.

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- Cement sidewalks often crack in the winter since the water seeps into them and then freezes and expands.
- Answers will vary.

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- A farmer can prevent dust storms by only farming parts of the land at a time, and not plowing it all at once so that there is some vegetation left to protect it.
- There must be large areas of land which have been plowed, no rain, and some wind.

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- The steam in a geyser and the hot water in a hot spring are caused by water that seeps down into the earth and comes into contact with very hot rocks far below the earth's surface. The water is heated up so that it boils or changes into steam which may be trapped by the weight of the cooler water over it or the layers of rock. As the water heats, it expands until it finds somewhere to force itself out.
- Hot springs and geysers change the surface of the earth in two ways. The heat and pressure of the steam wear away rock and melt minerals so that the mouth of the geyser's pipe gradually changes shape. Also,

minerals and dissolved stones are brought out of the earth by the geyser; when the steam and hot water cool, the dissolved materials harden and build up the ground around it.

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- Geysers and hot springs are two ways that water reaches the surface from under the ground.
- A volcano differs from a geyser in that it is shooting up lava, which is melted rock.

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Answers will vary.

What have you learned? (page 46)

- Plants change the earth's surface by making a layer of topsoil. Topsoil is created when dead plants and dead leaves from trees break up into small particles. They form humus that becomes food for the new growing plants.

- Answers will vary.

- Answers will vary:

A boulder is large weathered, rounded rock.

A canyon is formed by water finding a soft place in the soil and then making a path for itself.

A crater is the opening on the top of a volcano that is shaped like a funnel.

Dissolve: this process causes limestone to break down and become part of the water.

The *earth's crust* is the hard surface of the earth that is made up of masses of rock.

Erosion is the carrying away of topsoil and the wearing away of rock by water and wind.

An eruption is a sudden explosion from a volcano that has been quiet for a long time.

A geyser is a fountain of steam and hot water that bursts up and out of the earth's surface.

Glaciers are thick blankets of ice that cover the earth's surface.

Granite is a layer of dark rock near the bottom of a ravine. It is the hardest type of rock in a ravine.

Humus is food for new growing plants that is formed by dead plants and leaves broken up in the soil.

Lava is melted rock.

Limestone is a type of stone which is made by the sea. It is gray in color and is made up of the skeletons of tiny animals.

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Sandstone is a soft rock, made up of sand, clay, and other materials. It is created by sand being pressed together by the great weight of the sea.

Shale is formed from mud and clay. It can either be very soft or very hard. Shale is usually blue, green, or gray and has an odor of oil or clay.

Topsoil is made when dead plants and dead leaves from trees break up into small particles. It is the top layer of earth.

Volcanoes are mountains that are formed from melted rock pouring out of the hot inside part of the earth.

Weathered refers to the condition an object is left in by storms, the sun's heat, wind and rain.

UNIT TWO:**(page 52)**

- Answers will vary.
- By looking at what the people are wearing, what kind of plants are growing, whether there is snow, etc.
- Answers may vary -- probably temperate.
- The climate will not change suddenly as you travel from place to place; the changes are gradual.

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- You should be most careful in the sun in the middle of the day because then the sun is directly above you and its rays hit you straight on.
- Answers will vary.

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- If the earth's axis were straight up and down, we would not have the seasons because then the sun would hit the earth the same each day.
- The rotating of the earth does not have anything to do with climate.
- The revolving of the earth does affect climate only because the earth is on a tilted axis.

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You can not be sure about the kind of climate that a place has just by knowing its distance from the equator because there are many other factors, such as whether or not it is near water, its mountains, etc.

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- Answers will vary. Text mentions reindeer and sled dogs.*
- Answers will vary. One of the reasons would be its ability to drink a lot of water at one time and then process it as needed.*

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1. It is important to know which way the wind is blowing because then we can follow storms and it can help airplanes know how to approach the runway.

2. Knowing the speed of wind helps us because we can look out for windstorms such as gales and hurricanes.

What Have You Learned? (page 93)

1. When we talk about weather, we talk about how hot or cold, how wet or dry, how windy, how sunny or cloudy it is today. The different kinds of weather we have, year after year, make our climate.

2. *Answers will vary. Some words that you might use to describe a frigid climate would include: icy, snowy, cold and barren.*

3. *Answers will vary. Some words that you might use to describe a torrid climate would include: hot, sandy desert, thick forest, or jungle.*

4. *Answers will vary. Some words that you might use to describe a temperate climate would include: seasonal changes, green and grassy with trees for a time, wintry with snow and ice for a time.*

5. The equator is marked where it is on a globe map of the earth because it marks halfway between the North and South Poles.

6. The sun's rays must strike the earth straight on to give us the most heat.

7. The seasons are caused by the different ways in which the sun's rays strike the earth's surface as the earth revolves around the sun.

8. The North Pole leans toward the sun in July.

9. The two motions of the earth are revolving and rotation. Rotation is the earth's spinning on its axis. Revolving is the earth moving around the sun on a path shaped like a flattened circle.

10. *Answers will vary.*

11. When traveling from the North Pole to the South Pole, you go through the zones of climate in this order: North Frigid Zone, North Temperate Zone, Torrid Zone, South Temperate Zone, South Frigid Zone.

12. The three important things which affect a climate are: mountains, water, and how far a place is north or south of the equator.