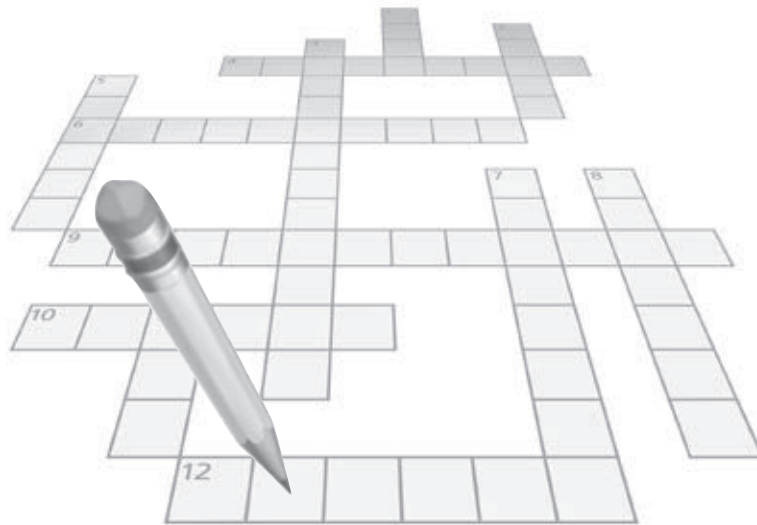


SCIENCE PUZZLERS

**200 Fun
and Amazing
Puzzles**



Nancy De Waard & Jack De Waard



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Culver City, California

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Cover Design: David Fischer

Text Design: Second edition revision by Doug Goewey

Text Illustrations: Doug Klauba, except "Earth" drawing, pages 63–123,
by beggarstaff, courtesy iStock.com

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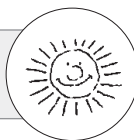
ISBN-13: 978-1-59647-134-4

ISBN-eBook: 978-159647-181-8

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As parents and teachers ourselves, we have a strong interest in encouraging learning. Some of the strongest motivators for learning are wonder, fun, and competition. We have also found that one of the biggest barriers to adults learning science is the intimidating vocabulary involved. (One researcher has found that introductory biology involved learning more new terms than in a first-year foreign language class.) However, the “vocabulary barrier” is more in the minds of teachers and parents; children don’t know that science words are hard until some adult tells them. Thus, if kids are left to have fun, explore, and compete, they can grow up enjoying learning science terminology, gaining a solid foundation before they realize they weren’t supposed to like it.

Background

The word lists upon which the puzzles in this book are based were drawn from the most widely used fourth-, fifth-, and sixth-grade science textbooks. Thus, they comprise much of the specialized vocabulary that most upper elementary students will be expected to master.

Organization

The book is organized into four units that mirror the major areas of science that most elementary science programs cover—Life Science, Earth/Space Science, Physical Science, and the Human Body. These units are further broken down into topics such as Plants, Motion, Solar System, and Digestive System. While most modern elementary programs integrate multiple disciplines into each of their chapters, our goal was to provide a generic volume that would be useful to all.

Each topic has a single word list consisting of about twenty words that are used to construct five different types of puzzles—matching, word search, fill-in, crossword, and word jumble puzzles. This sequence introduces the children first to the words and then to the definitions (clues) in a progressively more challenging

format. If they do all of the puzzles in a topic, they will have mastered the age-appropriate vocabulary usually introduced at the upper elementary level.

Ideas for Using This Book

Parents

We suspect that a good number of these books will be selected by parents and grandparents for either budding science whizzes or kids that are struggling with a topic. The science whizzes will do the puzzles because they are fun and challenging. You can use the puzzles to help a “struggler” by “preteaching” the vocabulary through the puzzles and giving a child a boost in self-confidence. Then they will be able to focus on other aspects of science as they progress through their program.

We strongly suggest that you actively participate in a child’s progress, working with him or her as they do the puzzles or review the results together. Remember that the clue format used with the puzzles limits the extent of the definitions that can be given and that there are major differences between a broad dictionary definition of a word and a precise scientific definition. (To prove this point to yourself, look up the words *insect* and *energy* in a dictionary.)

To encourage interaction, control the solutions to the puzzles printed at the back of this book. Either tear out one or more puzzles for the children to solve or remove the answers for use when the two of you review the child’s solutions.

Teachers

You probably know how you want to use these puzzles. However, a quick read through the next section may give you some additional ideas. We have found the puzzles useful in three areas: pre-teaching the vocabulary, reviewing the vocabulary, and using puzzles as extra credit and enrichment activities. On the next page are some additional ideas for each type of puzzle.

Matching: Solving this puzzle demonstrates the student's knowledge of the relationship between a word and its definition, but it does not help the child demonstrate knowledge of either the word or its definition. Thus, the matching puzzles are most useful as seatwork or homework, familiarizing children with a word list. To introduce the entire word list, combine a matching puzzle with one of the following puzzles.

| | |
|-----------|---|
| fish | An organism that lives by eating plants. |
| earthworm | Vertebrates that have fins, scales, and gills. |
| nocturnal | A kind of vertebrate that starts out with gills and later develops lungs. |
| amphibian | A mammal whose young develop in a pouch on the mother. |
| chordates | A segmented worm commonly found underground in gardens and lawns. |
| carnivore | Term for animals that are active at night. |
| marsupial | An organism that survives by eating meat. |

Word Search:

These puzzles fascinate kids but don't develop any particular skill. However, they do give us a chance to introduce the entire word list and provide students an initial brush with some unfamiliar words.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| G B E N C L T O K C Q A V W | Vertebrate |
| F I S H T A H E R B I V O R E | Amphibian |
| O N I V E R T E B R A T E T V | Nocturnal |
| D O T Y H N J R I A E O O P C | Dinosaur |
| X S Y L J I O A I L A Y G C H | Marsupial |
| T A J M D V H C I L R V G P O | Chordates |
| P U M W A O P T T A O M A X R | Placenta |
| Y R T P E R P L K U R B S O D | Mammals |
| S S E N H E S U A O R L I R A | Scalps |
| Q C K D R I E U W C A N O T T | Hair |
| K V A M A U B H P M E W A E E | Earthworm |
| Q T S L N T T I M I Z N F L S | Tribe |
| A S W V E R O A A O A U T L F | Herbivore |
| H X B S A S M R N M L R A T | Predator |
| D E W E P C H O O P K L I G K | Rapids |
| | Fish |

Fill-in: These puzzles combine an introduction to the word list along with some logical thinking. For example, if the initial given letter is a P and is followed by 13 empty boxes, the unknown word is 14 letters long and begins with a P. Consulting the word list yields *photosynthesis*, which fits perfectly.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Hay | Chordates | Mammals | Dinosaur |
| Spaces | Amphibian | Marsupial | Tribe |
| Reptile | Tribe | Carnivore | Vertebrate |
| Herbivore | Fish | Earthworm | |

One very enjoyable way to use these puzzles is to have a student reproduce the puzzle on the chalkboard and then divide the class into two teams. Using your own criteria, such as a coin toss, decide which team goes first. Hand out copies of the word list to the teams and have them confer on the first word. Caution them to respond only through their captain. Accept only the first answer you hear. If correct, fill in the word on the chalkboard and award one point for each letter. If it is incorrect, award double points to the

other team for a correct answer. Next let the other team choose which intersecting word they want to identify. Continue until the puzzle is complete.

Crossword:

These are the most familiar and straightforward of the puzzles. Use them as seatwork or homework, or copy the puzzle grid on the chalkboard or hand out copies. Make up clue slips containing a clue and its position (1 Down: The ability to do work.). Mix up the slips in a bowl and have the students draw one slip apiece. Then, in any order you determine, have them come up and pantomime the position and clue, like a game of charades, while the rest of the class tries to guess the word. If the class gets frustrated on one or two words, set a time limit, give them the word, and go on.

| | |
|--|--|
| Across | Down |
| 1. An organism that provides food for other organisms. | 2. A group of animals that start out with gills and later develop lungs. |
| 3. Term for animals that are active at night. | 4. Vertebrates and their relatives that have a backbone. |
| 5. An animal that lives in a hole and is segmented in three parts. | 5. Organisms that survive by eating meat. |
| 6. The outer body covering of most invertebrates. | 7. A segmented worm commonly found underground in gardens and lawns. |
| 12. Member of a large group of animals that have backbones. | 8. A mammal whose young develop in a pouch on the mother. |
| 14. A class of animals that have hair and feed their young milk. | 10. An organism that lives by eating plants. |
| | 11. An animal that hunts others for food. |
| | 12. Vertebrates that have fins, scales, and gills. |

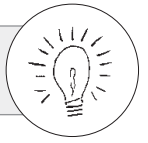
Word Jumble:

These are tough. Use them for extra credit and for students that are always done early and want something else to do. They do involve some logic and require a certain kind of mind to enjoy.

| |
|--|
| H I S F |
| M M M L A A S |
| T M E Q A W R R H O |
| T U R N I L C A O |
| R O I E B R H E V |
| An extinct arthropod with an oval body segmented in three parts. |

Puzzles are a fun and challenging way for kids to learn science terms. When a child solves a puzzle, there is more going on than rote learning. For example, solving the fill-in puzzles involves quite a bit of logical thinking, a higher-level skill. This is also true of the word jumble puzzles. However, we don't want to mislead you—the purpose of this book is age-appropriate vocabulary development and fun! Anything else is a bonus.

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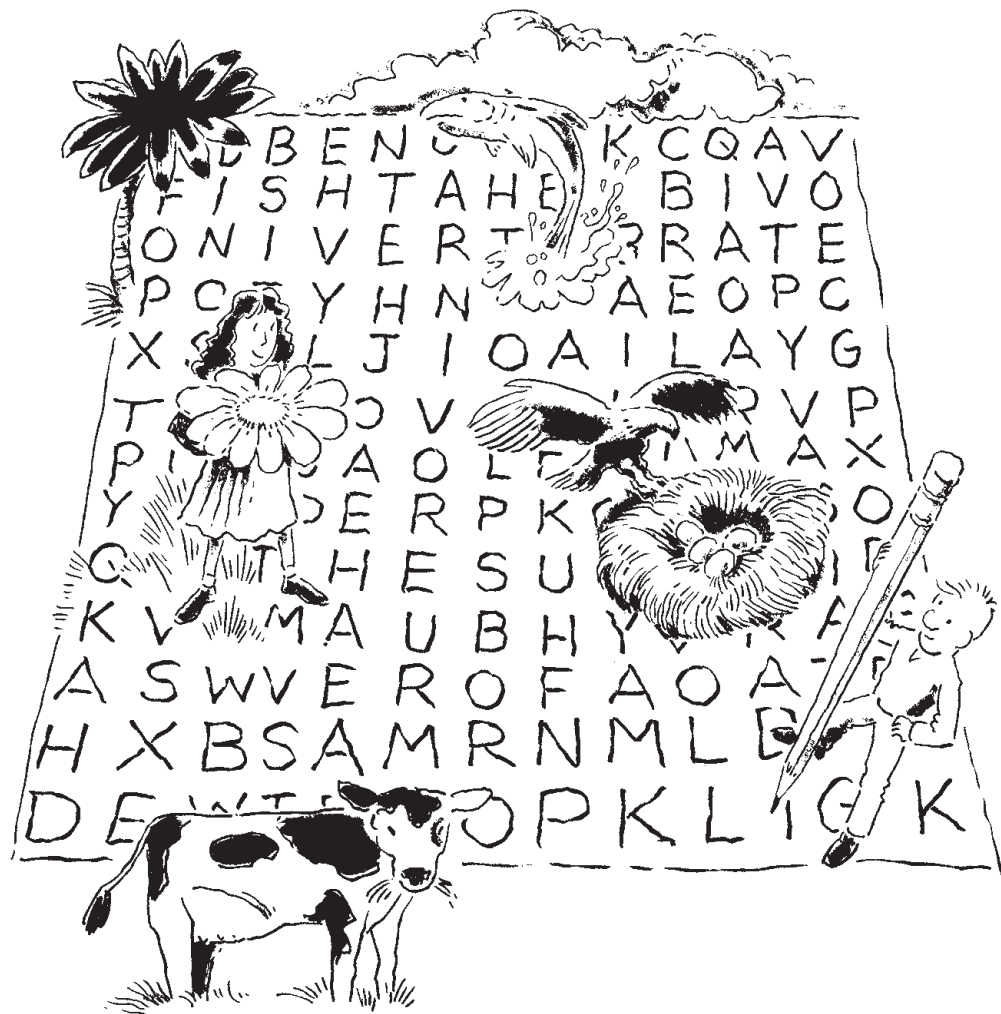
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Life Science





Life Science: **Animals**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

fish

An organism that lives by eating plants.

earthworm

Vertebrates that have fins, scales, and gills.

nocturnal

A kind of vertebrate that starts out with gills and later develops lungs.

amphibian

A mammal whose young develop in a pouch on the mother.

chordates

A segmented worm commonly found underground in gardens and lawns.

carnivore

Term for animals that are active at night.

marsupial

An organism that survives by eating meat.

herbivore

Vertebrates and their relatives that have a notochord.





This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Vertebrate
Amphibian
Nocturnal
Dinosaurs
Marsupial
Chordates
Placenta
Mammals
Scales
Hair
Carnivore
Earthworm
Trilobite
Herbivore
Predator
Reptile
Fish





Life Science: **Animals**

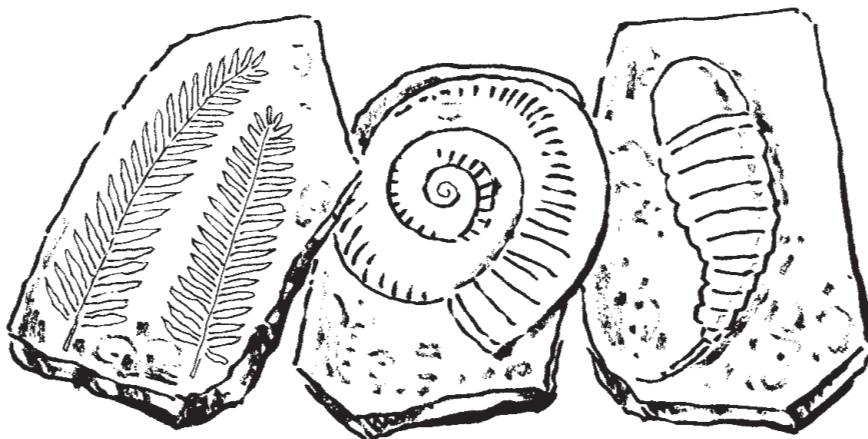
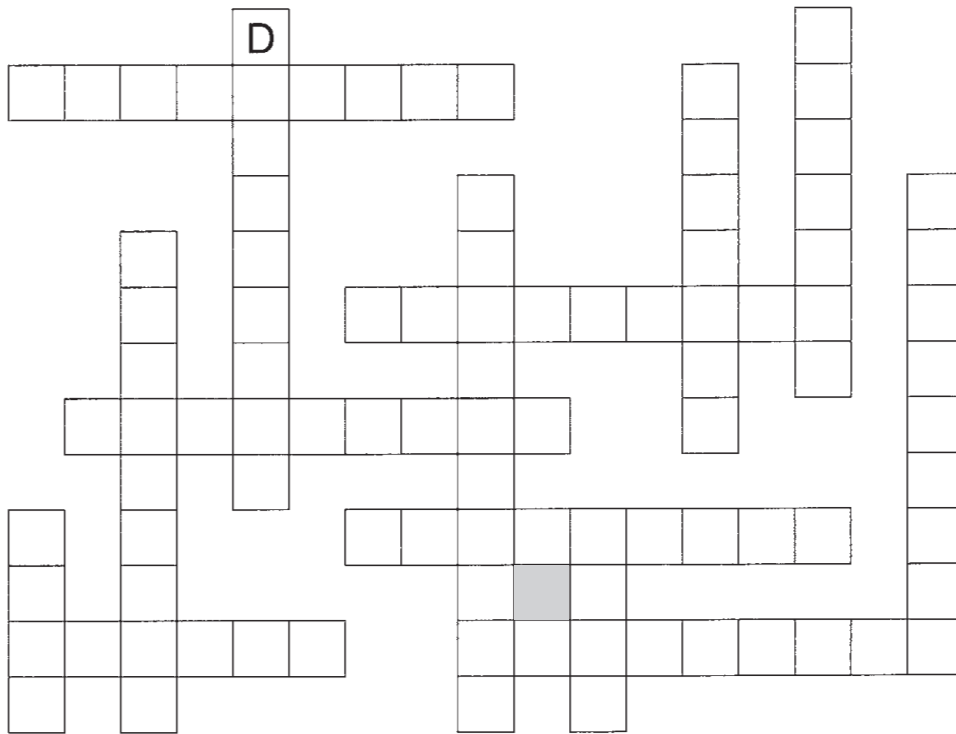
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Hair
Scales
Reptile
Herbivore

Chordates
Amphibian
Trilobite
Fish

Mammals
Marsupial
Carnivore
Earthworm

Dinosaurs
Vertebrate

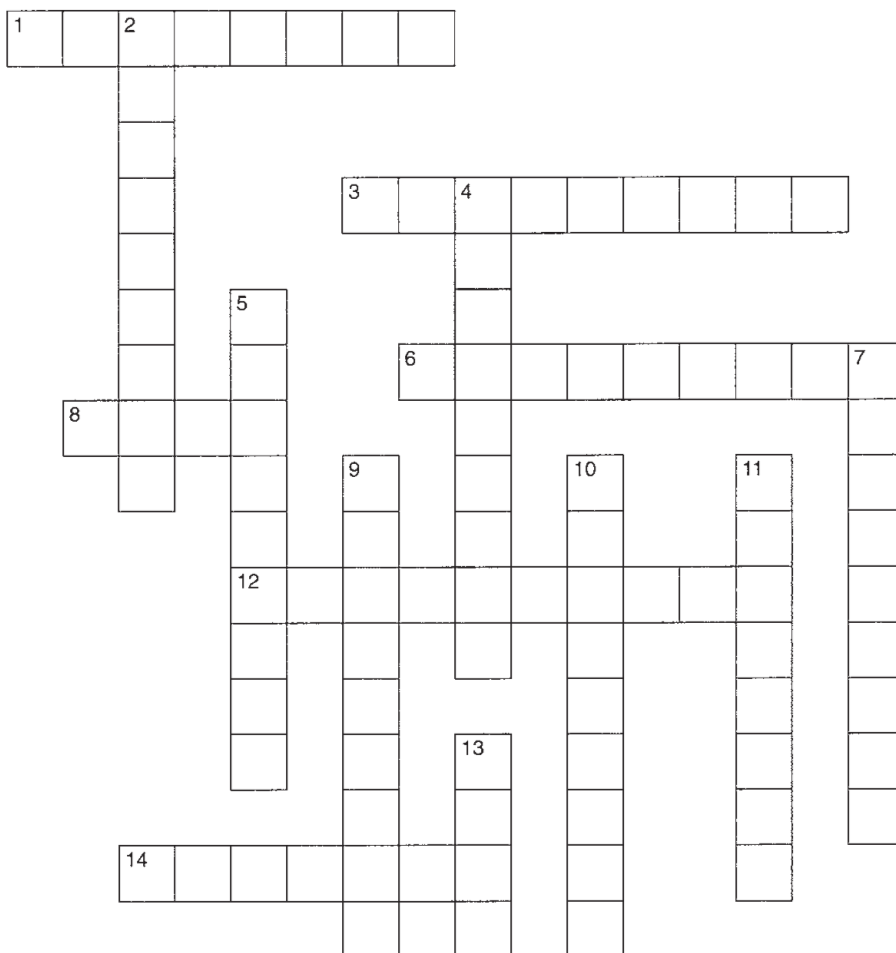



Across

- 1 An organ in most mammals that provides nourishment to the young before birth.
- 3 Term for animals that are active at night.
- 6 An extinct arthropod with an oval body segmented in three parts.
- 8 The outer body covering of most mammals.
- 12 Member of a large group of animals that have backbones.
- 14 A class of animals that have hair and feed their young milk.

Down

- 2 A group of animals that start out with gills and later develop lungs.
- 4 Vertebrates and their relatives that have a notochord.
- 5 Organisms that survive by eating meat.
- 7 A segmented worm commonly found underground in gardens and lawns.
- 9 A mammal whose young develop in a pouch on the mother.
- 10 An organism that lives by eating plants.
- 11 An animal that hunts others for food.
- 13 Vertebrates that have fins, scales, and gills.





Life Science: **Animals**

Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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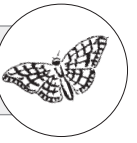
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**An extinct arthropod with
an oval body segmented in
three parts.**





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

eagle

A medium-sized red songbird.

robin

Falcon brought in to cities to control pigeon populations.

tern

A small seed-eating songbird; Darwin used the ones on the Galapagos Islands to show evolution.

lift

An arctic seabird that migrates more than 8,000 miles.

cardinal

Nocturnal bird of prey with eyes that look forward.

peregrine

The bird that is the symbol of the United States.

owl

The red-breasted bird that signifies the return of spring.

finch

The force that keeps birds and aircraft in the air.





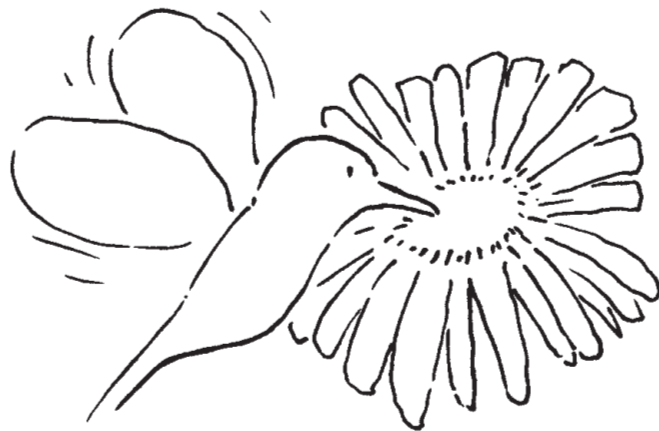
Life Science: **Birds**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Hummingbird
Peregrine
Ptarmigan
Cardinal
Talons
Eagle
Drag
Nene
Lift
Egg

Hollow Bones
Migration
Feathers
Raptor
Robin
Finch
Tern
Beak
Nest
Owl





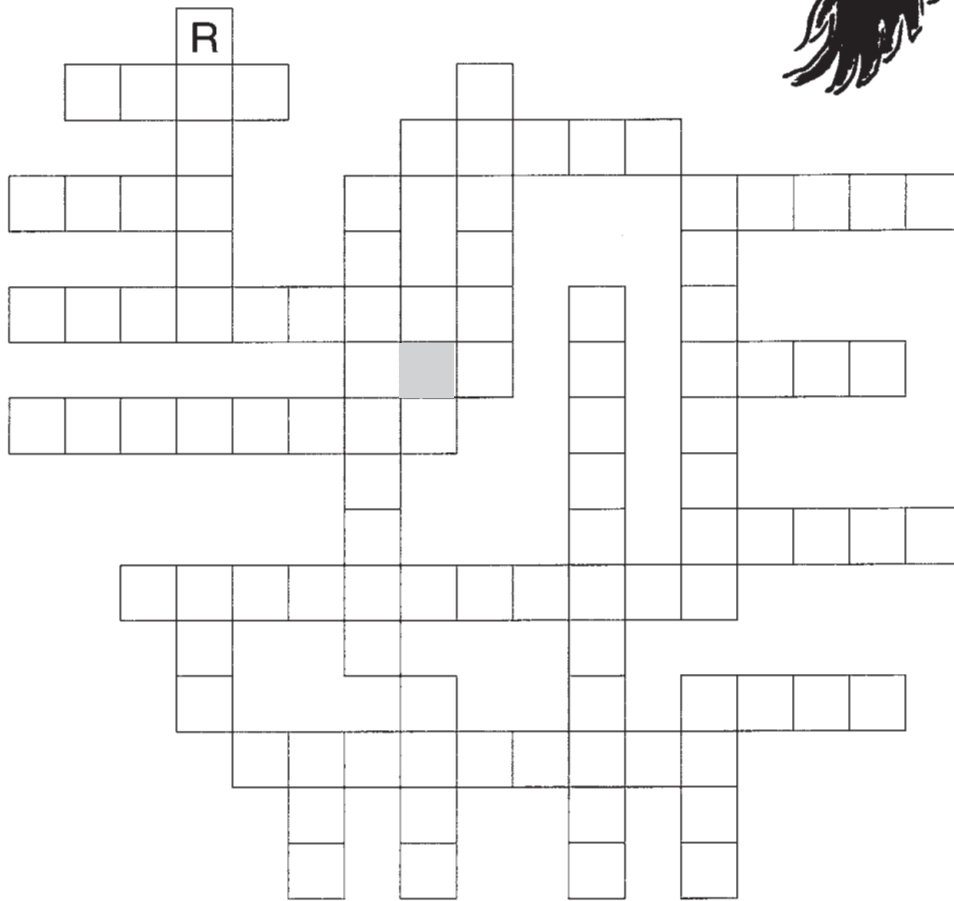
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Owl
Drag
Lift
Nene
Eagle
Robin

Raptor
Cardinal
Ptarmigan
Hummingbird
Egg
Tern

Nest
Beak
Finch
Talons
Feathers
Migration

Peregrine
Hollow Bones





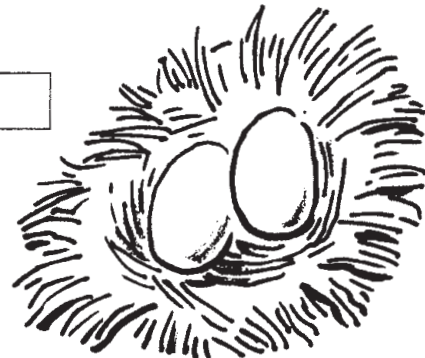
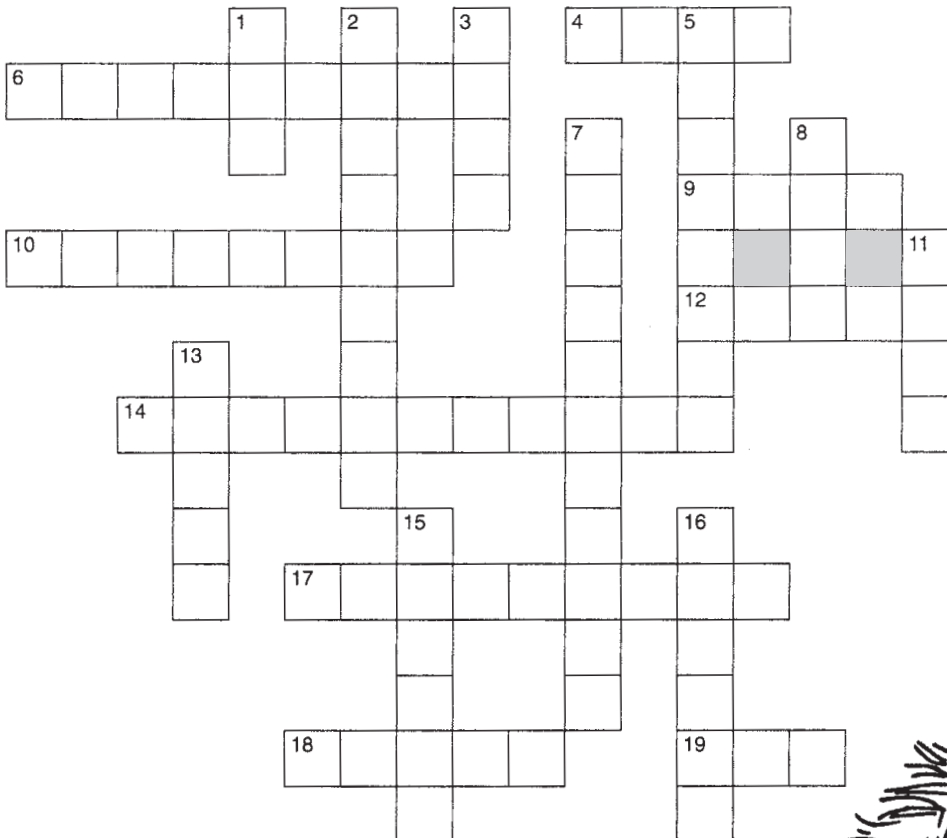
Life Science: **Birds**

Across

- 4 The force that keeps birds and aircraft flying.
- 6 Falcon brought into cities to control pigeon populations.
- 9 An Arctic seabird that migrates more than 8,000 miles.
- 10 A medium-sized red songbird.
- 12 The bird that is the symbol of the United States.
- 14 What makes bird skeletons different and helps lighten them (two words).
- 17 An Arctic bird that changes color with the seasons.
- 18 A small seed-eating songbird; Darwin used the ones from the Galapagos Islands to show evolution.
- 19 Nocturnal bird of prey with eyes that look forward.

Down

- 1 Where baby birds develop.
- 2 Moving from where there is little food or water to where there is more.
- 3 The home that many birds build.
- 5 Bird covering that conserves heat and permits flight.
- 7 A tiny, brightly colored bird that can fly backwards.
- 8 The force that slows down birds and aircraft.
- 11 A native Hawaiian goose that is endangered.
- 13 The red-breasted bird that signifies the return of spring.
- 15 The claws on a bird of prey.
- 16 A bird of prey.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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The claws on a bird of prey.





Life Science: **Plants**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

oxygen

A reaction in green leaves that provides energy for almost all life.

pollination

The male reproductive cells in plants.

photosynthesis

The reproductive structure of most plants.

diffusion

Populations of plants grown for food.

osmosis

The process of a substance spreading out, usually through a fluid.

flower

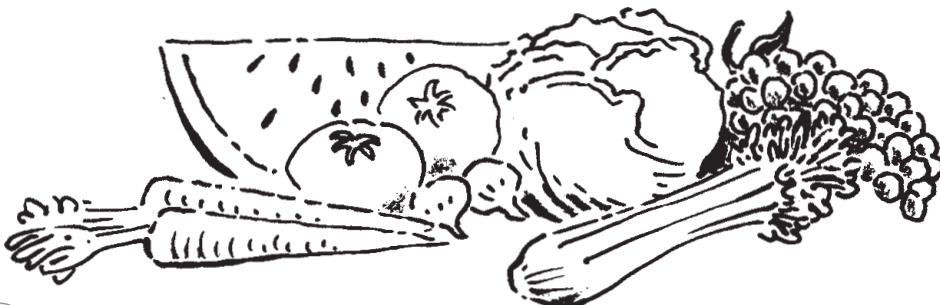
The process of molecules passing through a membrane.

pollen

The gas given off by plants that is essential to animals.

crops

The process of transferring pollen from an anther to a stigma.



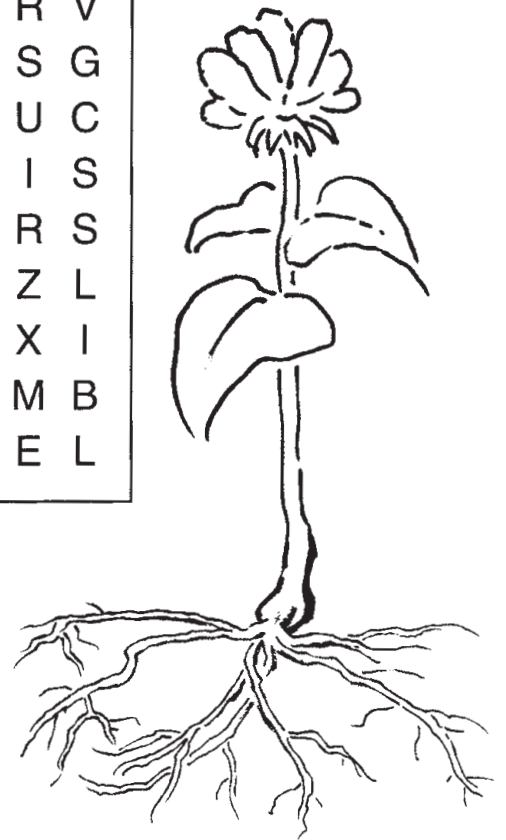


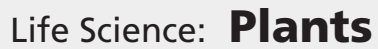
This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Photosynthesis
Pollination
Pioneers
Flower
Leaves
Seeds
Crops
Stem

Chloroplasts
Diffusion
Osmosis
Pollen
Oxygen
Roots
Ferns
Cell

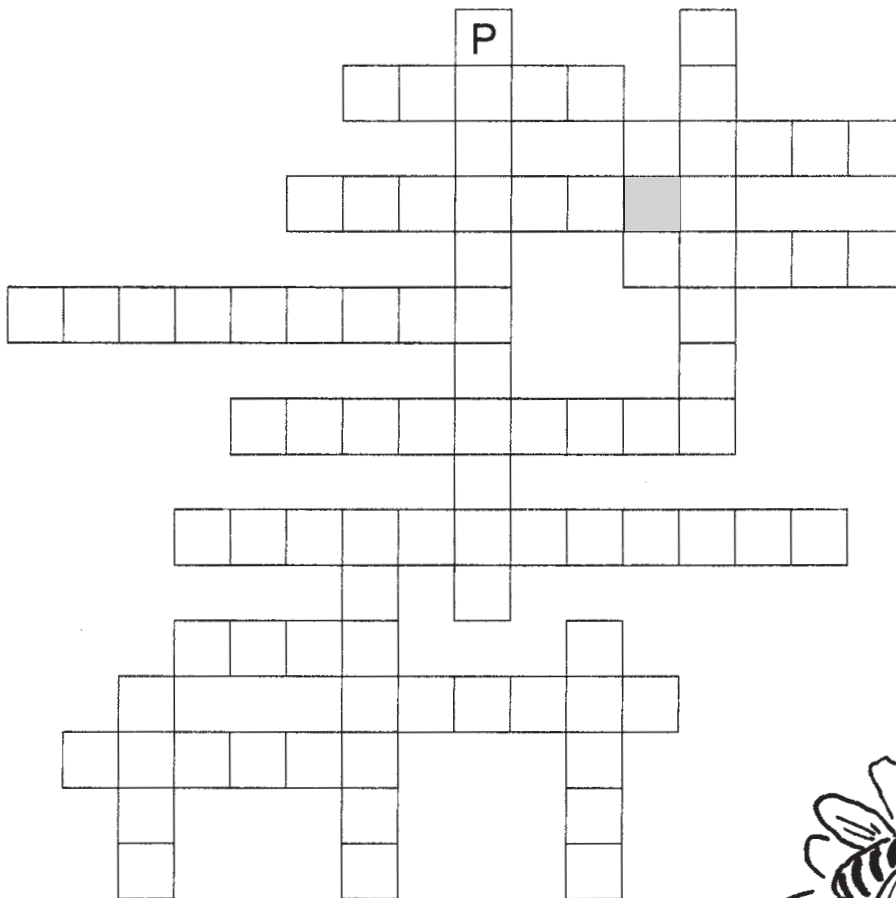




Stem
Ferns
Roots
Pollen

Cell
Seeds
Crops
Osmosis

Digitalis
Pollination
Oxygen



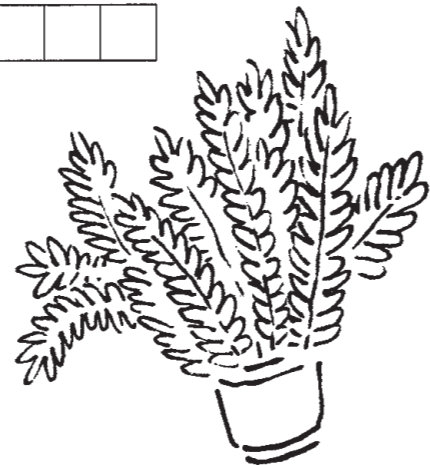
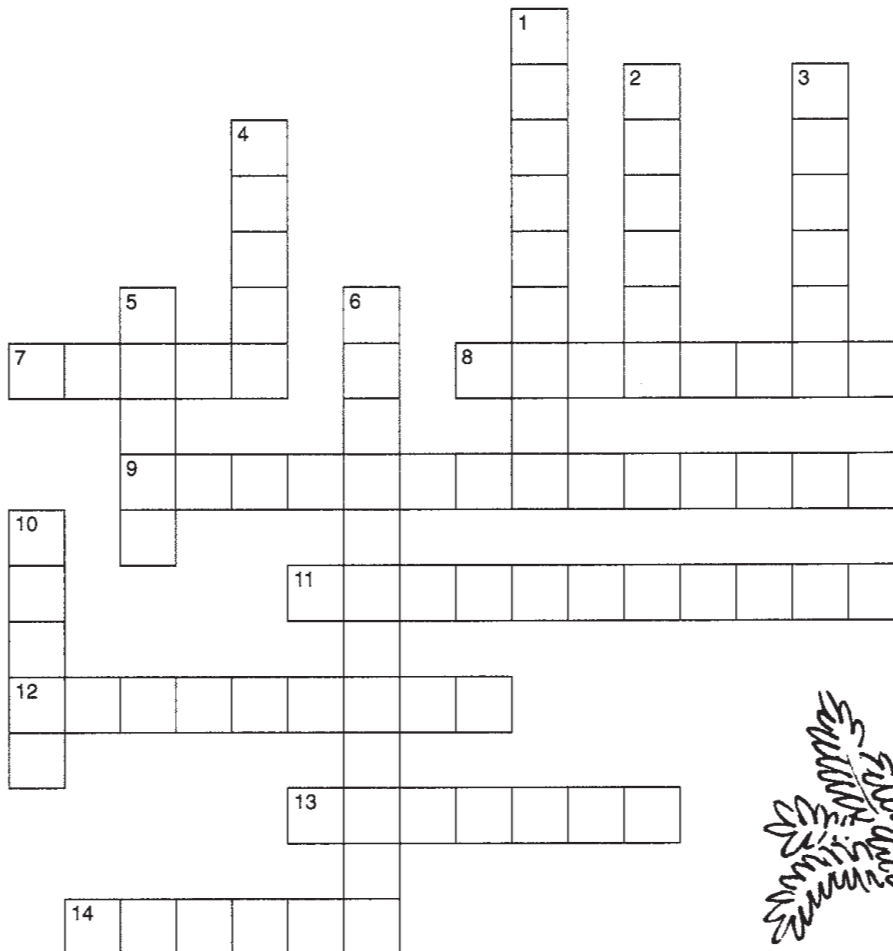


Across

- 7 A seedless group of plants that reproduce by spores.
- 8 Plants that repopulate an area, such as after a forest fire.
- 9 A reaction in green leaves; provides energy for almost all life.
- 11 The process of transferring pollen from an anther to a stigma.
- 12 A chemical from the foxglove plant used to treat heart disease.
- 13 The process of molecules passing through a membrane.
- 14 The structures that feed most plants; where photosynthesis occurs.

Down

- 1 The process of a substance spreading out, usually through a fluid.
- 2 The gas given off by plants that is essential to animals.
- 3 The reproductive structure of most plants.
- 4 Plant parts that anchor the plant and get water and minerals.
- 5 Populations of plants grown for food.
- 6 Bodies in the cells of leaves that contain chlorophyll.
- 10 What you plant to grow new plants.





Life Science: **Plants**

Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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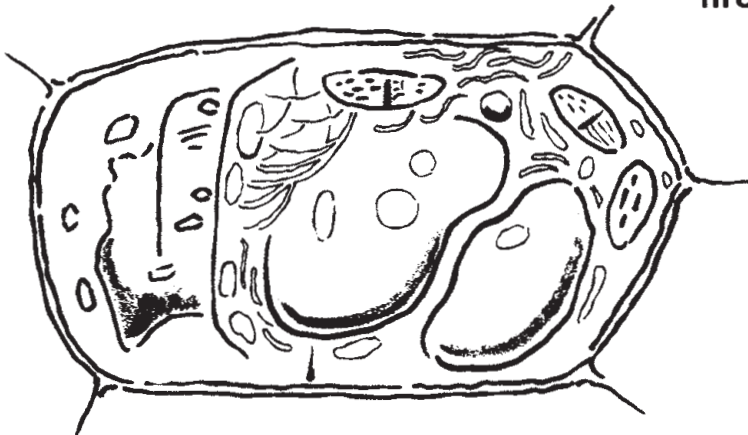
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Plants that repopulate an area, such as after a forest fire.





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

beaver

An animal with a backbone.

elephant

Forest-dwelling omnivorous mammals that hibernate through winter.

whale

Large Australian marsupial, with large rear legs, and a long, tapered tail.

vertebrate

An organism that eats meat.

carnivore

A stream-dwelling mammal that builds dams.

dolphin

A marine mammal; some are the largest animals that have ever lived.

kangaroo

A medium-sized marine mammal that navigates by sonar.

bears

A large mammal from Africa and Asia that has a prehensile trunk.





Life Science: **Mammals**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Vertebrate
Carnivore
Herbivore
Elephant
Placenta
Dolphin
Beaver
Whale
Bats
Milk

Rhinoceros
Marsupial
Porcupine
Kangaroo
Primate
Giraffe
Mammal
Bears
Goat
Fox





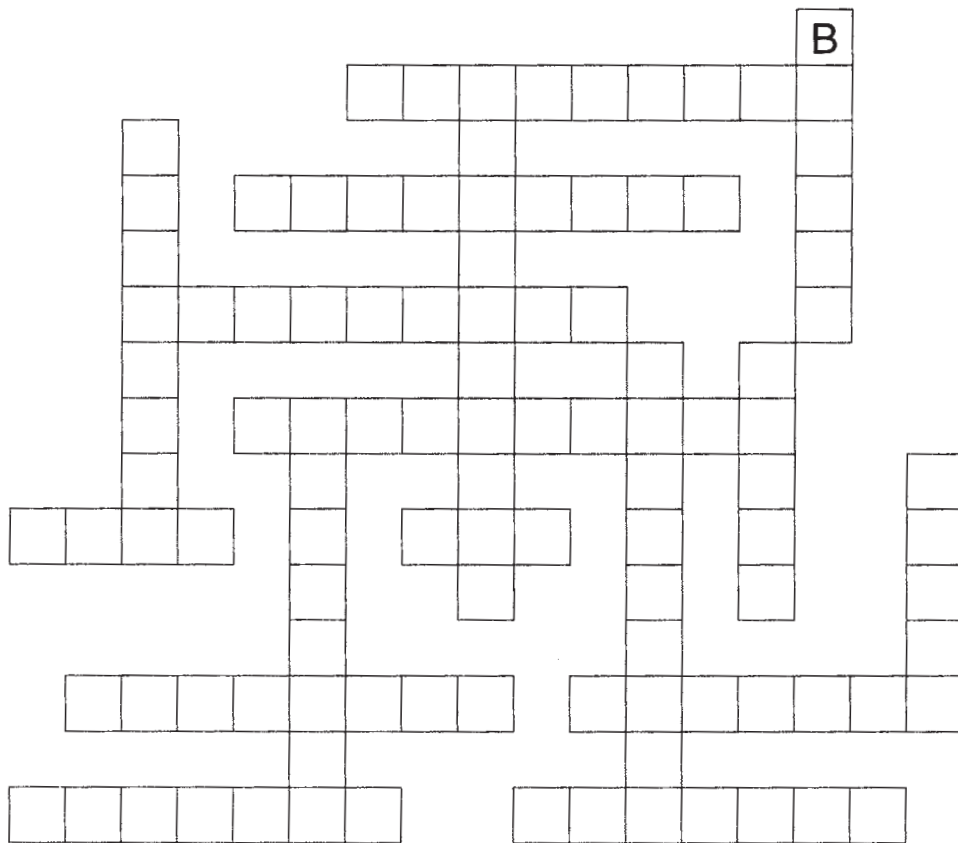
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Fox
Whale
Beaver
Primate
Kangaroo

Placenta
Carnivore
Herbivore
Vertebrate
Goat

Bears
Giraffe
Dolphin
Elephant
Porcupine

Marsupial
Rhinoceros





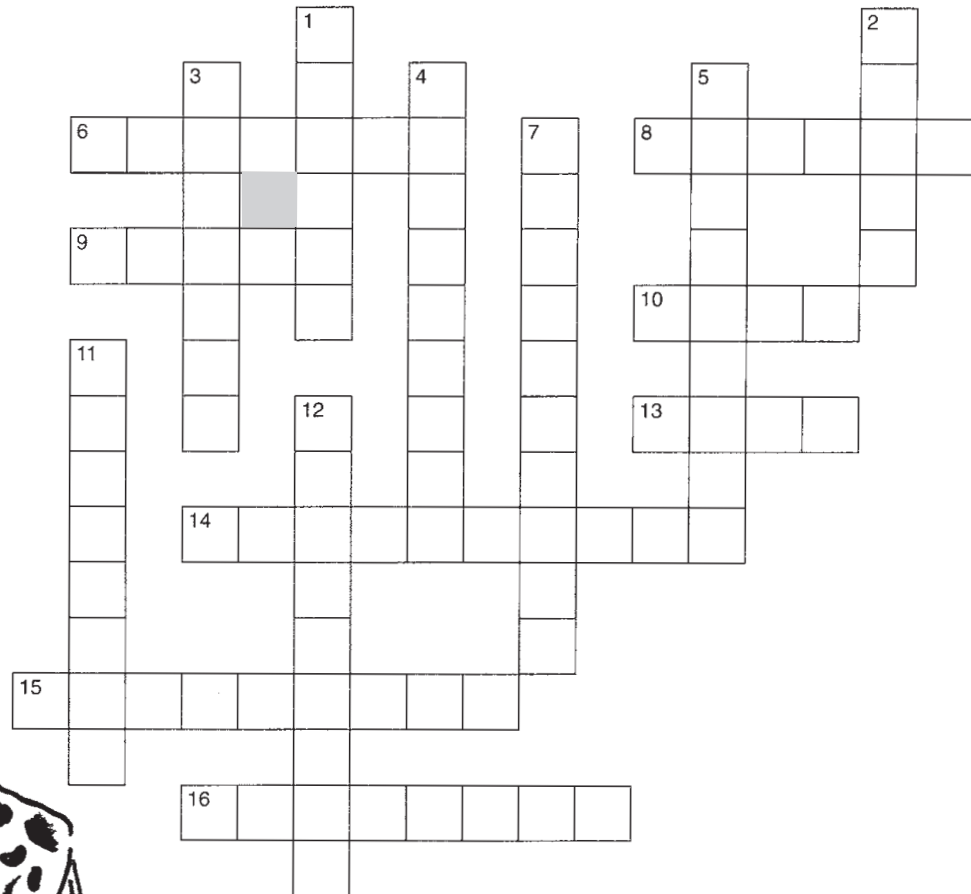
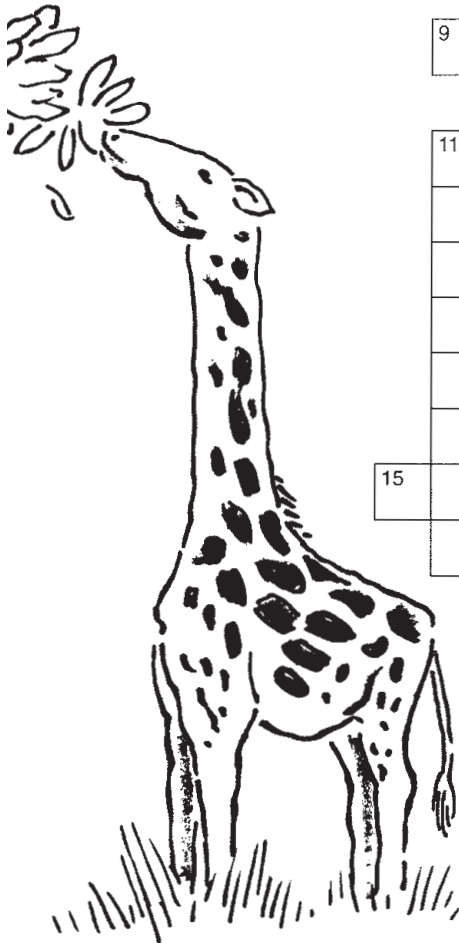
Life Science: **Mammals**

Across

- 6 An order of mammals that includes apes, monkeys, and humans.
- 8 Animals that bear internal young, give milk, and are covered by hair.
- 9 A marine mammal; some are the largest animals that have ever lived.
- 10 The food given to young mammals from birth to weaning.
- 13 A hollow-horned and bearded herbivore; source of milk, wool, and meat.
- 14 Animals with backbones.
- 15 A large, forest-dwelling rodent that is covered with quills.
- 16 The organ in most mammals that feeds the young before birth.

Down

- 1 A stream-dwelling mammal that builds dams.
- 2 Forest-dwelling omnivorous mammals that hibernate through winter.
- 3 An African mammal; the tallest land animal.
- 4 An animal that eats plants.
- 5 An organism that eats meat.
- 7 A large African herbivore that has one or two horns on its nose.
- 11 Large Australian marsupial, large rear legs, and a long, tapered tail.
- 12 A mammal that rears its young in a pouch.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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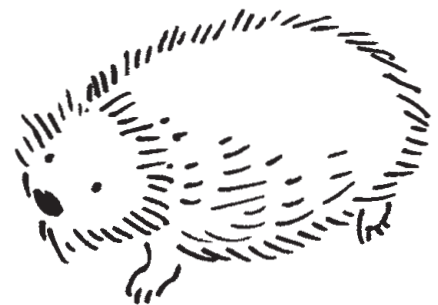
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A large mammal from Africa and Asia that has a prehensile trunk.





Life Science: **Reptiles**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

fangs

Legless reptiles that can have more than 400 ribs.

chameleon

A poison injected into prey by some reptiles.

snakes

The largest North American reptile.

komodo

A large, fishlike reptile that swam in ancient oceans.

lizards

A real, live dragon!

venom

A lizard that can change color.

alligator

The largest group of reptiles, with more than 3,000 species.

ichthyosaurus

Long, hollow teeth that inject venom into prey.

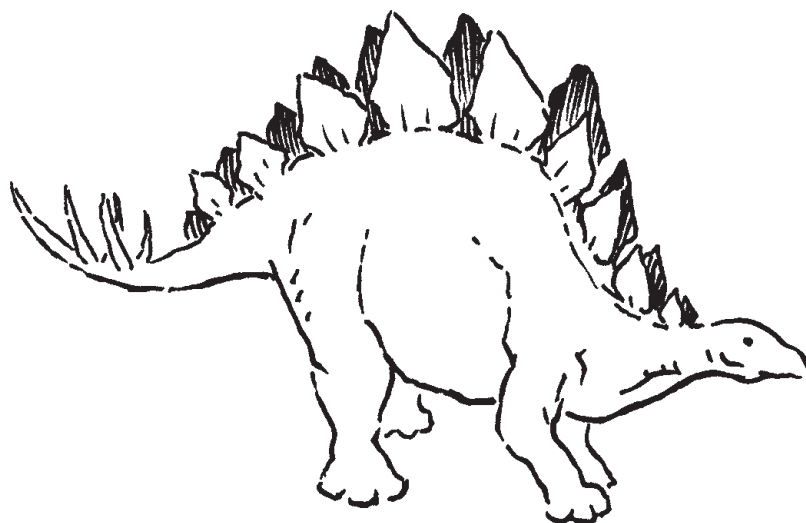




This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Ichthyosaurus
 Constrictors
 Stegosaurus
 Alligator
 Turtles
 Komodo
 Tongue
 Fangs
 Egg
 Cold-blooded
 Pterosaur
 Chameleon
 Lizards
 Snakes
 Scales
 Venom
 Skin

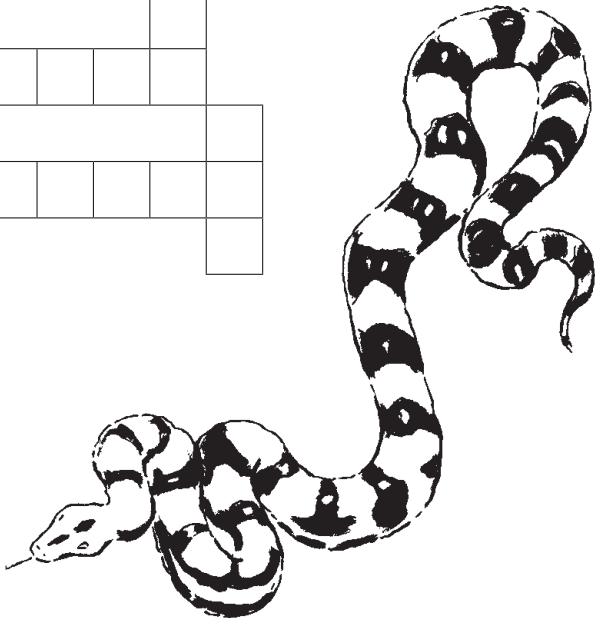
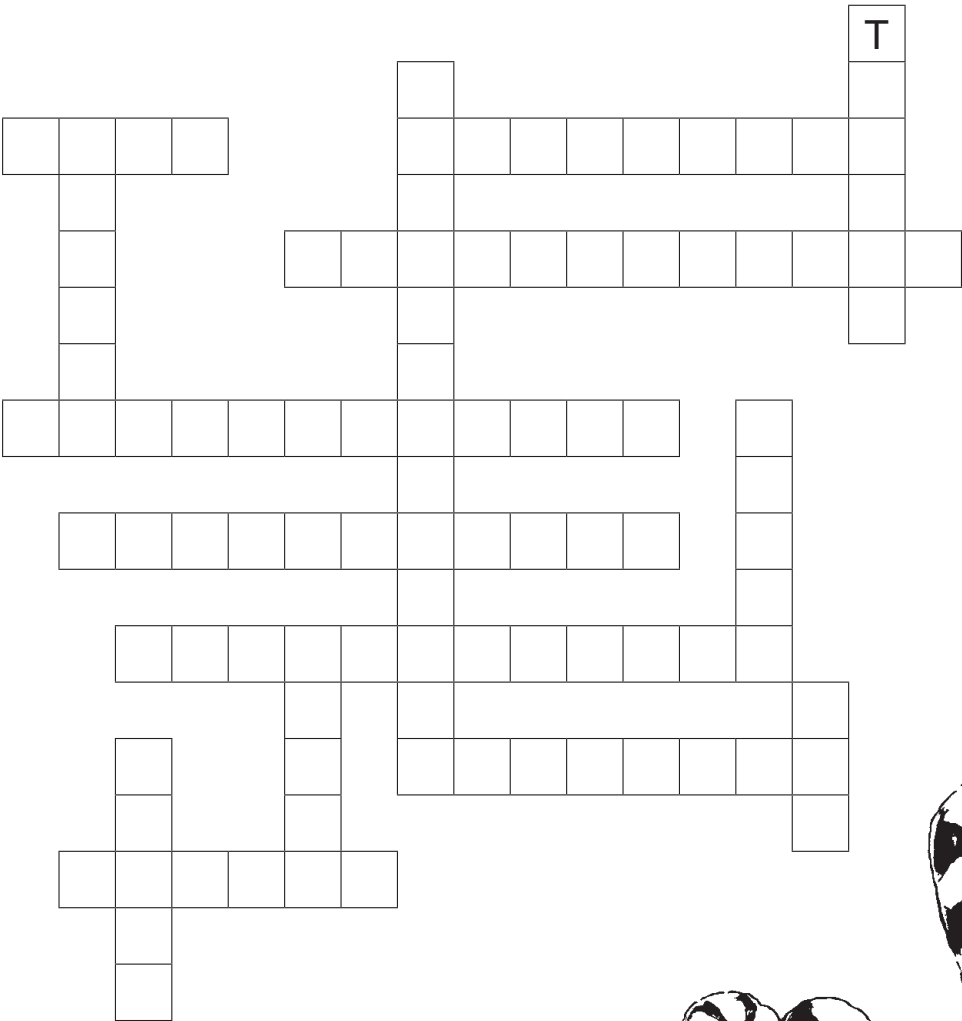




Life Science: **Reptiles**

Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|---------------|
| Egg | Snapping | Skin | Chameleon |
| Venom | Pterosaur | Fangs | Stegosaurus |
| Scales | Constrictors | Snakes | Ichthyosaurus |
| Tongue | Cold-blooded | Komodo | |



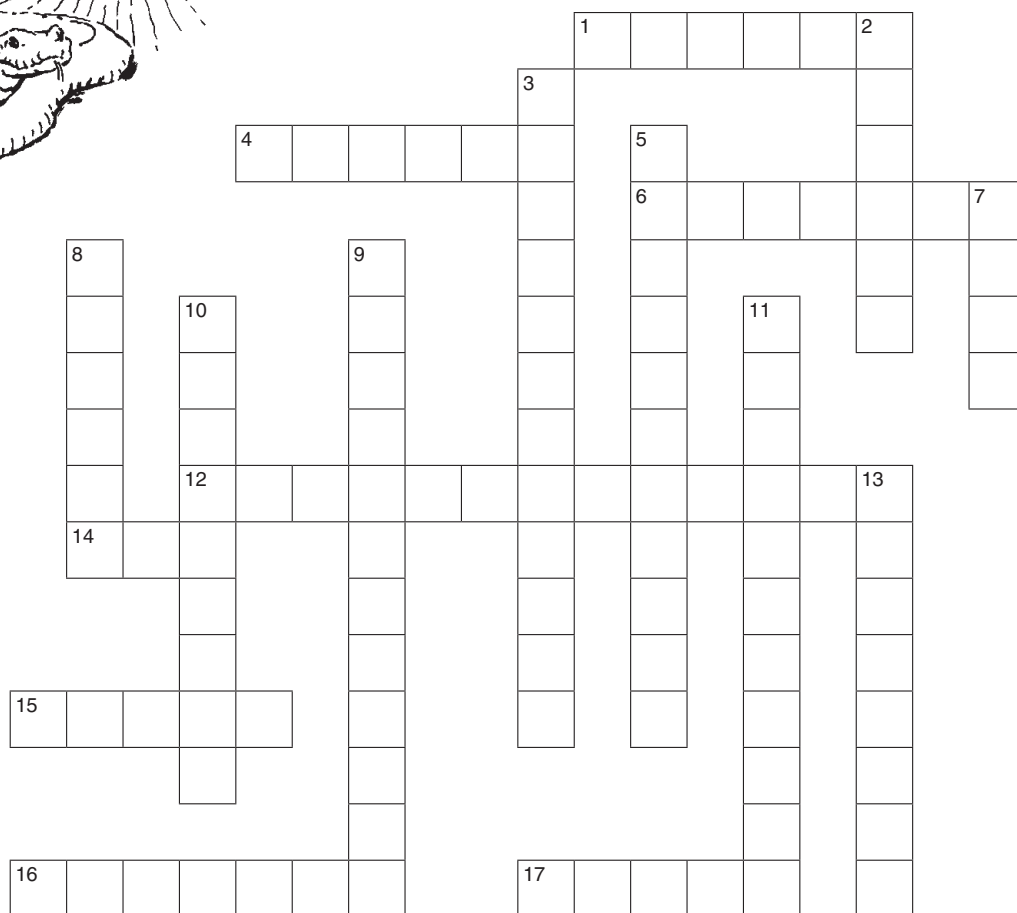
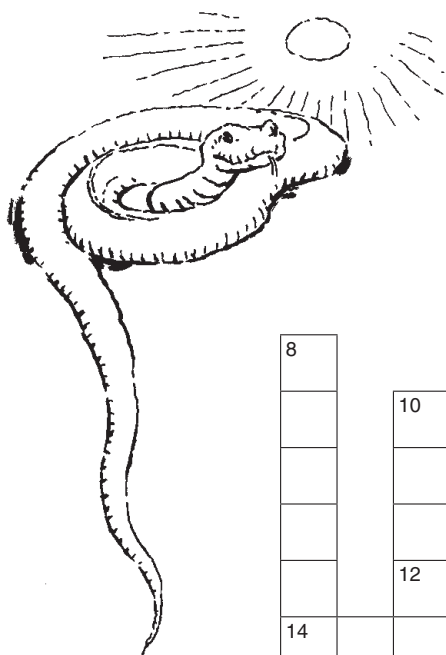


Across

- 1 Legless reptiles that can have more than 400 ribs.
- 4 A real, live dragon!
- 6 Reptiles with four legs and a boney shell.
- 12 A large, fishlike reptile that swam in ancient oceans.
- 14 Where most young reptiles grow and develop.
- 15 A poison injected into prey by some reptiles.
- 16 The largest group of reptiles.
- 17 Long, hollow teeth used to inject venom into prey.

Down

- 2 A snake's skin is made up of these.
- 3 Animals that cannot change their internal body temperature.
- 5 A large dinosaur that had large pointed boney plates on its back.
- 7 When snakes grow, they shed this.
- 8 Where a lizard's sense of smell and taste are located.
- 9 Snakes that kill their prey by squeezing it to death.
- 10 The largest North American reptile.
- 11 An extinct flying reptile that lived about 100 million years ago.
- 13 A dangerous turtle that uses its beak to chop up food.





Life Science: **Reptiles**

Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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**Where a lizard's sense
of smell and taste are
located.**





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

nymph

Hard outer covering of an insect.

invertebrate

The larva of a butterfly or moth.

mandibles

Stinging insects that have a narrow waist and build houses of paper.

wasps

A jointed sense organ on the head of an insect.

antenna

A wingless insect that lives in highly organized colonies

exoskeleton

An animal that does not have a backbone.

caterpillar

An early stage of an insect that has incomplete metamorphosis.

ant

The first pair of mouthparts on an insect.





Life Science: **Insects**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Walking Stick
Caterpillar
Mandibles
Mosquito
Antenna
Firefly
Cicada
Nymph
Wasps
Ant

Invertebrate
Dragonfly
Arachnida
Termites
Monarch
Beetle
Cocoon
Wings
Bees



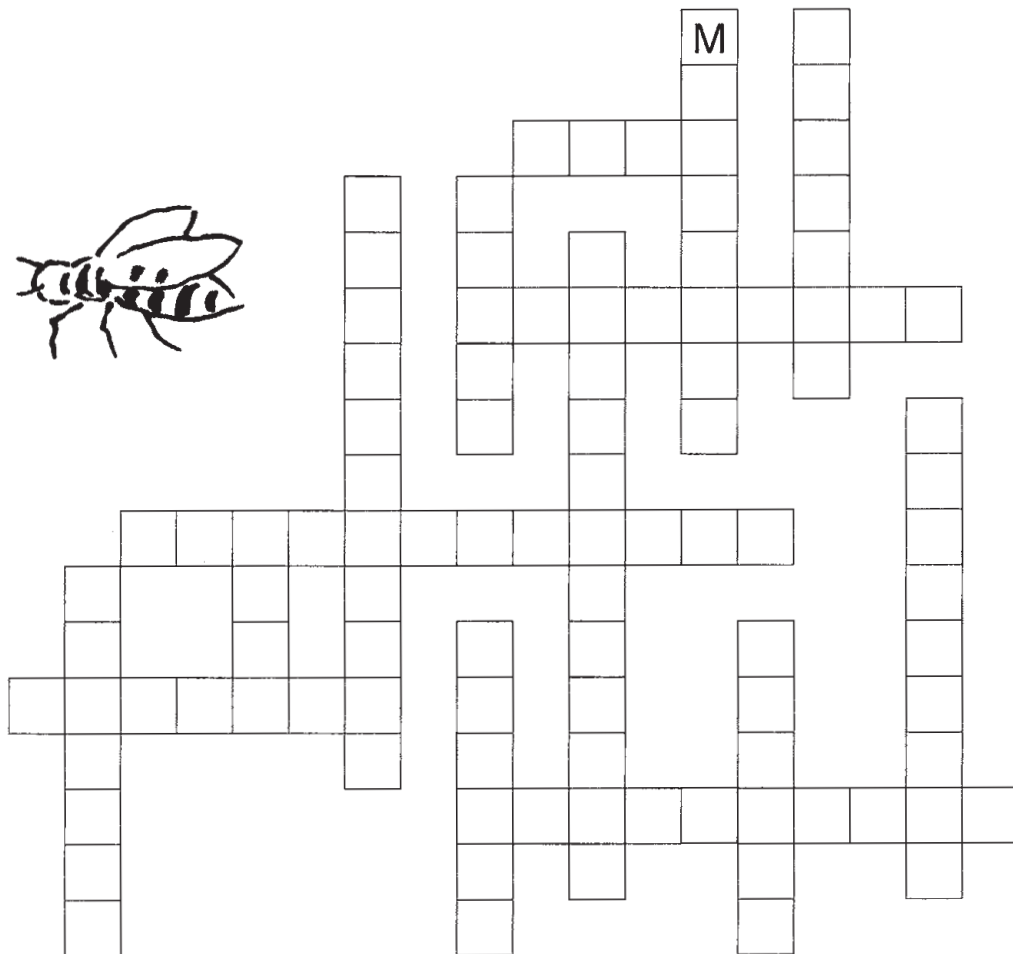


Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Nymph
Cicada
Firefly
Mosquito
Arthropods

Invertebrate
Bees
Cocoon
Monarch
Antenna

Mandibles
Arachnida
Caterpillar
Walking Stick

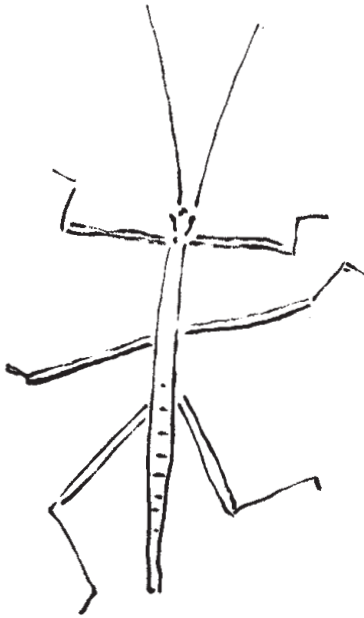




Life Science: **Insects**

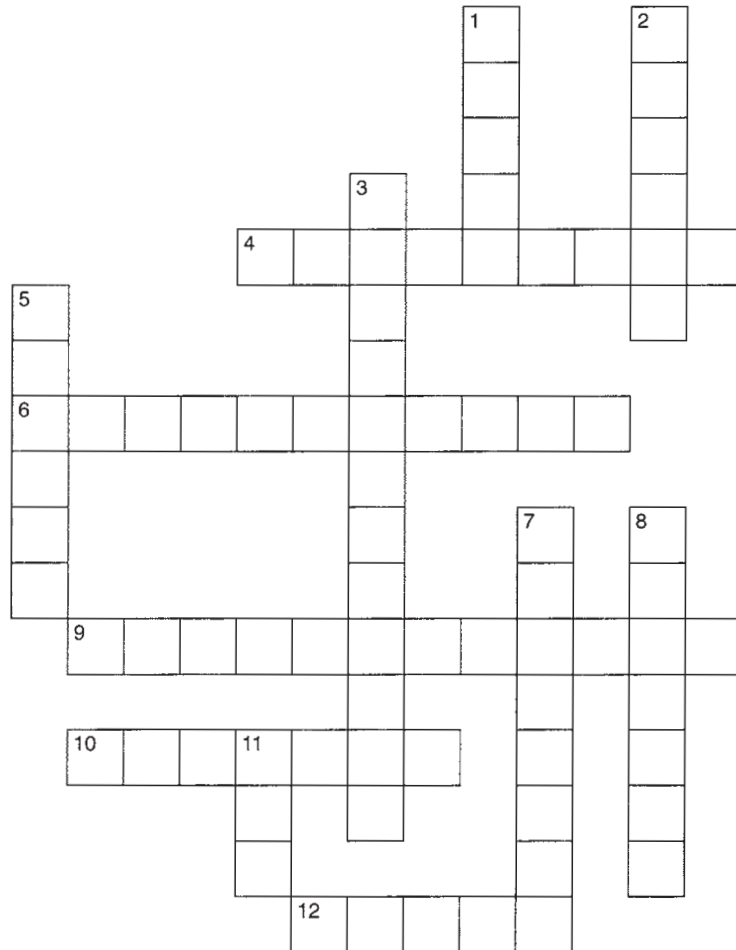
Across

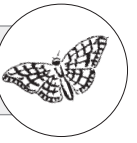
- 4 A class of carnivorous arthropods that have eight legs; spiders.
- 6 The larva of a butterfly or moth.
- 9 An animal that does not have a backbone.
- 10 Butterfly that migrates long distances to and from Mexico.
- 12 Stinging insects that have a narrow waist and build houses of paper.



Down

- 1 An early stage of an insect that has incomplete metamorphosis.
- 2 This noisy insect has a life cycle of up to 17 years.
- 3 A predatory insect that looks like a twig (two words).
- 5 A silky covering spun by a larva that protects the pupa.
- 7 Insects that can digest wood; some species build giant mounds.
- 8 A jointed sense organ on the head of an insect.
- 11 A wingless insect that lives in highly organized colonies.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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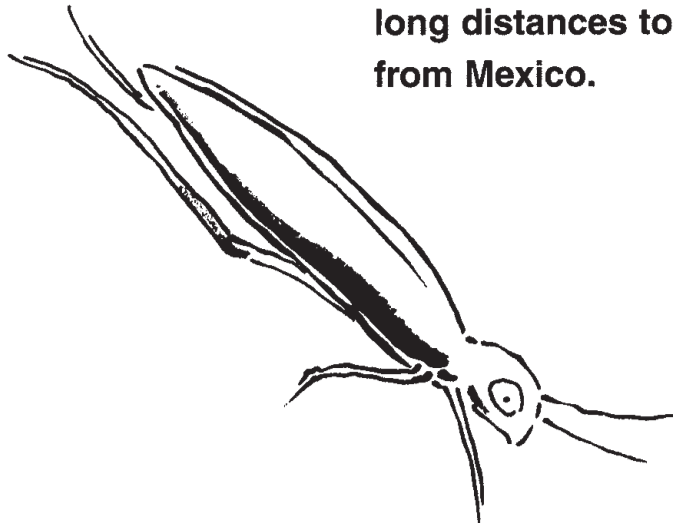
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**Butterfly that migrates
long distances to and
from Mexico.**





Life Science: **Adaptation**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

coloration

Plant structures that gather and store energy, where photosynthesis happens.

fins

Color that helps with recognition and camouflage.

gills

The process of species changing over time by natural selection.

environment

An adaptation of plant species that helps them spread over large areas.

seeds

A British scientist; one of the first to describe adaptation.

evolution

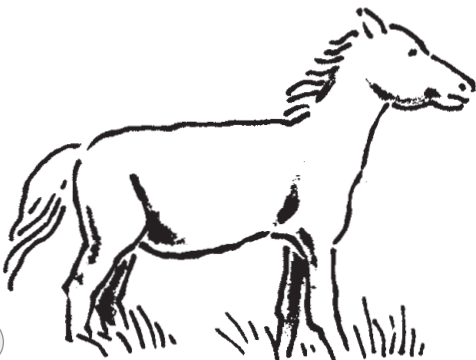
An adaptation in fish that makes them good swimmers.

leaves

An adaptation in fish that allows them to take oxygen from water.

Darwin

All of the things and conditions that surround an organism.



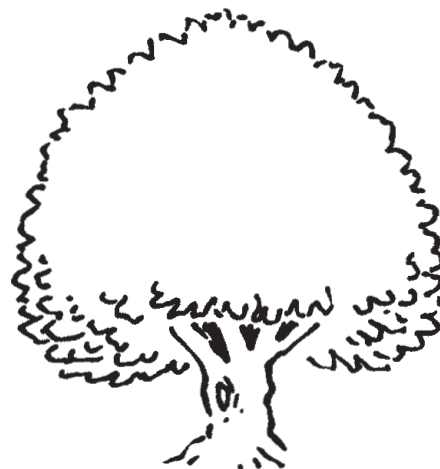


This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Environment
Carnivores
Coloration
Mutualism
Altitude
Habitat
Leaves
Seeds
Lungs
Fins
Hibernation

Parasitism
Evolution
Symbiosis
Feathers
Climate
Darwin
Roots
Gills
Fur





Life Science: **Adaptation**

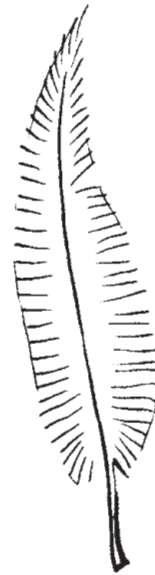
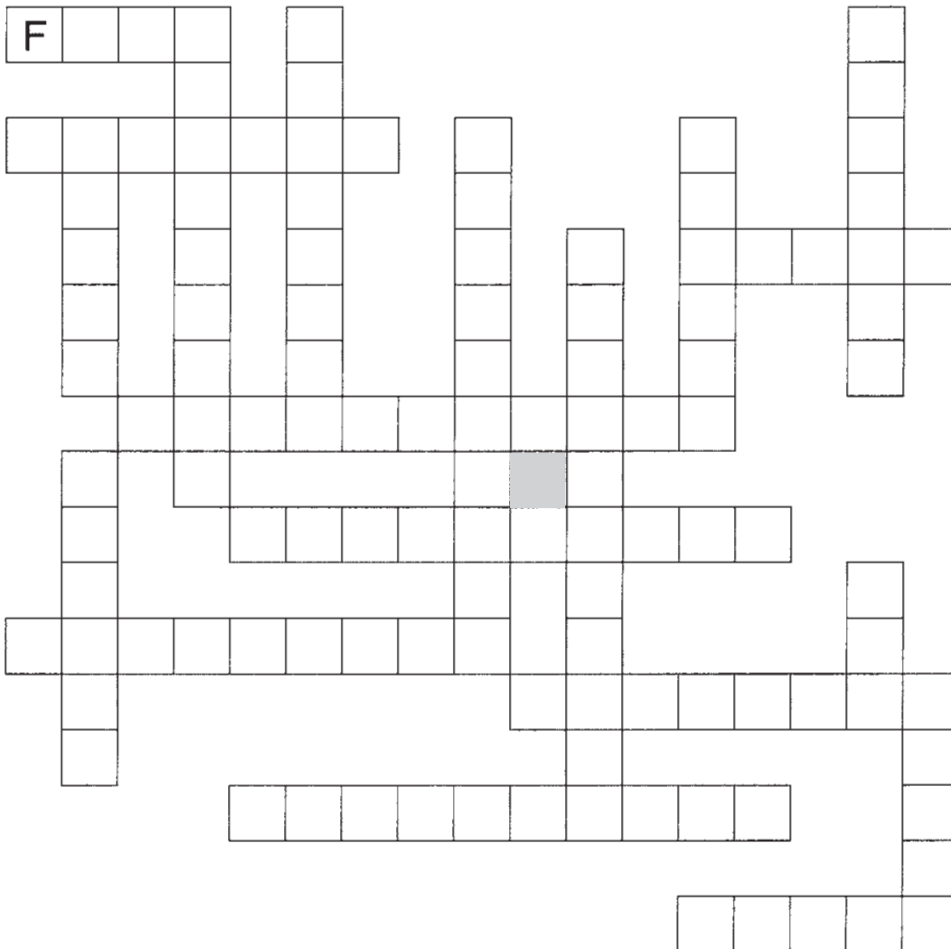
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Fur
Gills
Lungs
Darwin
Habitat

Altitude
Symbiosis
Parasitism
Carnivores
Environment

Fins
Roots
Seeds
Leaves
Climate

Feathers
Evolution
Coloration
Hibernation



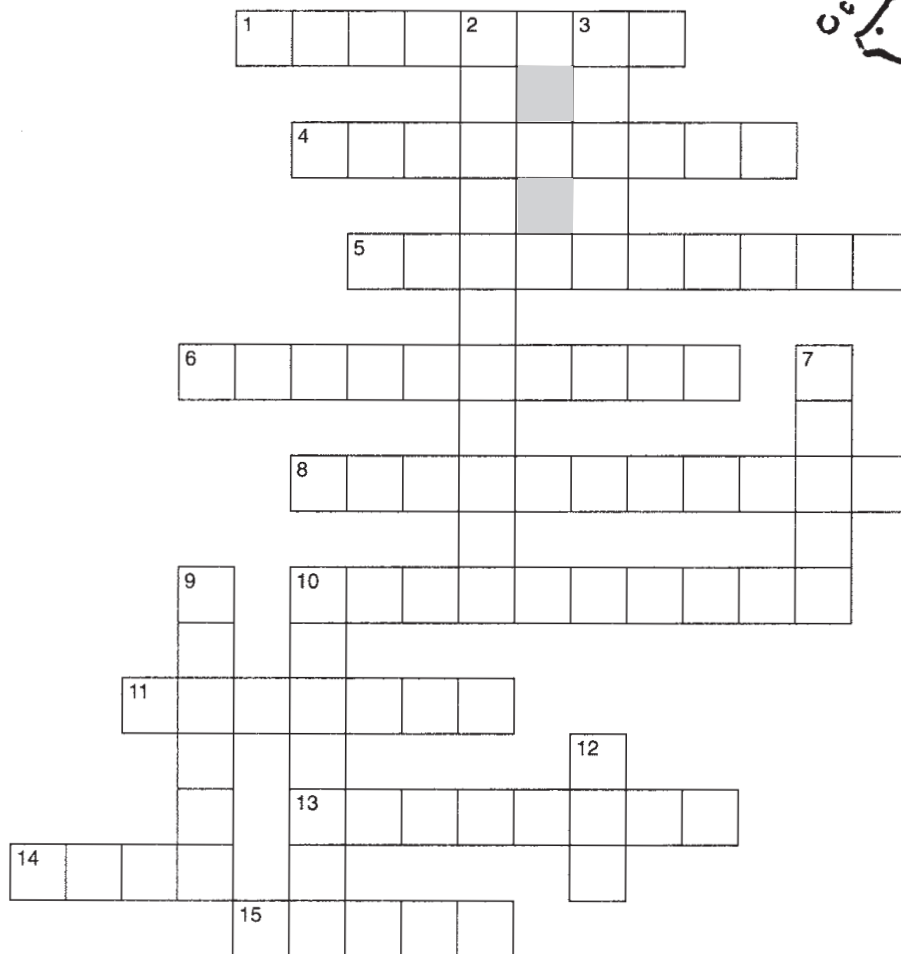


Across

- 1 Special protective covering of birds.
- 4 Relationship in which organisms are essential to each other.
- 5 A relationship between organisms where one benefits and one is hurt.
- 6 Color that helps with recognition and camouflage.
- 8 All of the things and conditions that surround an organism.
- 10 Organisms that eat only meat.
- 11 Surroundings to which an organism is adapted and usually found.
- 13 Organisms that live high on a mountainside are adapted to _____.
- 14 An adaptation in fish that makes them good swimmers.
- 15 An adaptation of plant species that spreads them over large areas.

Down

- 2 An adaptation of bears to cold and lack of food.
- 3 An adaptation of most plants that anchors them to one place.
- 7 Organs that take oxygen from the air.
- 9 Structures that help plants gather and store energy; where photosynthesis happens.
- 10 Long-term weather patterns that influence adaptation.
- 12 An external adaptation of mammals that conserves body heat.



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This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

biosphere

Organisms alive after a natural disaster, such as a flood or eruption.

human

A substance, usually a manufactured chemical, used to kill pests.

pesticide

Food, minerals, and vitamins that sustain an organism.

ecosystem

A primate that has a large brain, walks upright, and has little hair.

photosynthesis

All of the interacting living and nonliving parts within an environment.

survivors

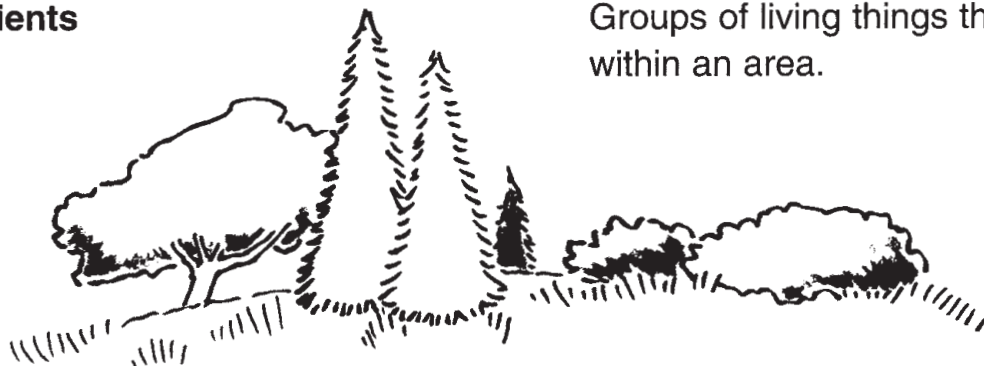
A process by which plants store energy from sunlight in sugars.

community

Ecosystem that includes every place that life exists on earth.

nutrients

Groups of living things that interact within an area.





Life Science: **Ecology**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Photosynthesis
Environment
Rain Forest
Endangered
Pesticide
Survivors
Nutrients
Diversity
Consumer
Competition
Carnivores
Decomposer
Colonizers
Community
Ecosystem
Herbivore
Pollution
Human





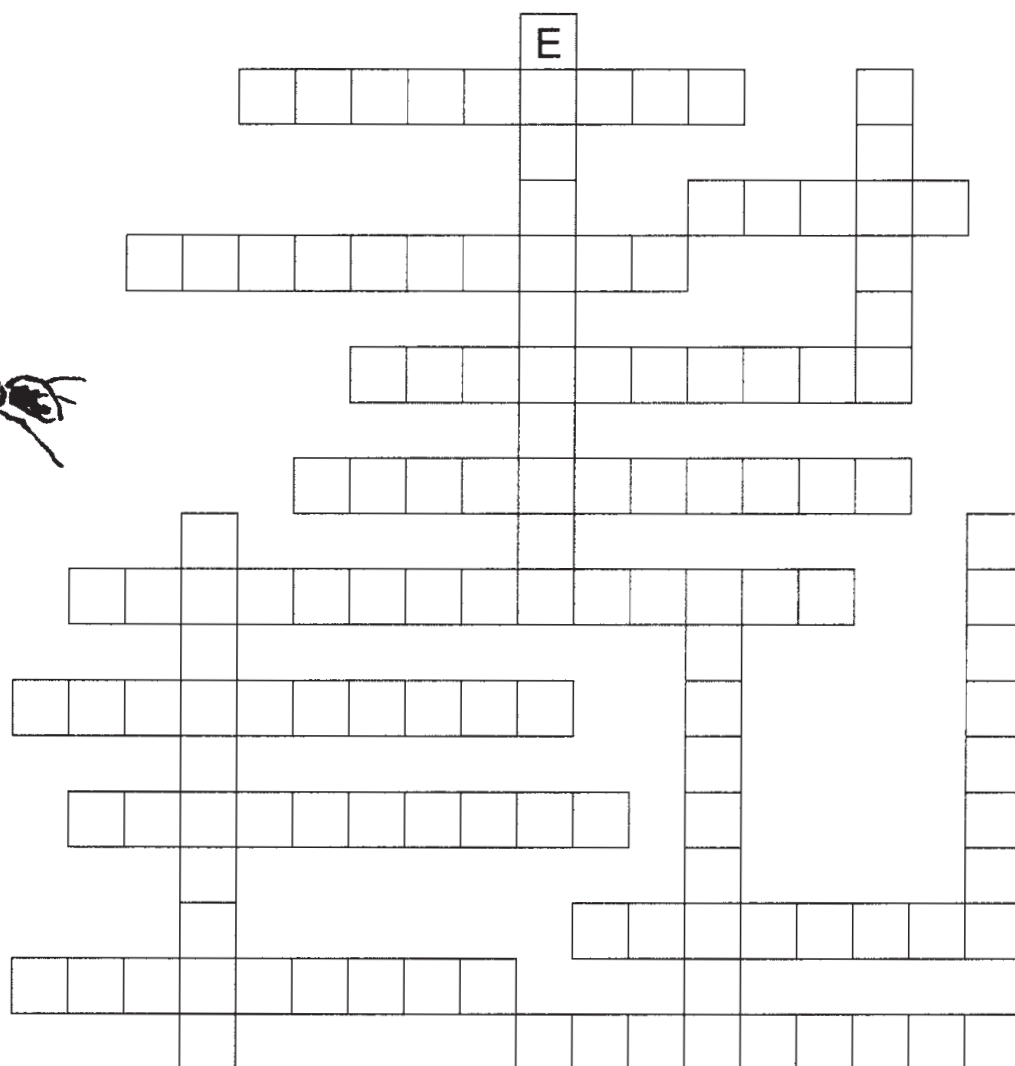
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Human
Producer
Community
Survivors
Decomposer

Carnivores
Rain Forest
Environment
Human

Plants
Consumer
Nutrients
Ecosystem

Endangered
Colonizers
Competition
Photosynthesis





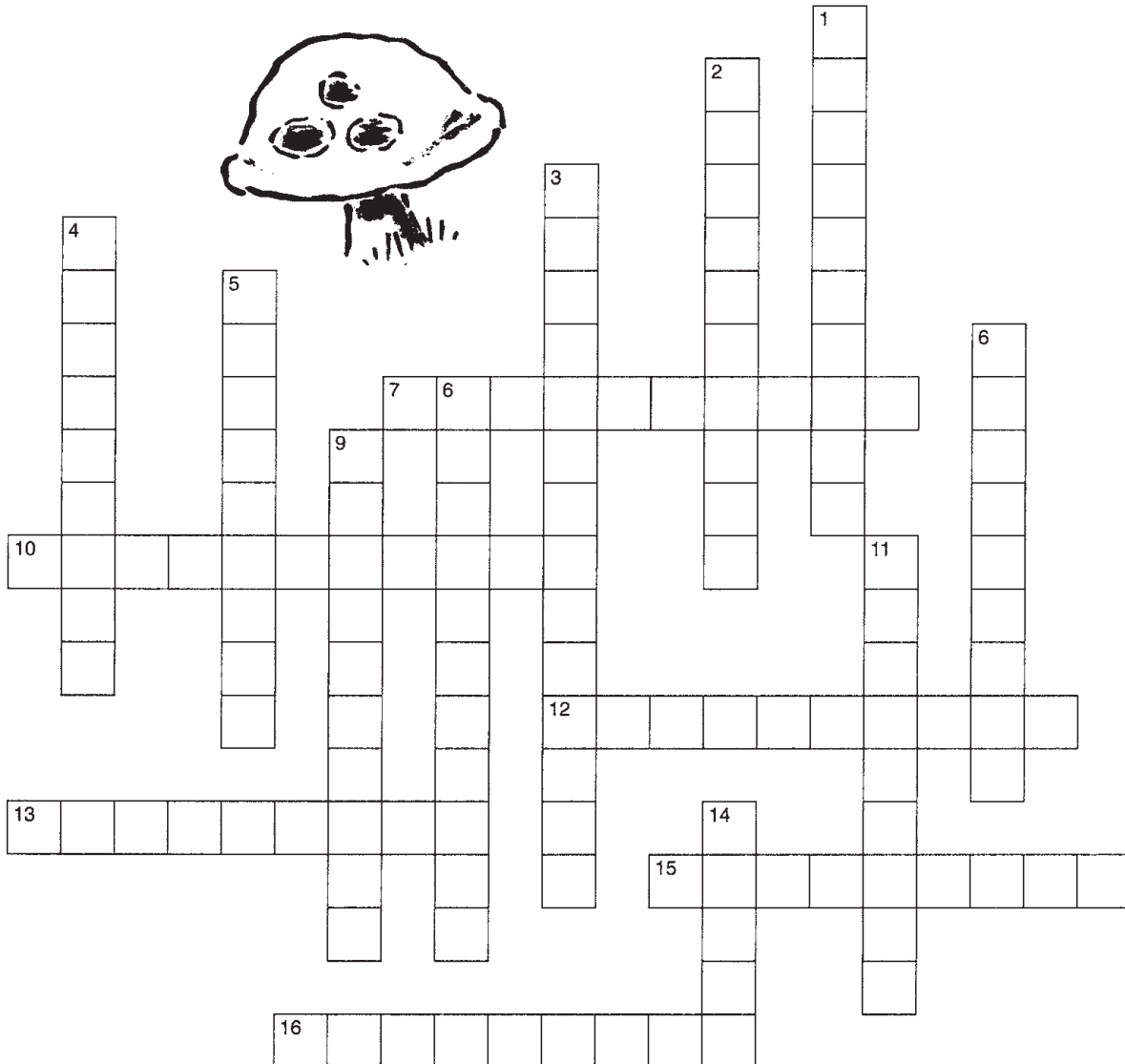
Life Science: **Ecology**

Across

- 7 An organism that helps break down dead organisms.
- 10 The struggle among organisms for food, water, and/or space.
- 12 In serious threat of becoming extinct.
- 13 Ecosystem that includes every place that life exists on earth.
- 15 Organisms alive after a natural disaster, such as a flood or eruption.
- 16 The dumping of harmful substances into the environment.

Down

- 1 Organisms that repopulate an area, such as after a volcanic eruption.
- 2 Organisms that survive by eating meat.
- 3 A process by which plants store energy from sunlight in sugars.
- 4 An animal that survives by eating plants.
- 5 Food, minerals, and vitamins that sustain an organism.
- 6 All of the interacting living and nonliving parts of the environment.
- 8 All of the things and conditions present in a place.
- 9 A tropical forest in an area with high precipitation.
- 11 An ecosystem that has many different kinds of organisms shows _____.
- 14 A primate that has a large brain, walks upright, and has little hair.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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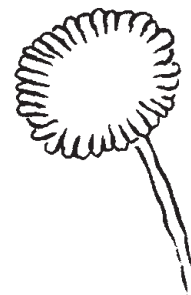
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**An organism that
manufactures its own
food.**





Life Science: **Biomes and Habitats**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

taiga

Trees that bear needles and cones.

tundra

A biome that receives little usable moisture each year.

reef

A rocky projection from the earth typically having alpine ecosystems.

mountain

The living and dead bodies of coral at or near the ocean's surface.

colonizer

All of the water on the surface of the earth.

conifers

An arctic desert with few trees and little usable water.

hydrosphere

Huge evergreen forests that cover subarctic Canada and Europe.

desert

An organism that moves into a new area such as after an eruption.





This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Ecosystem
Grassland
Salt Water
Mountain
Conifers
Prairie
Oceans
Tundra
Marsh
Reef
Fresh Water
Colonizer
Deciduous
Wetlands
Habitat
Alpine
Forest
Polar
Taiga
Biosphere





Life Science: **Biomes and Habitats**

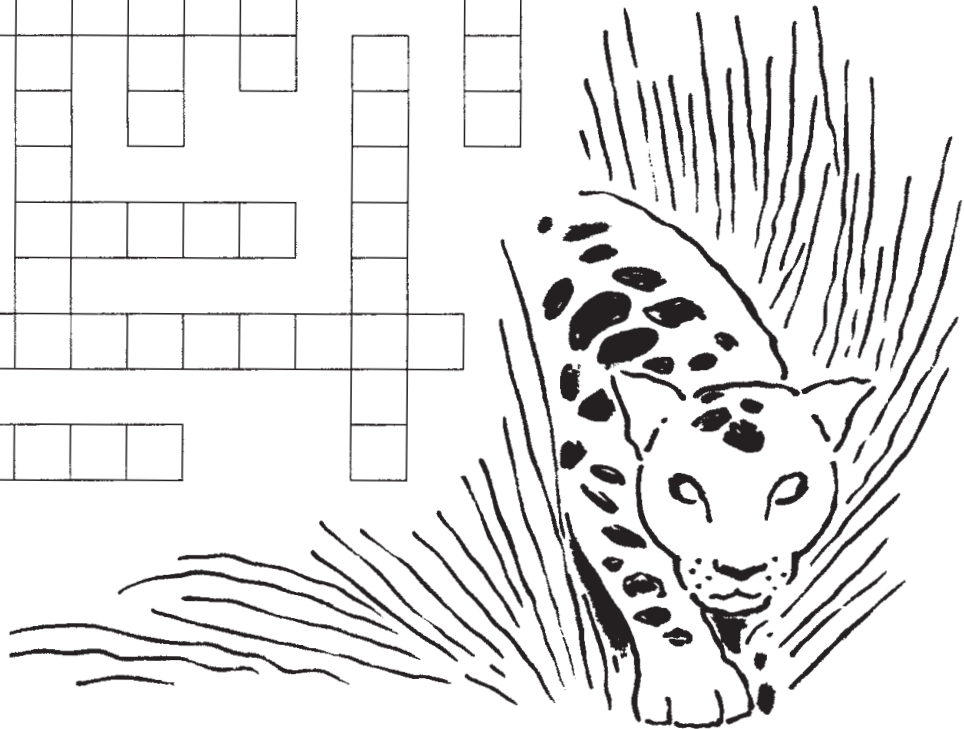
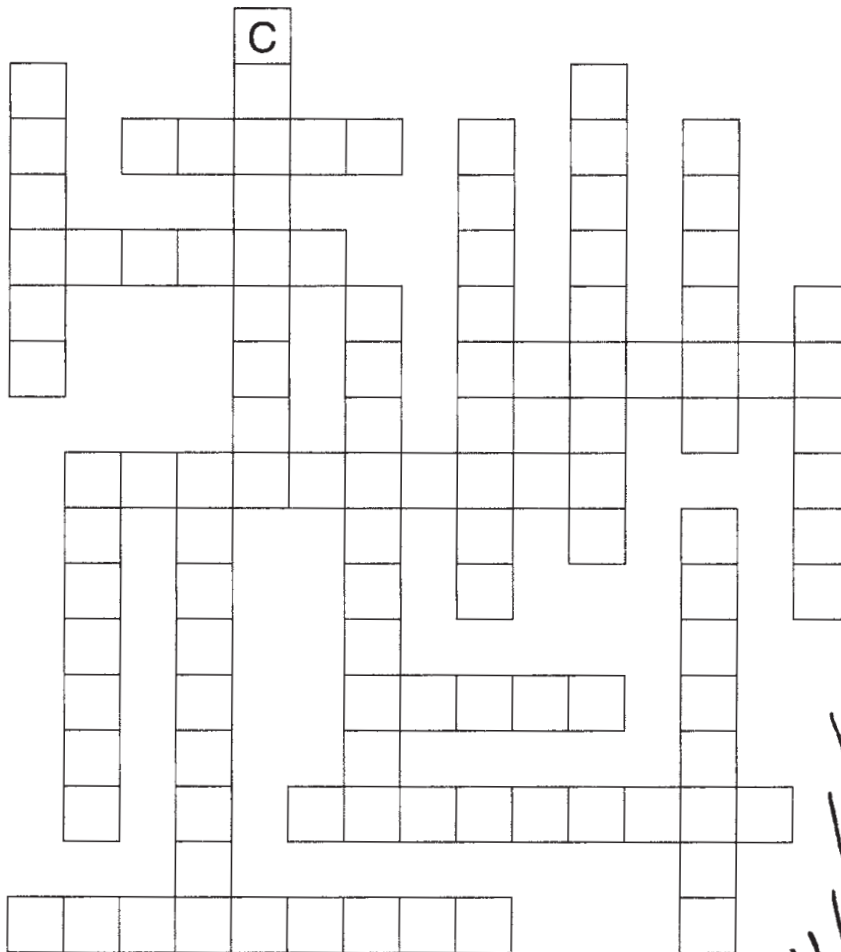
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Taiga
Alpine
Tundra
Habitat
Wetlands

Salt Water
Colonizer
Grassland
Hydrosphere
Polar

Oceans
Desert
Prairie
Deciduous
Ecosystem

Biosphere
Fresh Water





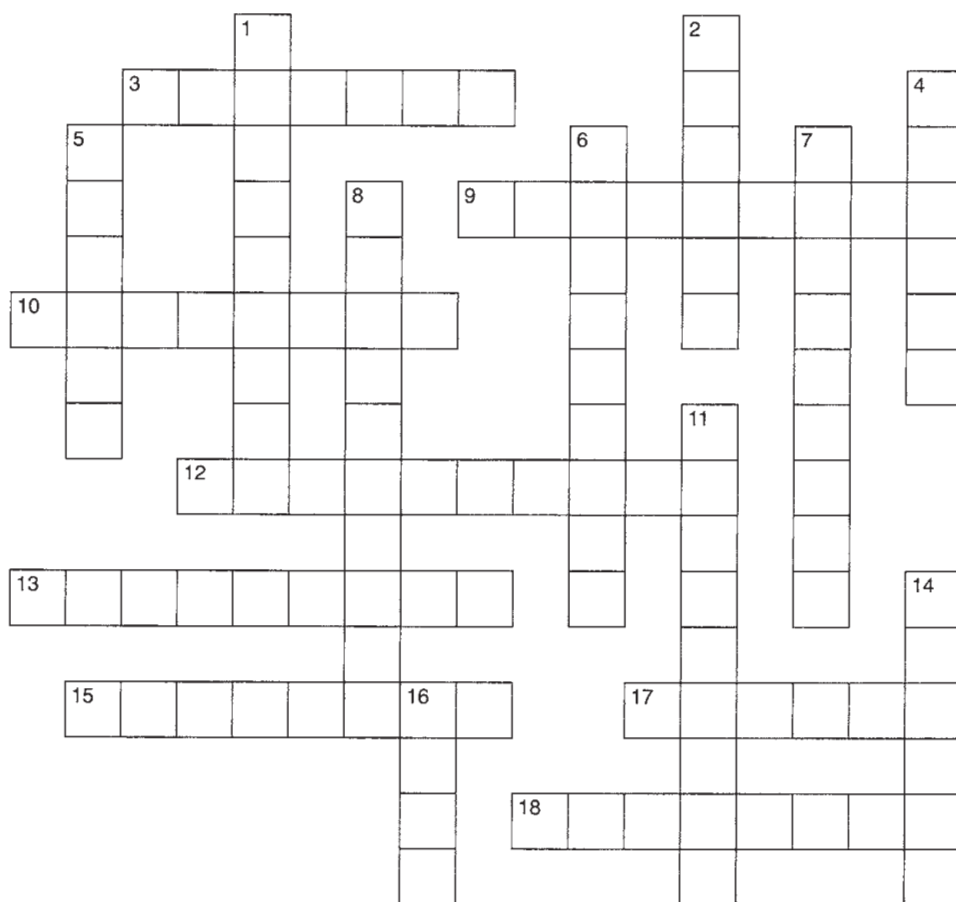
Across

- 3 A grassland biome that covers the upper Midwest of the U.S.
- 9 A tree that sheds its leaves each year.
- 10 Areas with wet and spongy soil such as a swamp, marsh, or bog.
- 12 Water that has little salt dissolved in it (two words).
- 13 Ecosystem that includes every place that life exists on earth.
- 15 Trees that bear needles and cones.
- 17 A high-altitude biome.
- 18 A rocky projection from the Earth, typically having alpine ecosystems.

- 2 An arctic desert with few trees and little usable water.
- 4 A biome that receives little usable moisture each year.
- 5 A large area covered by trees.
- 6 The whole system, living and nonliving, that affects an organism.
- 7 An organism that moves into a new area such as after an eruption.
- 8 All of the water on the surface of the earth.
- 11 An area with few or no trees, such as a prairie.
- 14 Large bodies of salt water covering about three-fourths of the earth.
- 16 The living and dead bodies of coral at or near the ocean's surface.

Down

- 1 Water with a significant amount of salt dissolved in it (two words).





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This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

decomposers

An animal that eats only plants.

predator

Organisms that break down dead organisms into simpler chemicals.

nutrients

An organism that eats both plants and animals.

sugars

Food, minerals, and vitamins that sustain an organism.

herbivore

An organism that hunts others for food.

omnivore

The process by which oxygen cells combine oxygen with sugar and release energy.

respiration

The source of almost all energy on earth.

sunlight

Chemical compounds produced by photosynthesis.



Life Science: **Food Chains**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Photosynthesis
Decomposers
Producers
Herbivore
Consumers
Sunlight
Oxygen
Carbon
Energy
Respiration
Chlorophyll
Nutrients
Digestion
Predator
Omnivore
Sugars
Plants





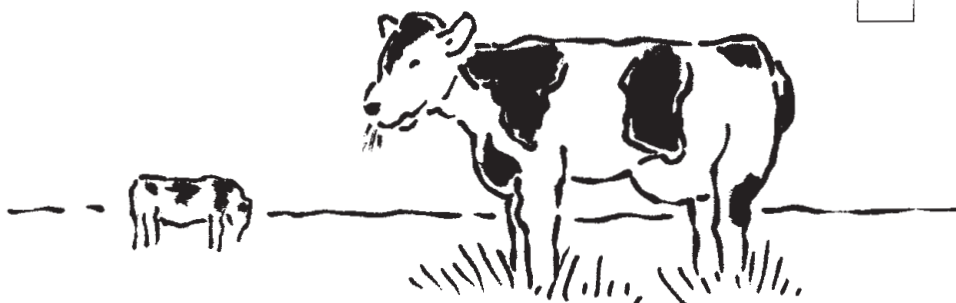
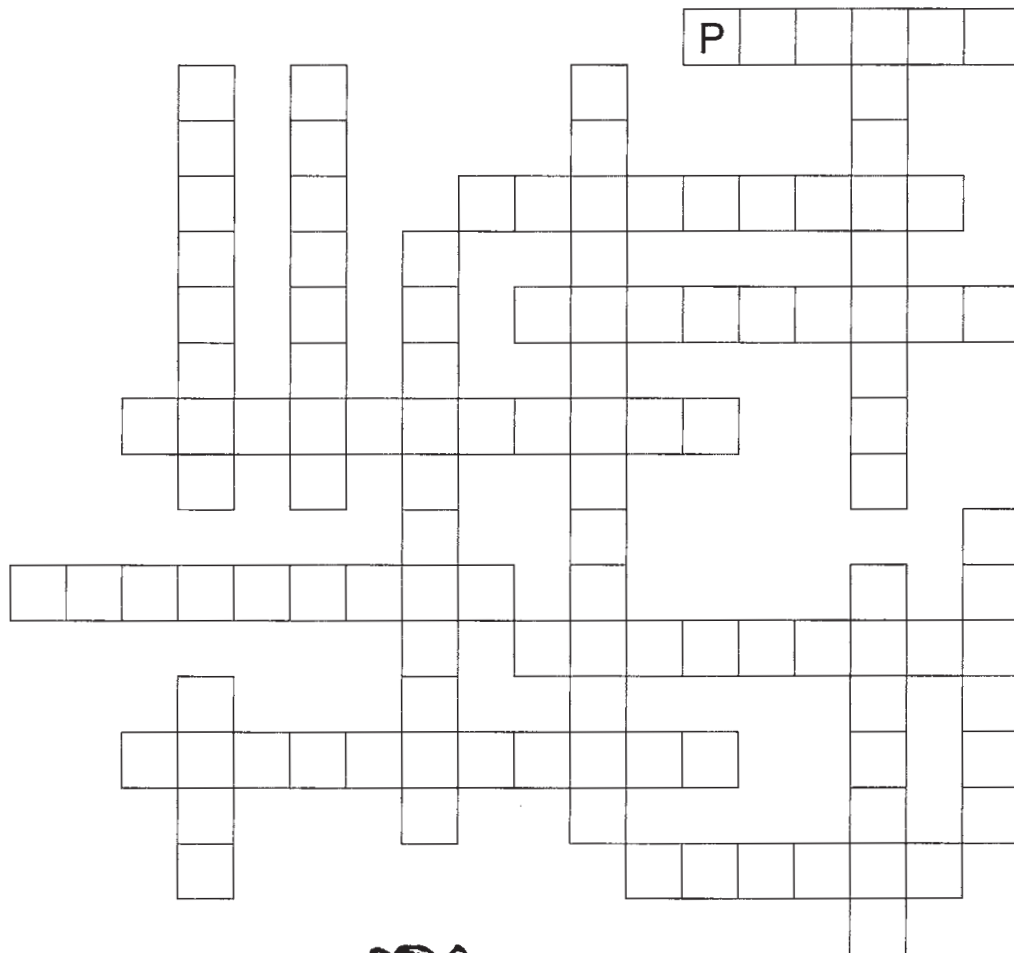
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Heat
Plants
Food Web
Sunlight

Nutrients
Herbivore
Chlorophyll
Respiration

Energy
Oxygen
Predator
Consumers

Producers
Digestion
Decomposers
Photosynthesis





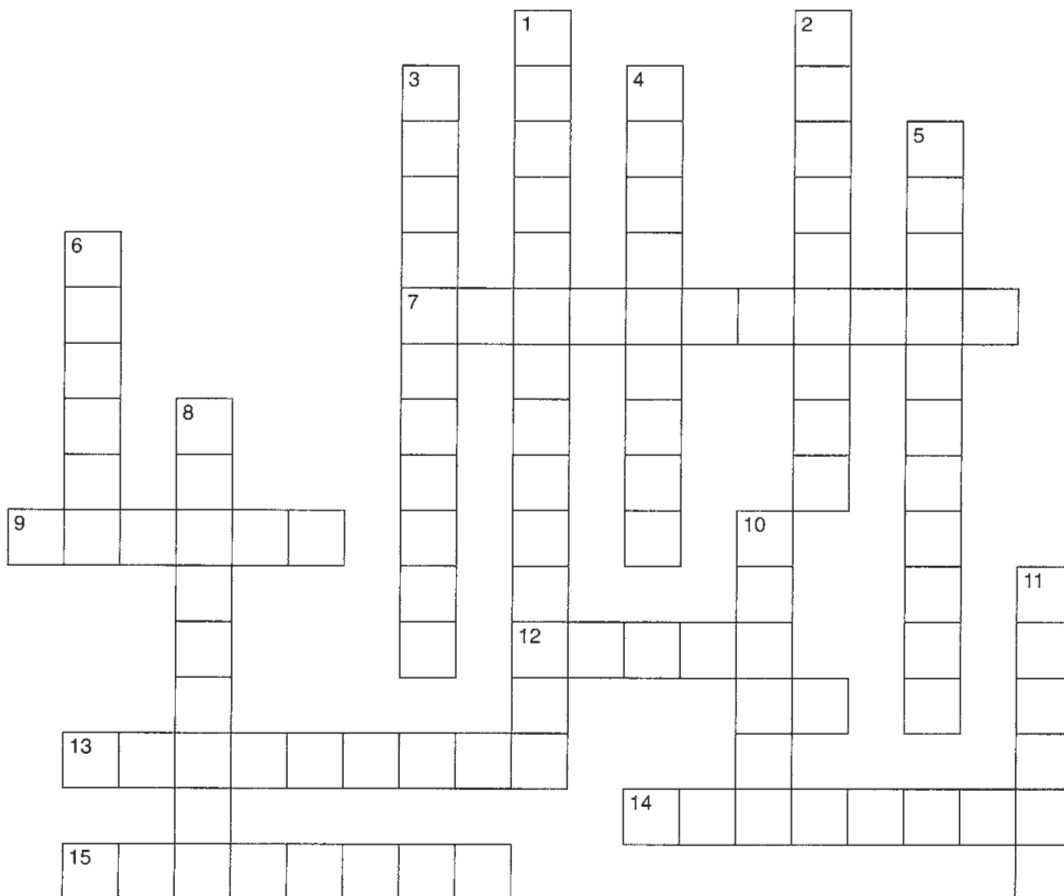
Life Science: **Food Chains**

Across

- 7 The process by which cells combine oxygen with sugars, releasing energy.
- 9 The ability to do work.
- 12 Chemical compounds produced by photosynthesis.
- 13 Organisms that make their own food.
- 14 The source of almost all energy on earth.
- 15 An organism that hunts others for food.

Down

- 1 A natural reaction that stores energy from sunlight in sugars.
- 2 The process of breaking down food into molecules the cells can use.
- 3 The catalyst that makes photosynthesis go.
- 4 Food, minerals, and vitamins that sustain an organism.
- 5 Organisms that break down dead organisms into simpler chemicals.
- 6 An atmospheric gas that, when combined with food, releases energy.
- 8 An animal that eats only plants.
- 10 All life on earth is based on chains of atoms of this element.
- 11 The major producer in most ecosystems.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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The process of breaking down food into molecules the cells can use.





Life Science: **Heredity**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

recessive

Genetic engineering is possible because of gene _____.

DNA

A gene that does not express itself when paired with a dominant gene.

genes

Traits that come from a parent's genes are called _____.

Mendel

Small organisms used in the laboratory to study genetics (two words).

fruit flies

A change in the DNA that determines an organism's traits.

inherited

Areas on a chromosome that control individual traits.

splicing

An Austrian monk who first described the rules of inheritance.

mutation

Initials of the chemical deoxyribonucleic acid.





This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Biodiversity
Chromosome
Inherited
Breeding
Mutation

Sibling
Mendel
Genes
Pea

Fruit Flies
Recessive
Dominant
Splicing

Cloning
Punnet
Trait
DNA



Life Science: **Heredity**

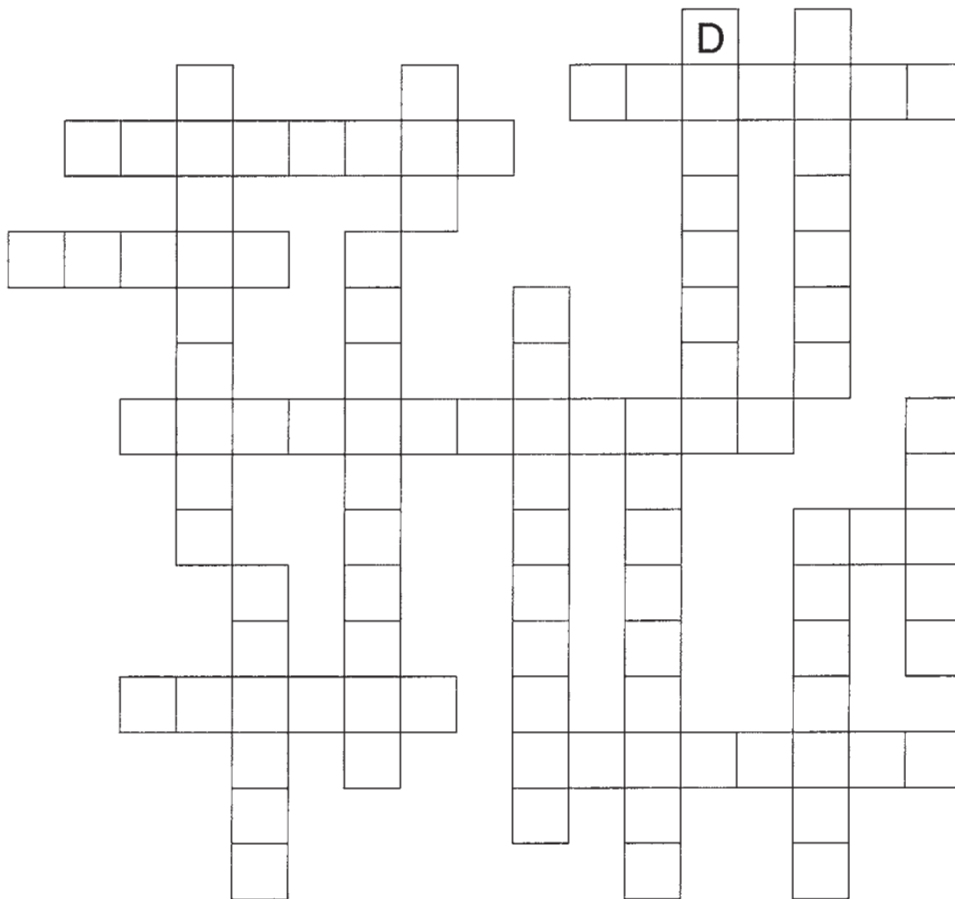
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Pea
Genes
Punnet
Cloning
Sibling

Dominant
Inherited
Chromosome
Biodiversity
DNA

Trait
Mendel
Predict
Breeding
Mutation

Recessive
Fruit Flies

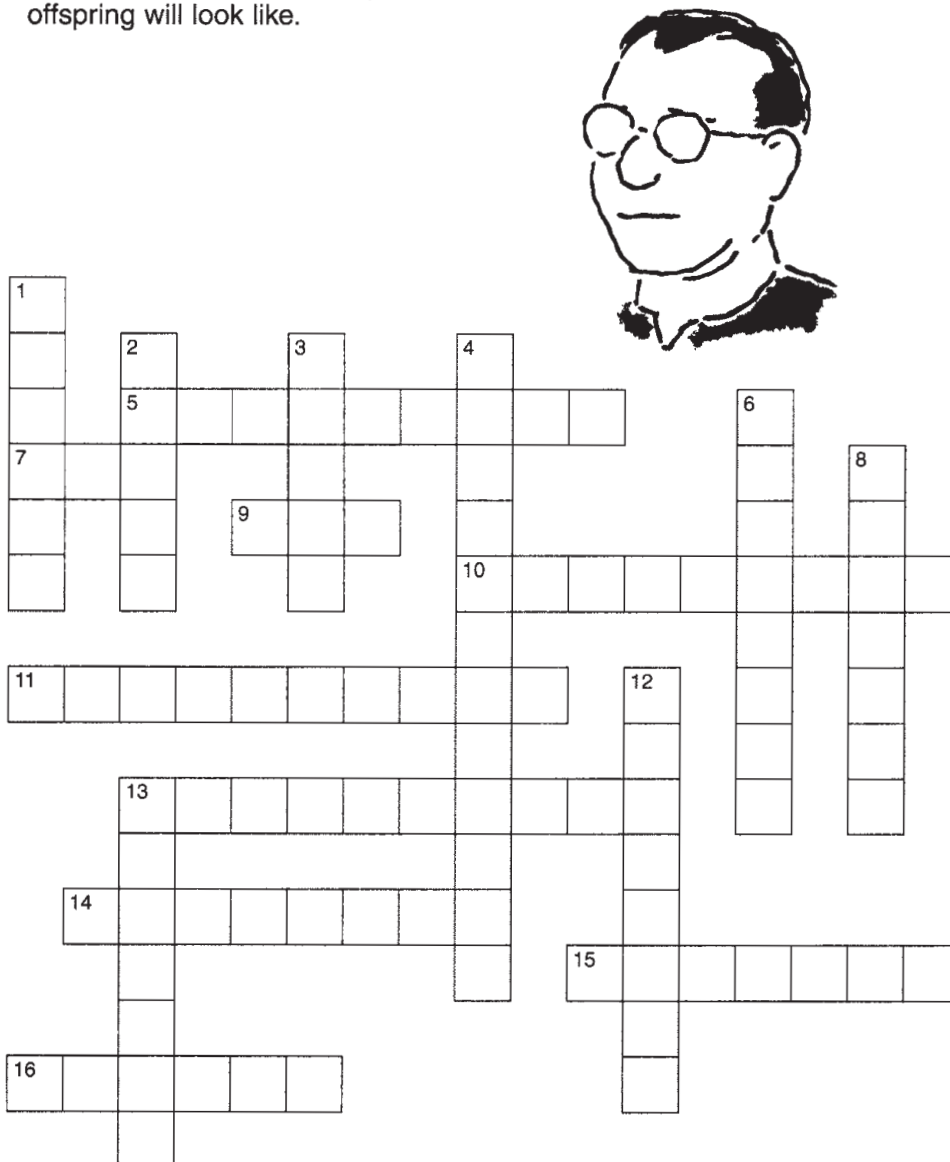



Across

- 5 A gene that does not express itself when paired with a dominant gene.
- 7 Initials of the chemical deoxyribonucleic acid.
- 9 The kind of plant Mendel used to study inheritance.
- 10 Traits that come from a parent's genes are called _____.
- 11 Small organisms used in the lab to study genetics (two words).
- 13 A long molecule in the nucleus that contains the genes.
- 14 A gene which expresses itself in a hybrid.
- 15 A brother or sister born of the same mother and father.
- 16 _____ squares allow us to predict what offspring will look like.

Down

- 1 An Austrian monk who first described the rules of inheritance.
- 2 An inherited characteristic.
- 3 Areas on a chromosome that control individual traits.
- 4 The range of different organisms in an area.
- 6 Genetic engineering is possible because of gene _____.
- 8 Mathematics can help _____ the characteristics of offspring.
- 12 Controlled and supervised reproduction.
- 13 The process of reproducing an exact duplicate of an organism.





Life Science: **Heredity**

Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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Controlled and supervised reproduction.





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

habitat

Those characteristics that make an individual or species different.

selection

The area where a particular organism is found.

beaks

A species that is no longer in existence is _____.

biodiversity

The process of a better-adapted organism surviving.

extinct

Darwin used the shape of these parts of certain birds to show adaptation.

traits

An inherited trait that increases an organism's chances of survival.

adaptation

Birds that Darwin used to show adaptation.

finches

The range of different organisms in an area.





Life Science: **Evolution**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Biodiversity
Evolution
Ancestors
Mutation
Extinct
Habitat
Darwin
Fish
Adaptation
Galapagos
Selection
Finches
Species
Traits
Beaks





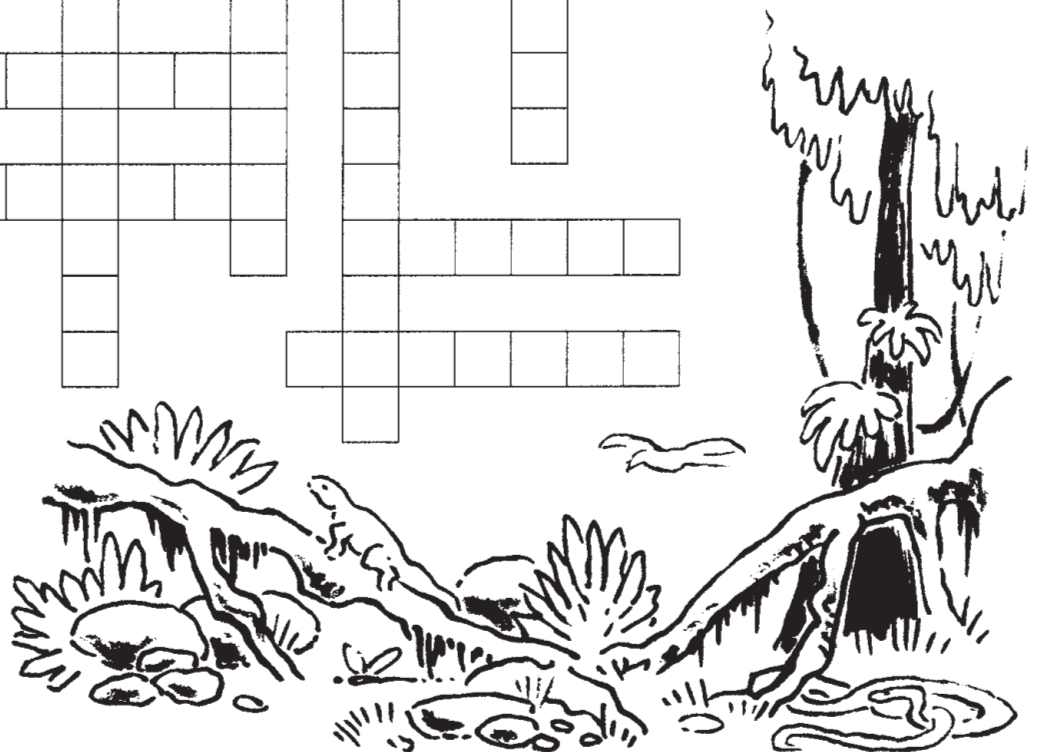
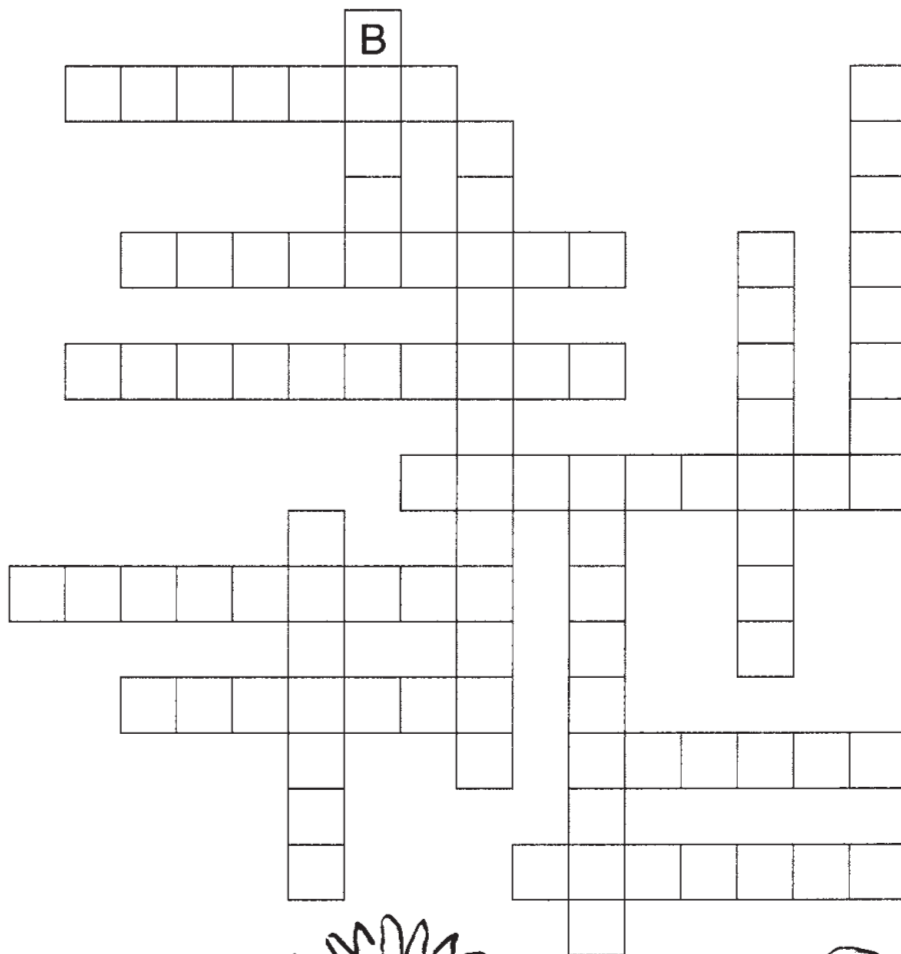
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Beaks
Traits
Extinct
Fossils

Survival
Evolution
Selection
Biodiversity

Habitat
Species
Mutation
Galapagos

Ancestors
Adaptation





Life Science: **Evolution**

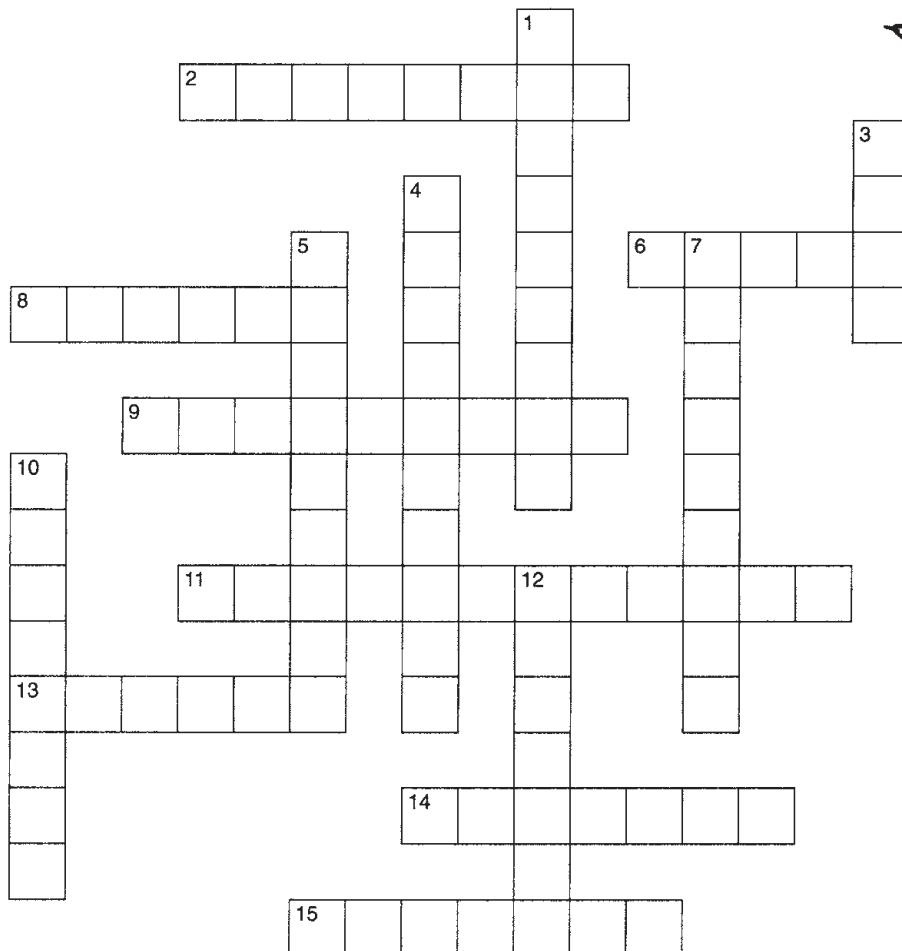
Across

- 2 The process of living and having offspring that can breed.
- 6 Darwin used the shape of these parts of birds to show adaptation.
- 8 The British scientist who first described natural selection.
- 9 The process of a better-adapted organism surviving.
- 11 The range of different organisms in an area.
- 13 Those characteristics that make an individual or species different.
- 14 Birds that Darwin used to show adaptation.
- 15 The area where a particular organism is found.

Down

- 1 The islands where Darwin first observed evidence of evolution.
- 3 Some of the most primitive of these are sharks.

- 4 An inherited trait that increases an organism's chances of survival.
- 5 Directly related organisms that lived in earlier times.
- 7 The process of organisms changing over long periods of time.
- 10 A change in the DNA that determines an organism's features.
- 12 A species that is no longer in existence is _____.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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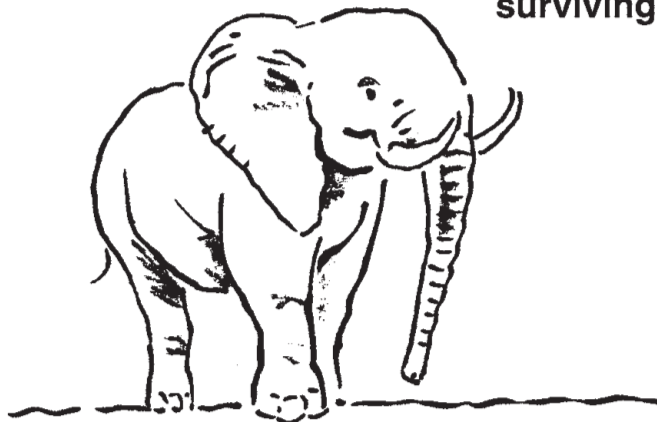
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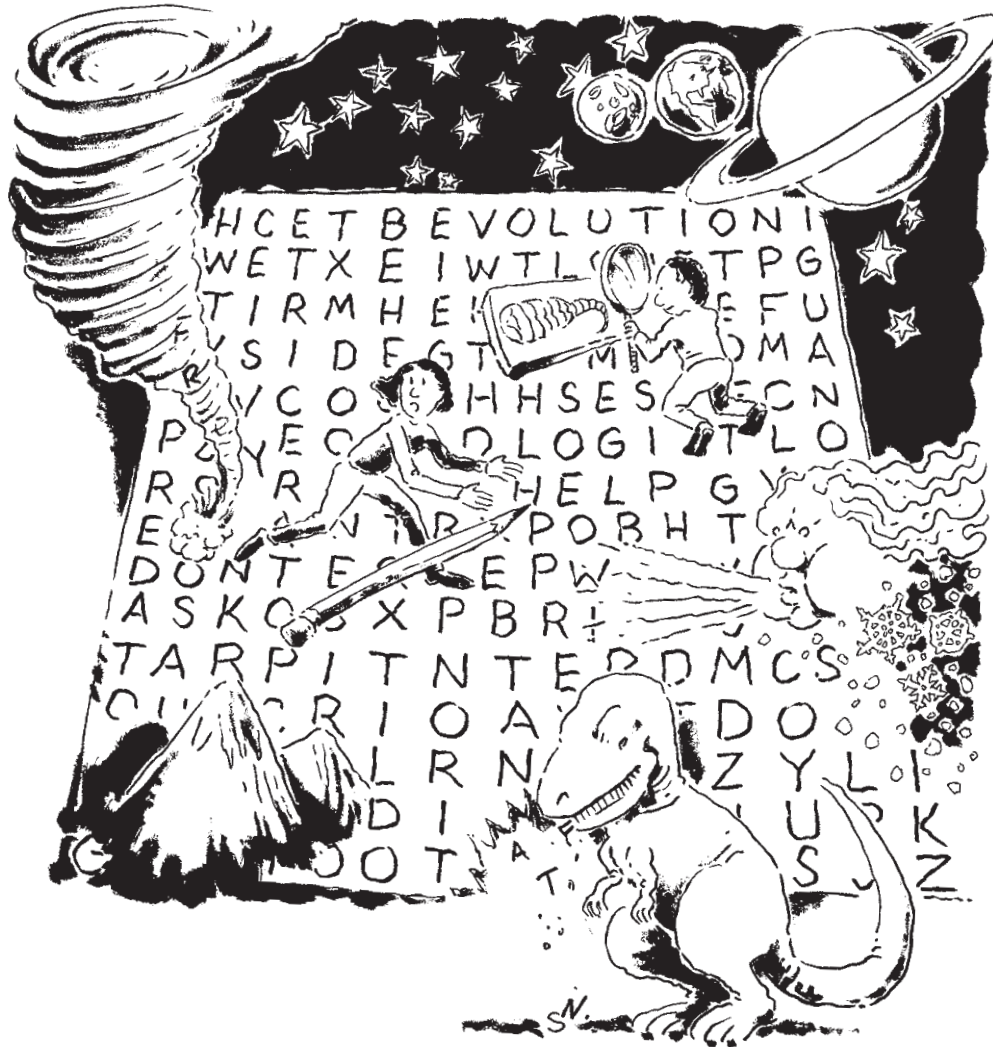
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The process of a better-adapted organism surviving.



Earth Science





Earth Science: **Dinosaurs**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

teeth

A type of animal that has a backbone.

extinct

A dinosaur that could fly.

nests

Describes a species whose members are totally dead and gone.

mesozoic

Changes in a species over a long period of time.

triceratops

Flesh-eating dinosaurs had pointed ones for grasping and ripping.

pterodactyl

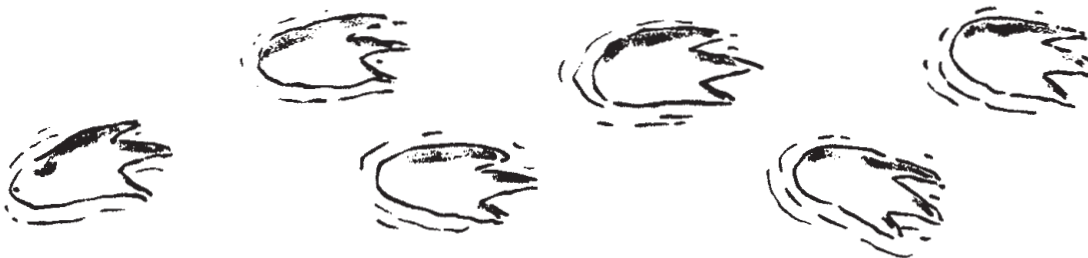
A large dinosaur that had three horns.

vertebrate

A period in earth's history from 245 to 65 million years ago.

evolution

Where dinosaurs laid their eggs and raised their young.



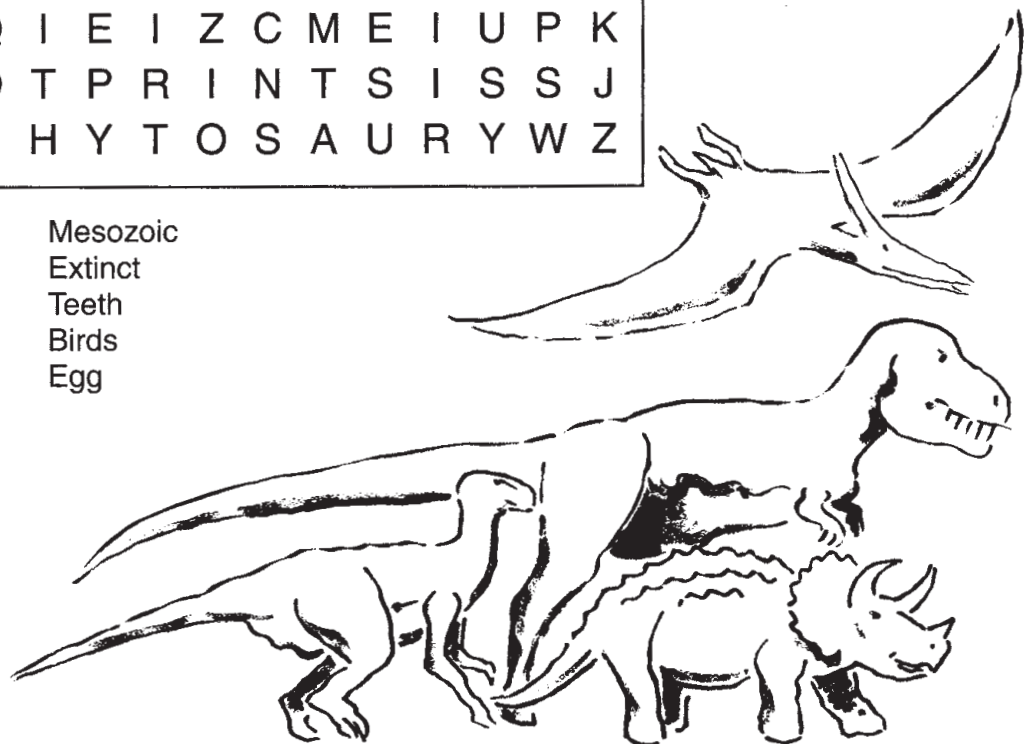


This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another



Paleontologist
Triceratops
Vertebrate
Evolution
Iguanodon
Predator
Reptile
Fossil
Nests
Herds
Tyrannosaurus
Pterodactyl
Footprints
Herbivore
Phytosaur

Mesozoic
Extinct
Teeth
Birds
Egg





Earth Science: **Dinosaurs**

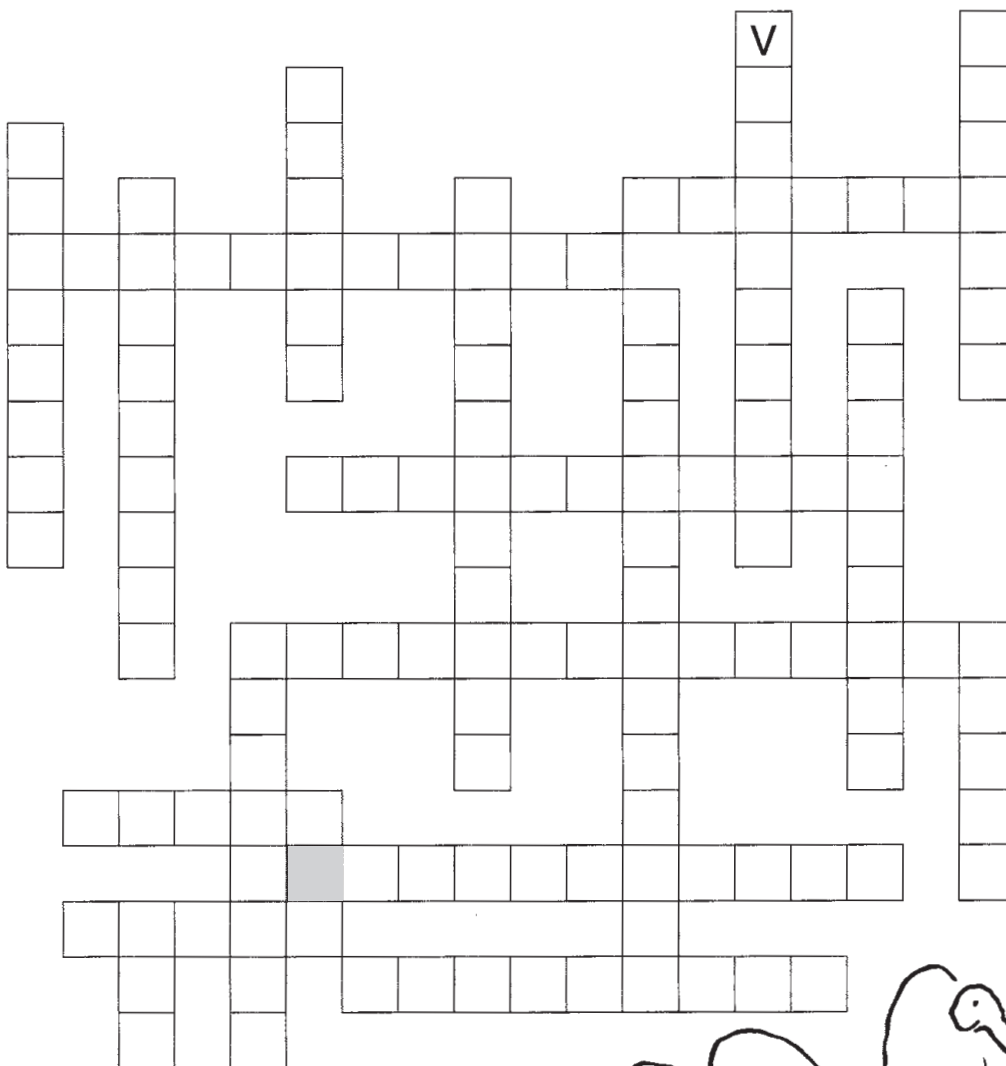
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Egg
Teeth
Fossil
Extinct
Predator

Phytosaur
Vertebrate
Stegosaurus
Triceratops
Paleontologist

Herds
Nests
Reptile
Mesozoic
Evolution

Herbivore
Footprints
Pterodactyl
Tyrannosaurus





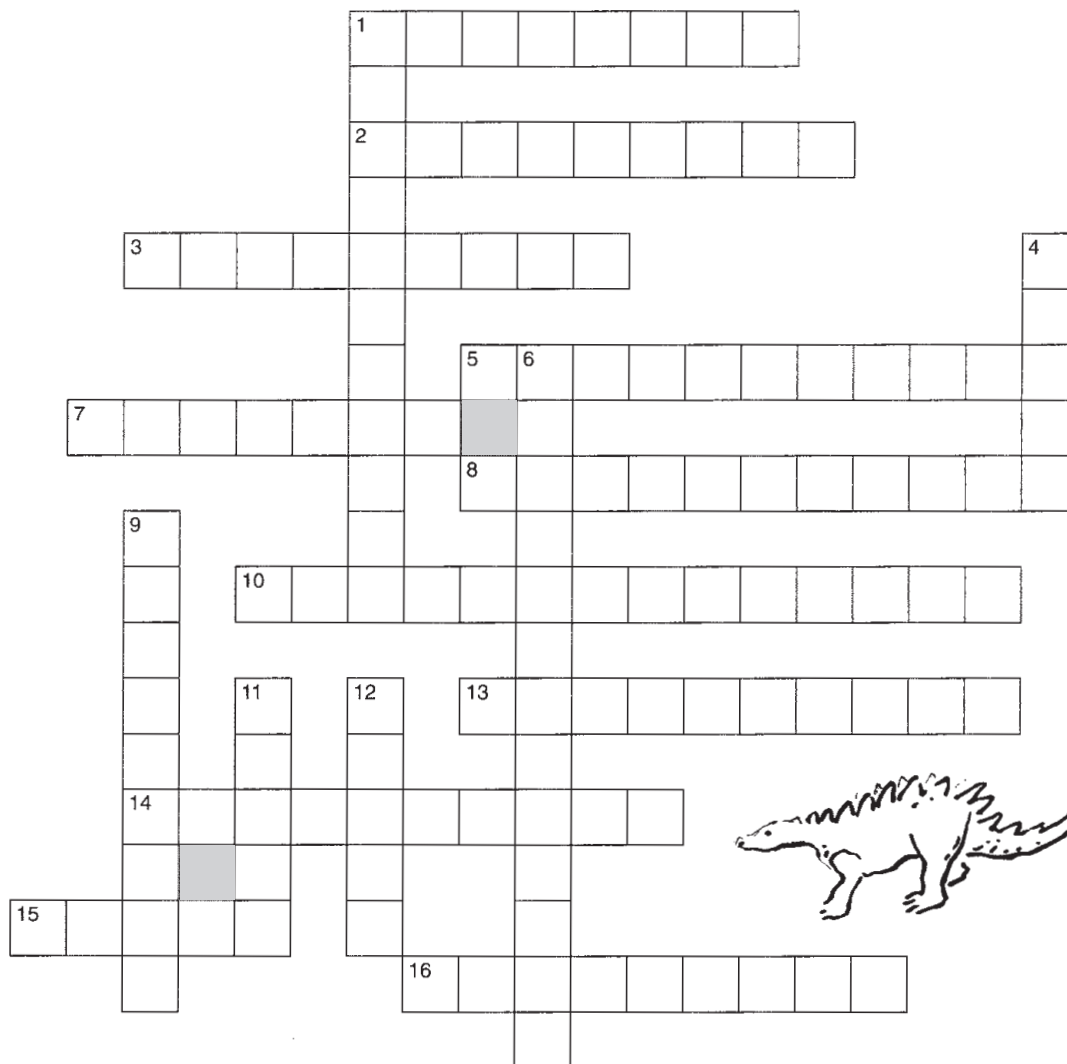
Across

- 1 An animal that lives by hunting and eating other animals.
- 2 Changes in a species over a long period of time.
- 3 A carnivorous dinosaur that looked much like a modern crocodile.
- 5 A large dinosaur that had a series of pointed plates down its back.
- 7 Describes a species whose members are totally dead and gone.
- 8 A large dinosaur that had three horns.
- 10 A scientist who studies fossils.
- 13 Fossils of these indicate how dinosaurs walked.
- 14 A type of animal that has a backbone.

- 15 Some dinosaurs traveled in groups called _____.
- 16 A plant-eating dinosaur that was the first dinosaur fossil found.

Down

- 1 A dinosaur that could fly.
- 4 Where dinosaurs laid their eggs and raised their young.
- 6 A giant flesh-eating dinosaur.
- 9 A plant-eating animal.
- 11 These feathered vertebrates and dinosaurs likely had a common ancestor.
- 12 Flesh-eating dinosaurs had pointed ones for grasping and ripping.





Earth Science: **Dinosaurs**

Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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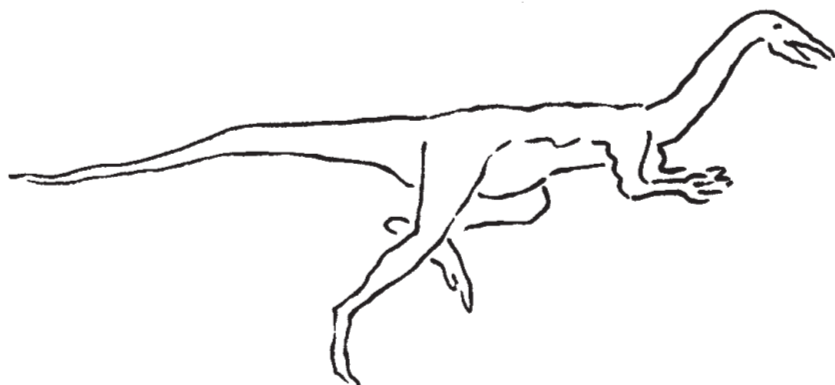
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**An animal that lives by
hunting and eating other
animals.**





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

mantle

A crack in the earth's crust along which rocks can move.

magnitude

A push or a pull.

fault

The middle layer of the earth.

aftershock

The solid part of the earth.

force

Earth movements that occur after an earthquake.

lithosphere

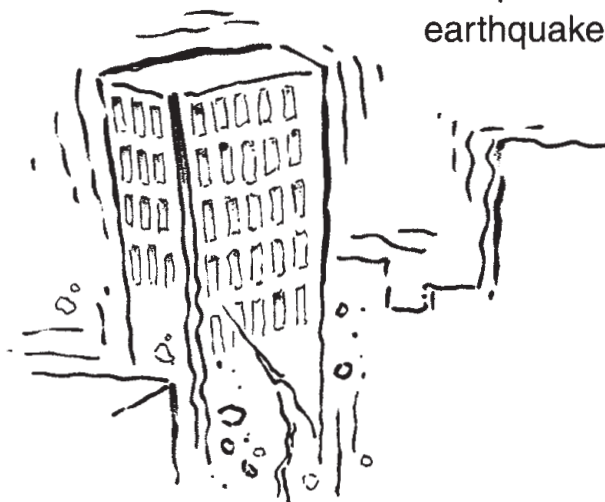
The relative strength of an earthquake.

epicenter

Areas under the earth where earthquake waves bounce off.

reflectors

The point in the earth where an earthquake started.





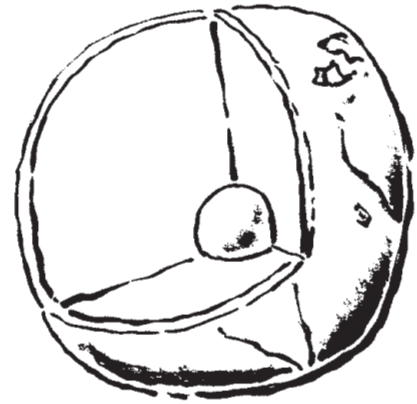
Earth Science: **Earthquakes**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below. When you find one, circle it and look for another.

Aftershock
Blocks
Boundary
Collide
Crust
Energy
Epicenter
Fault
Force

Friction
Lithosphere
Magnitude
Mantle
Movement
Pacific
Plate
Pressure
Reflectors

Richter
Rift
Seismograph
Shaking
Sliding
Tiltmeter
Tsunami



Y M E N E E R R A N N E I N N T Y T
B I P R L C F I D B O U N D A R Y E
L F I S O I R A F C T L C O E G D A
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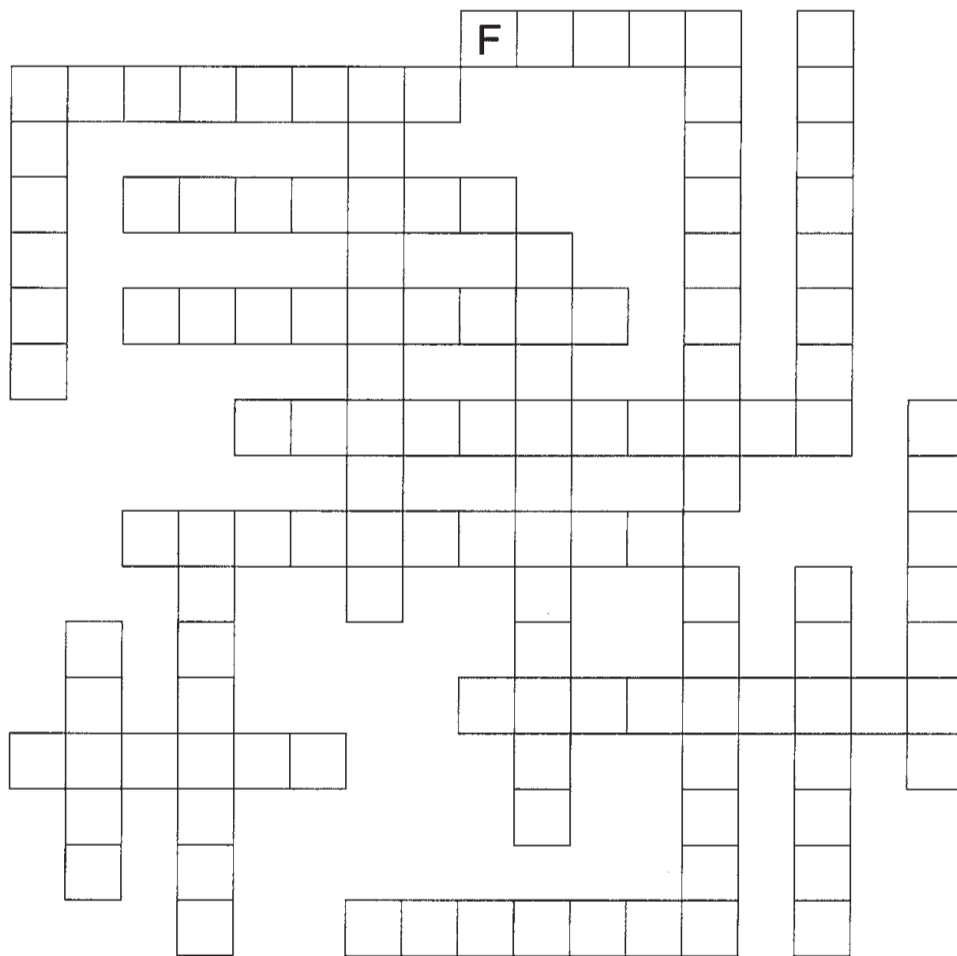
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Plate
Mantle
Richter
Pacific
Shaking

Boundary
Epicenter
Magnitude
Aftershock
Seismograph

Fault
Blocks
Sliding
Tsunami
Friction

Pressure
Tiltmeter
Reflectors
Lithosphere





Earth Science: Earthquakes

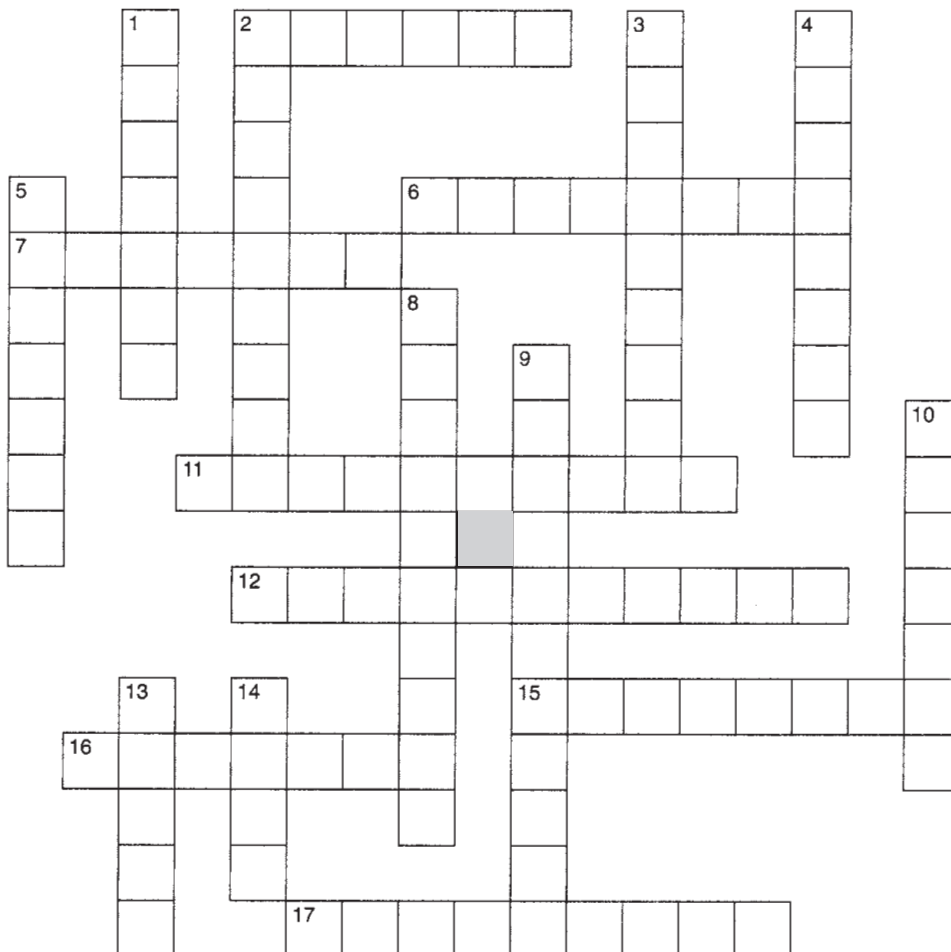
Across

- 2 The middle layer of the earth.
- 6 The force that keeps rocks from moving along a fault.
- 7 Movement along the earth's surface caused by an earthquake.
- 11 Areas under the earth where earthquake waves bounce off.
- 12 An instrument that measures earthquakes.
- 15 The force that keeps the interior of the earth liquid.
- 16 Part of the California coast is part of this plate.
- 17 The point in the earth where an earthquake starts.



Down

- 1 The back and forth movement caused by an earthquake.
- 2 The relative strength of an earthquake.
- 3 An instrument that measures changes in the tilt of the earth.
- 4 The area where the edges of two tectonic plates meet.
- 5 A large and dangerous wave caused by an undersea earthquake.
- 8 Earth movement that occurs after an earthquake.
- 9 The solid part of the earth.
- 10 The scientist who invented the scale used to measure earthquakes.
- 13 A crack in the earth's crust along which rocks can move.
- 14 A crack in the earth opened when two plates pull apart.



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TITTRLMEE

ROIPSSEAGMH

IEEEPRNTC**BSOKLC**

AMNUTSI

The scientist who invented the scale used to measure earthquakes.





Earth Science: **The Moon**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

astronaut

The name of a series of missions that took humans to the moon.

weight

The first man on the moon.

atmosphere

A small body that orbits the sun.

Armstrong

On the moon this would be a fraction of what it is on earth.

gravity

Your weight on the moon would be less, but this would be the same.

Apollo

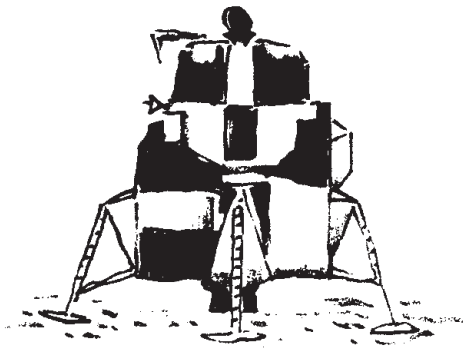
A person who goes into space.

asteroid

The force that keeps the moon in orbit around the earth.

mass

The layer of gases around the earth.





This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Air
Apollo
Armstrong
Asteroid
Atmosphere
Attraction
Crescent
Distance
Eclipse
Gibbous
Gravity

Life
Mass
Orbit
Phases
Quarter
Tides
Waning
Waxing
Weight
Astronaut
Satellite





Earth Science: **The Moon**

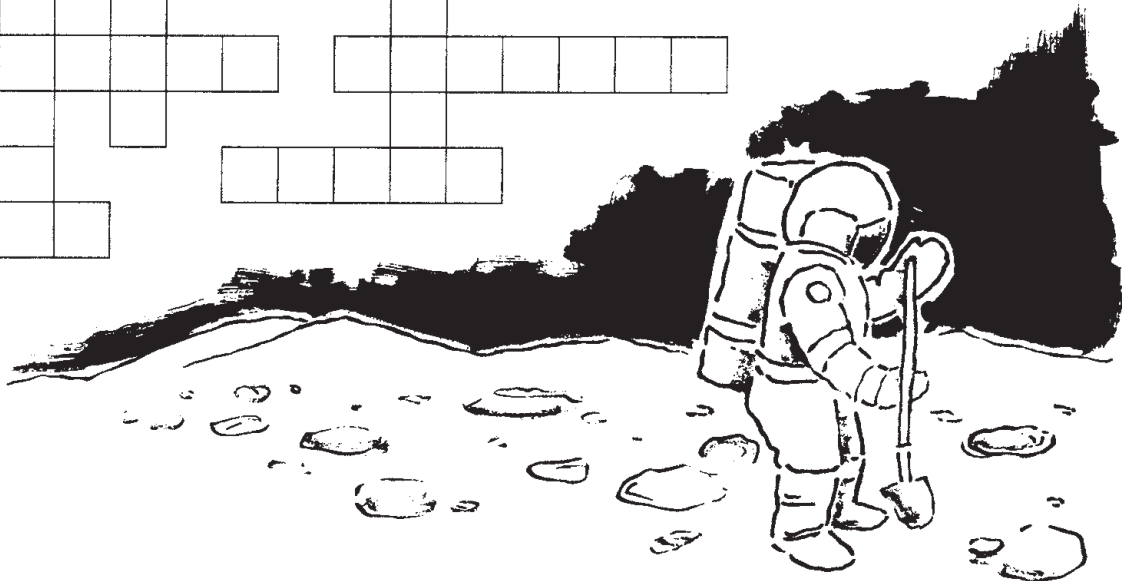
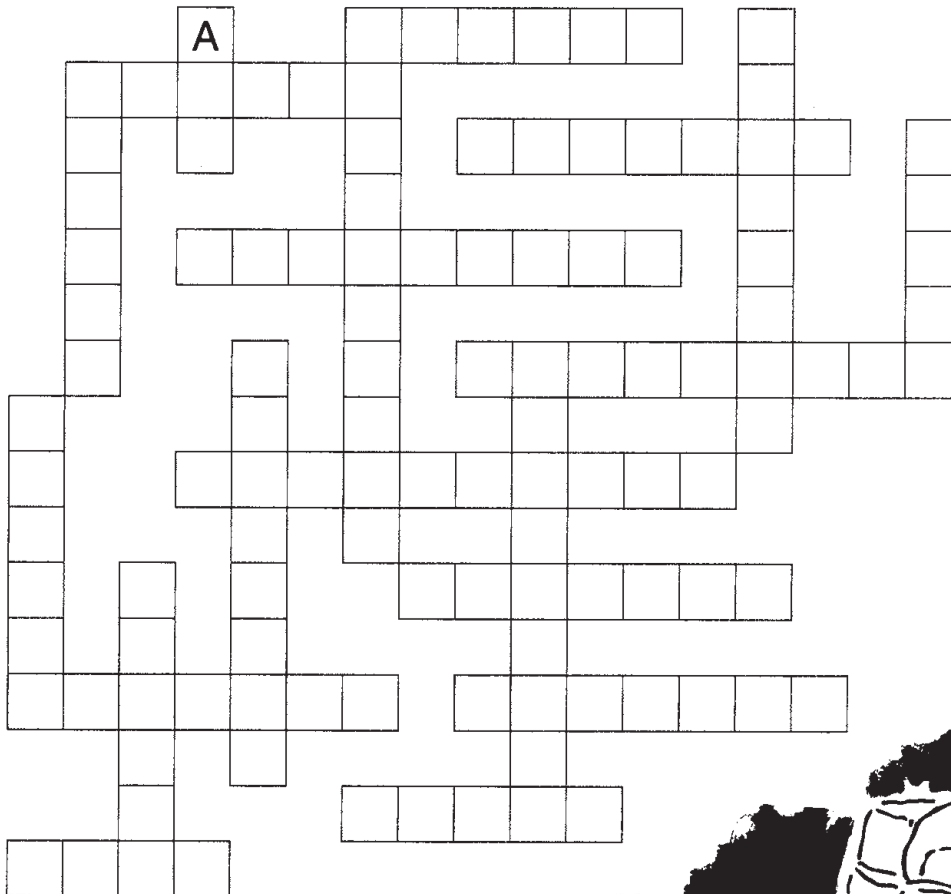
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Air
Tides
Waning
Apollo
Waxing

Quarter
Eclipse
Asteroid
Astronaut
Attraction

Mass
Orbit
Phases
Weight
Gravity

Gibbous
Crescent
Satellite
Armstrong
Atmosphere



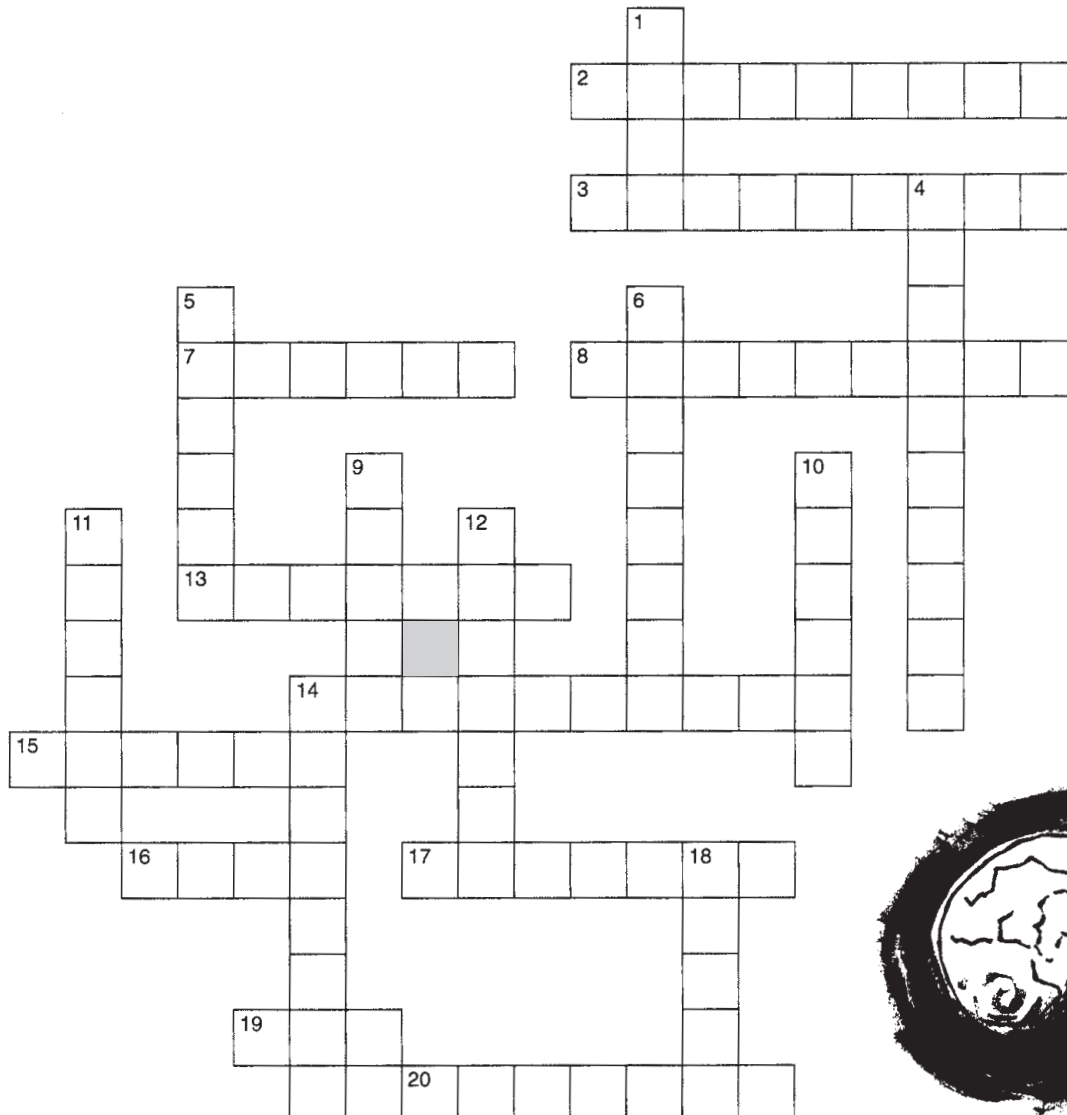


Across

- 2 A celestial body that orbits another body.
- 3 A person who goes into space.
- 7 The name of a series of missions that got humans to the moon.
- 8 The first man on the moon.
- 13 The stage just before a full moon.
- 14 The moon is held in orbit by gravitational _____.
- 15 Changes in the appearance of the moon.
- 16 Lack of water and oxygen have prevented this on the moon.
- 17 The force that keeps the moon in orbit around the earth.
- 19 A mixture of gases, vital to humans, that is not present on the moon.
- 20 When one celestial body blocks the light from another.

Down

- 1 Your weight on the moon would be less but this would be the same.
- 4 The layer of gases around the earth.
- 5 The final half of the moon's cycle.
- 6 The first and last moon phases after a new moon.
- 9 The path traveled by the moon around the earth.
- 10 The first half of the moon's cycle.
- 11 On the moon this would be a fraction of what it is on earth.
- 12 When only one-half of the lighted side of the moon can be seen.
- 14 A small body that orbits the sun.
- 18 The effect of the moon on the earth's oceans.





Earth Science: **The Moon**

Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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A person who goes into space.





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

iron

A mineral, consisting of carbon, that is mined and used as a fuel.

oceans

The principal natural resource taken from forests.

silver

The natural resource from which gasoline and oil are made.

lumber

The source of most of the water on earth.

hydroelectric

A shiny metal used to make photographic film and coins.

desalination

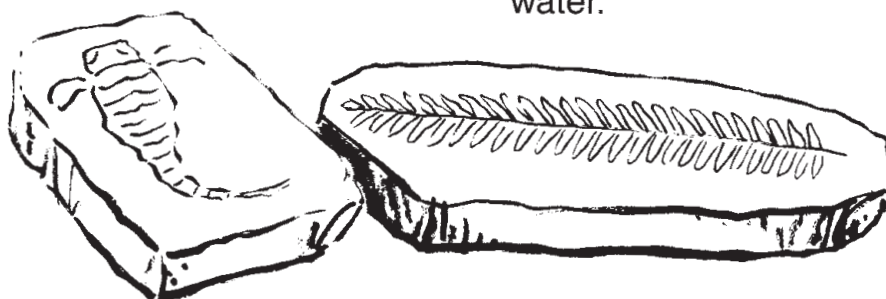
The metal contained in the ore hematite.

coal

A process that converts the energy in moving water to electricity.

petroleum

The process of removing salt from water.





Earth Science: **Natural Resources**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Bauxite
Calcite
Climate
Coal
Crops
Desalination
Energy
Farming

Forest
Hydroelectric
Iron
Lumber
Metals
Minerals
Mining
Oceans

Oil
Petroleum
Refinery
Renewable
Silver
Technology
Water





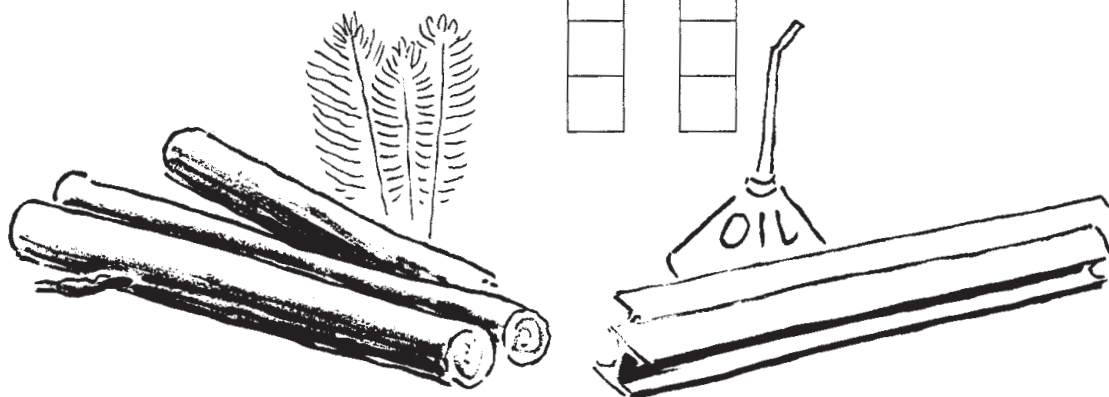
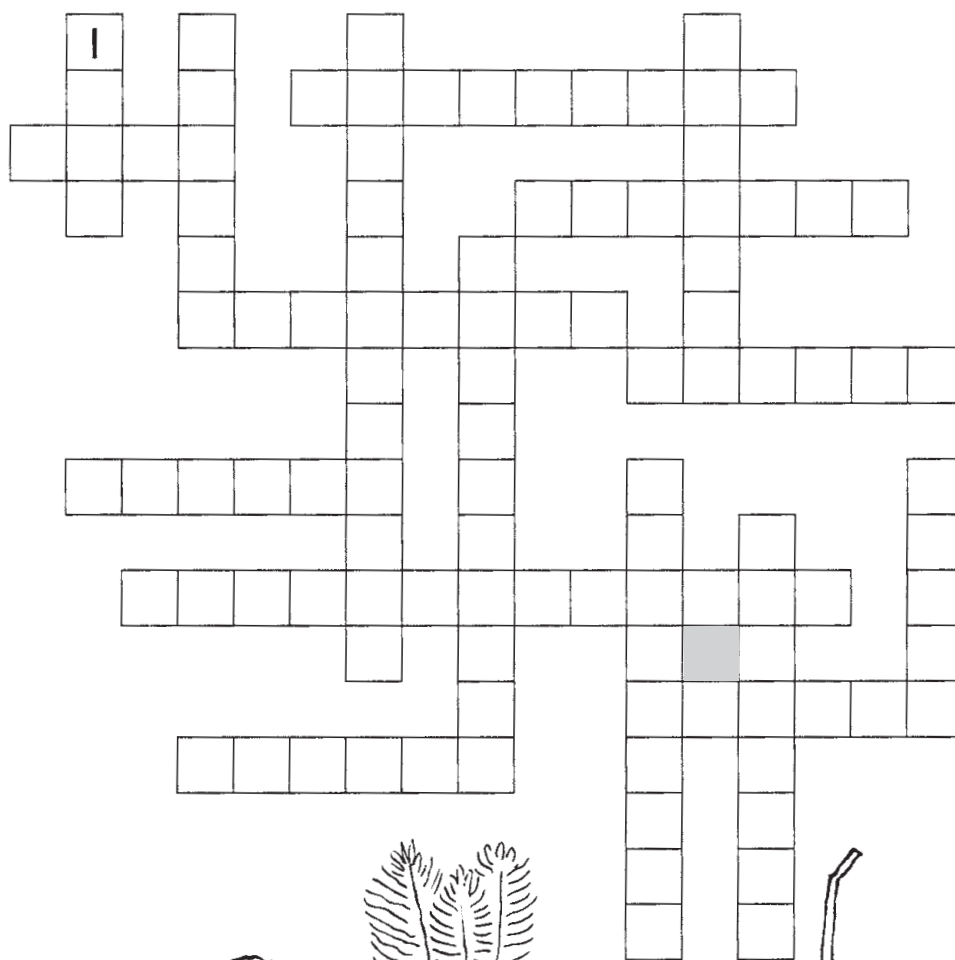
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Coal
Crops
Forest
Silver
Climate

Refinery
Renewable
Technology
Hydroelectric
Iron

Oceans
Metals
Energy
Farming
Minerals

Petroleum
Desalination





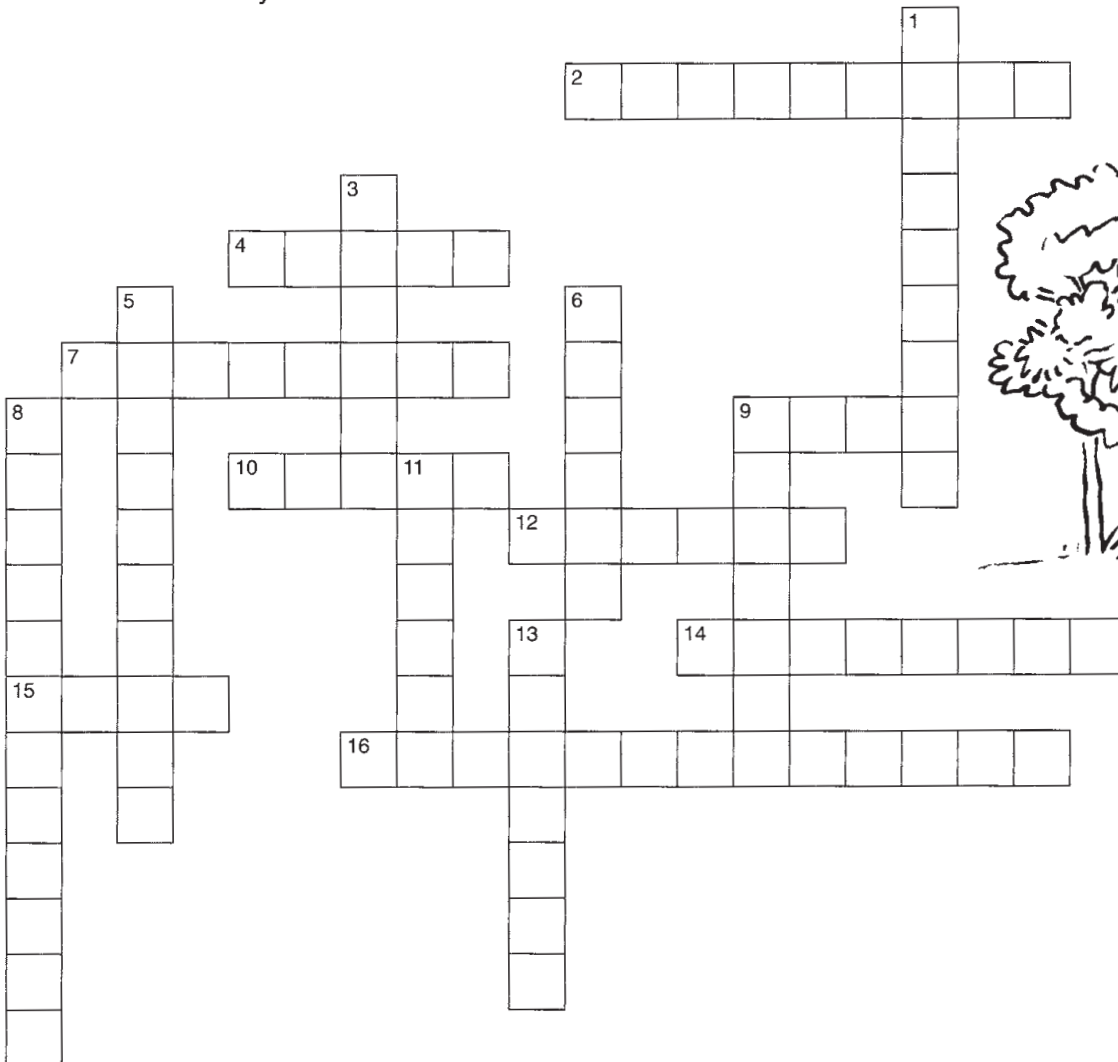
Earth Science: **Natural Resources**

Across

- 2 The natural resource from which gasoline and oil are made.
- 4 Natural resources that are grown or gathered for us.
- 7 A manufacturing plant where gasoline and oil are made.
- 9 A mineral, consisting of carbon, that is mined and used as a fuel.
- 10 A natural resource essential to life.
- 12 A group of natural resources that are usually solid, shiny, and can conduct heat and electricity.
- 14 Naturally occurring, nonliving material that makes up the earth.
- 15 The metal contained in the ore hematite.
- 16 A process that converts the energy in moving water to electricity.

Down

- 1 Any resource that can be replaced within a short time.
- 2 A large group of trees, often the source of lumber.
- 5 The application of scientific or technical knowledge for practical purposes.
- 6 The principal natural resource taken from forests.
- 8 The process of removing salt from water.
- 9 A mineral, common in sedimentary rocks, that contains calcium carbonate.
- 11 Many natural resources are burned to release this.
- 13 The process of raising organisms useful to humans.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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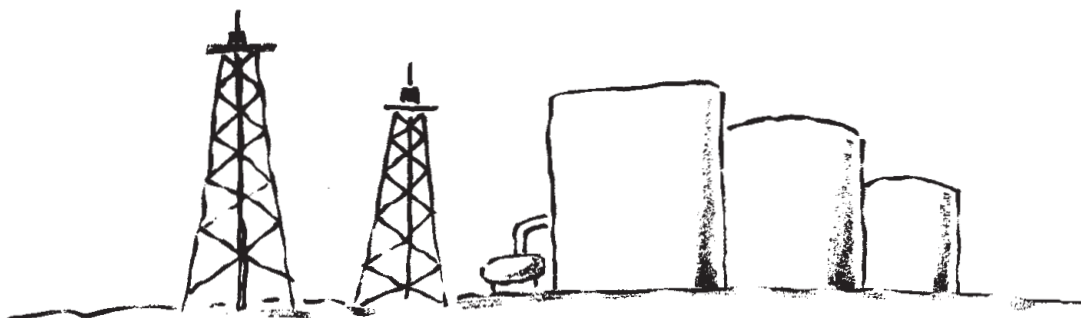
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**Naturally occurring,
nonliving material that
makes up the earth.**





Earth Science: **Oceanography**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

sediments

Another name for low tide.

waves

Openings in the earth's crust under the sea where gases and magma emerge.

vents

Movements of the sea floor along many rifts.

plankton

An undersea mountain.

spreading

Tiny living things that drift with the current in the sea.

neap

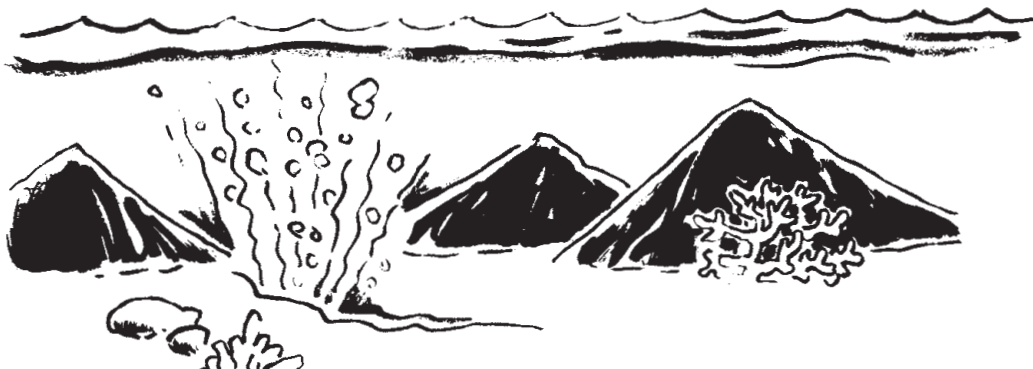
Solid particles that have fallen to the bottom of a body of water.

seamount

Animals that move through the water on their own.

nekton

The movement of water across the surface, usually caused by wind.





This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Algae
Barnacles
Benthos
Coral
Currents
Diatom
Estuary
Fish
Marine
Minerals
Neap

Nekton
Oceanographer
Plankton
Pressure
Reef
Ridge
Salinity
Seamount
Sediments
Shark
Shoreline

Sonar
Spreading
Spring
Tide
Trench
Vents
Waves





Earth Science: **Oceanography**

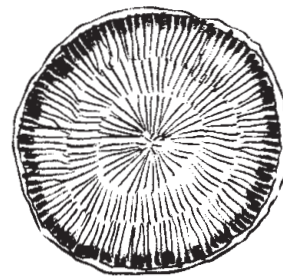
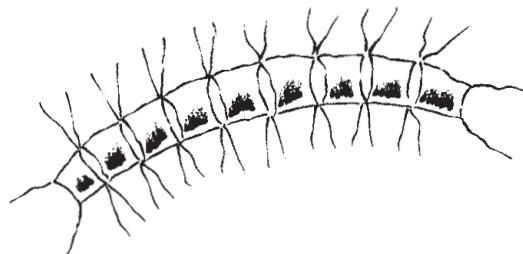
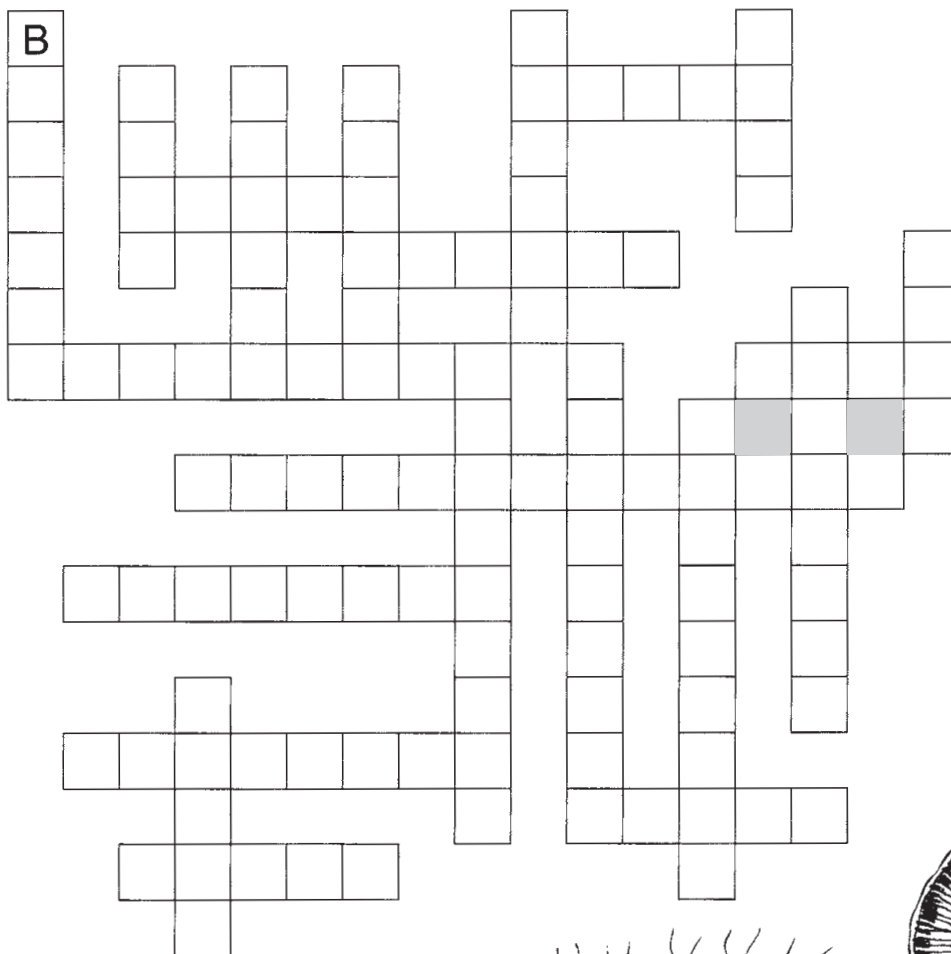
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Neap
Fish
Vents
Sonar
Algae
Marine

Nekton
Pressure
Plankton
Sediments
Shoreline
Reef

Tide
Waves
Shark
Trench
Diatom
Benthos

Minerals
Barnacles
Spreading
Oceanographer

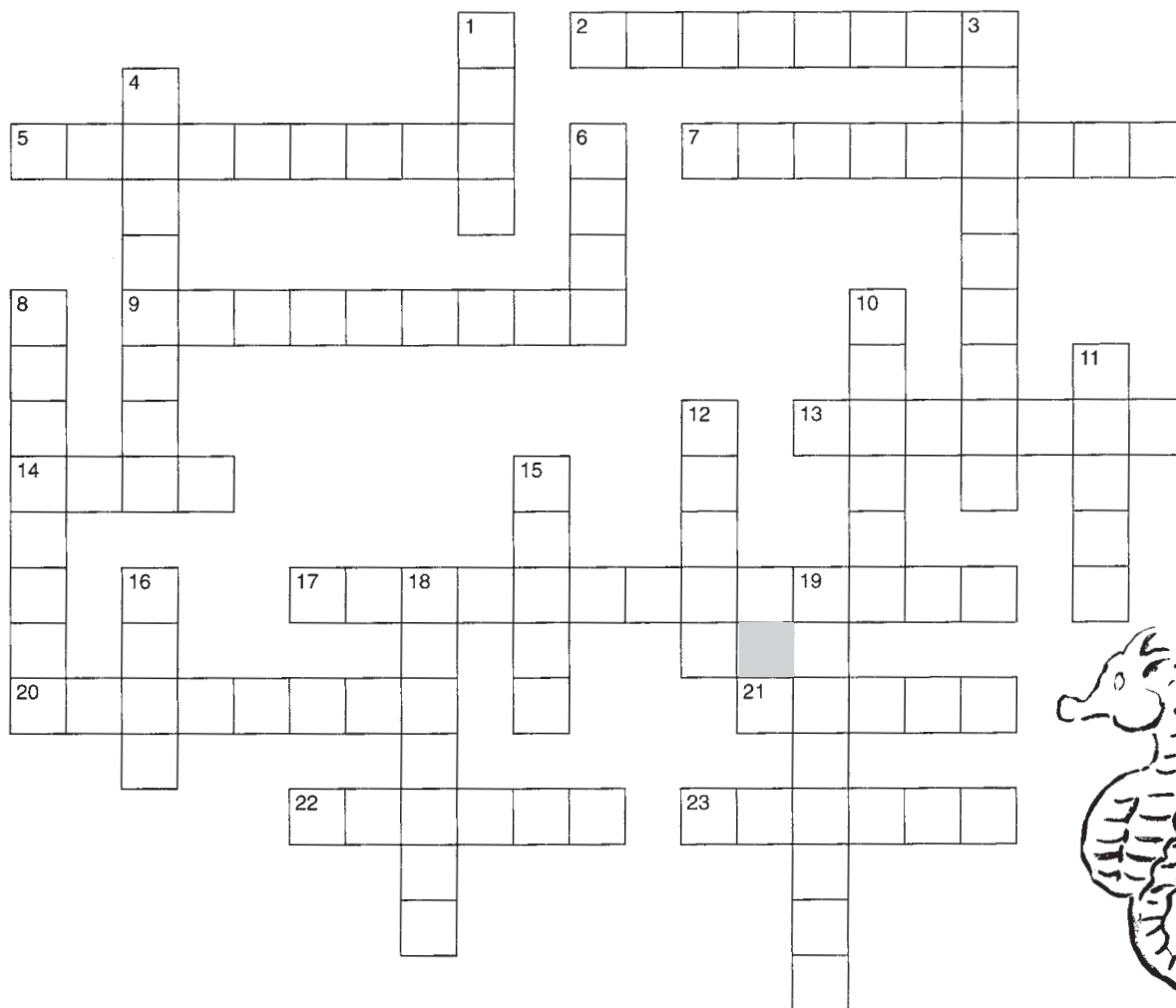



Across

- 2 Natural resources, many of which can be mined from the sea.
- 5 Marine animals that have a shell and attach to objects such as rocks and ships.
- 7 Movement of the sea floor along many rifts.
- 9 The point at which a body of water meets land.
- 13 The plants and animals of the sea bottom.
- 14 A narrow ridge of rock, sand, or coral near or at the water's surface.
- 17 A scientist who studies oceans.
- 20 An undersea mountain.
- 21 The movement of water across the surface, usually caused by wind.
- 22 A tiny plant with a shell of silicon.
- 23 Animals that move through the water on their own.

Down

- 1 Animals that have gills, fins, and scales.
- 3 Solid particles that have fallen to the bottom of a body of water.
- 4 A force that increases with depth.
- 6 The movement of water in response to the moon's gravitational pull.
- 8 Movement of water in a particular direction.
- 10 A deep valley in the bottom of the ocean.
- 11 A small marine animal that lives in colonies and is responsible for many of the reefs in the Pacific.
- 12 An ancient fish that has a skeleton made of cartilage.
- 15 Openings in the earth's crust under the sea where gases and magma emerge.
- 16 Another name for low tide.
- 18 The mouth of a river where it enters the ocean.
- 19 Tiny living things that drift with the current in the sea.





Earth Science: **Oceanography**

Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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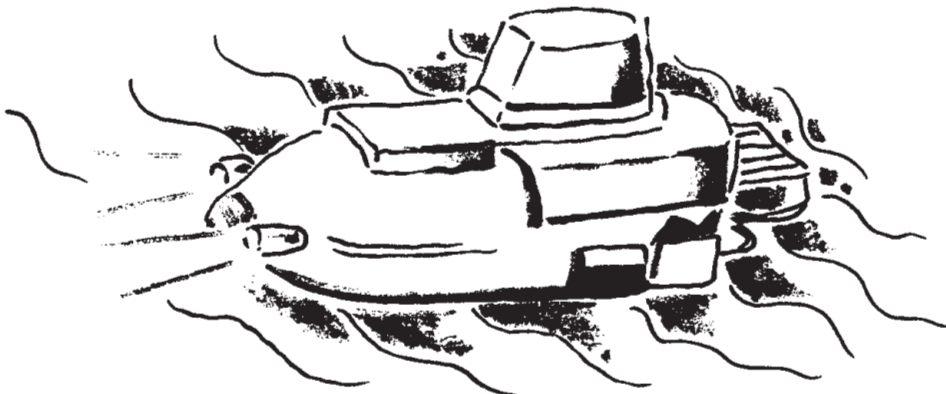
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A force that increases with depth.





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

granite

A heavy element used in coins and jewelry.

gold

A green mineral that contains copper.

crystal

A kind of rock containing aluminum silicates and other minerals.

feldspar

A solid that has a regular internal structure.

soapstone

A sedimentary rock formed from the shells of sea creatures.

limestone

A very hard igneous rock containing mostly quartz and feldspar.

malachite

A soft metamorphic rock that feels soapy.

graphite

A form of carbon that has platelike crystals and is very slippery.





Earth Science: **Rocks and Minerals**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Magnetite
Hardness
Calcite
Mining
Feldspar
Gems
Mica
Silicon
Gold
Sandstone

Graphite
Metamorphic
Gypsum
Halite
Igneous
Shale
Limestone
Malachite
Crystal
Mineral

Obsidian
Potassium
Sedimentary
Hornblende
Granite
Soapstone
Luster
Weathering
Coal





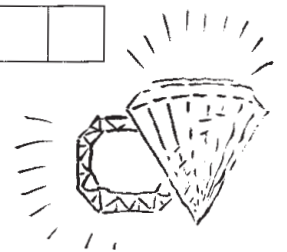
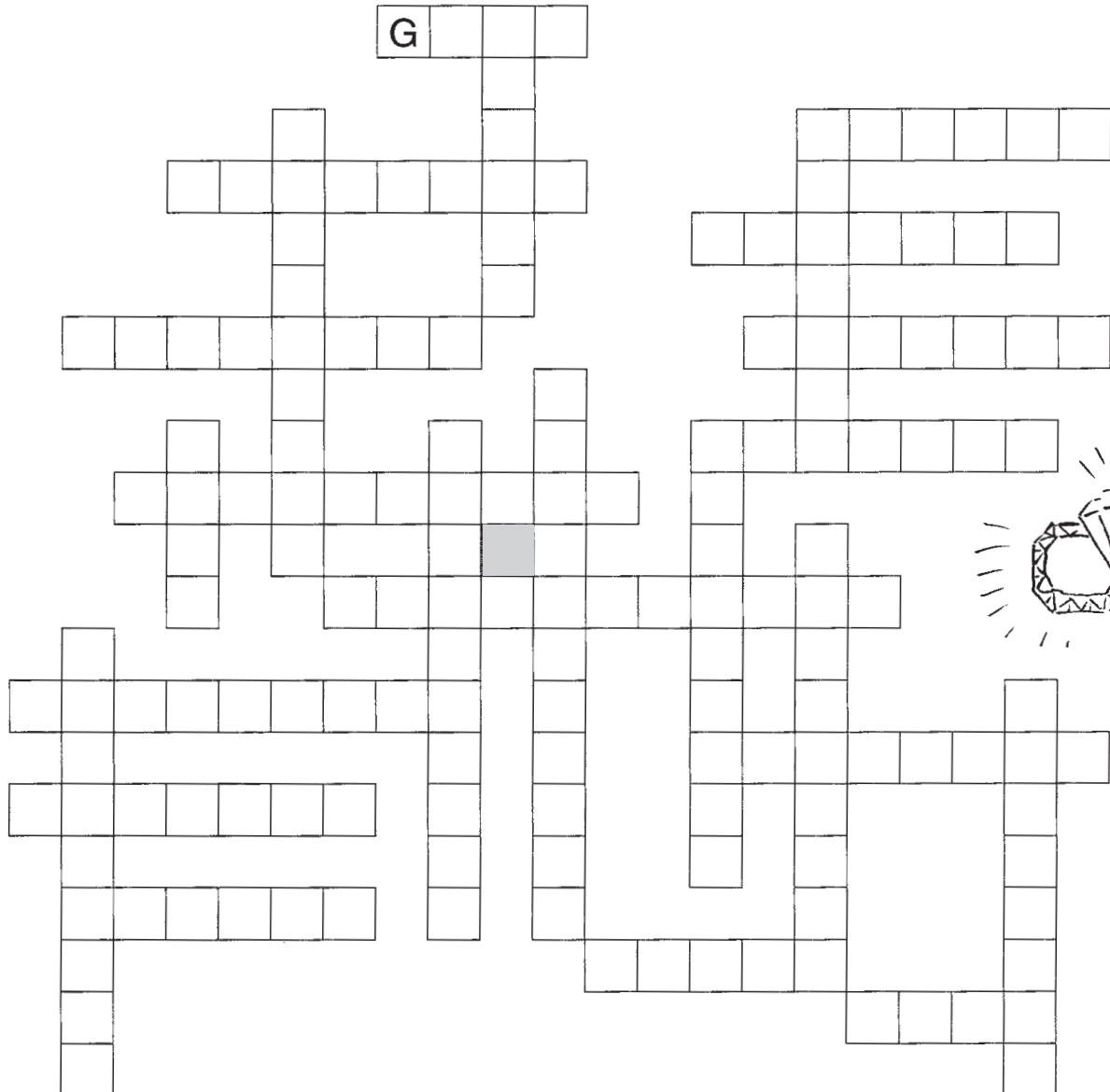
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Coal
Gems
Mining
Halite
Calcite
Silicon
Obsidian

Feldspar
Magnetite
Malachite
Soapstone
Weathering
Metamorphic
Gold

Shale
Luster
Crystal
Igneous
Mineral
Graphite
Hardness

Limestone
Sandstone
Hornblende
Sedimentary





Earth Science: **Rocks and Minerals**

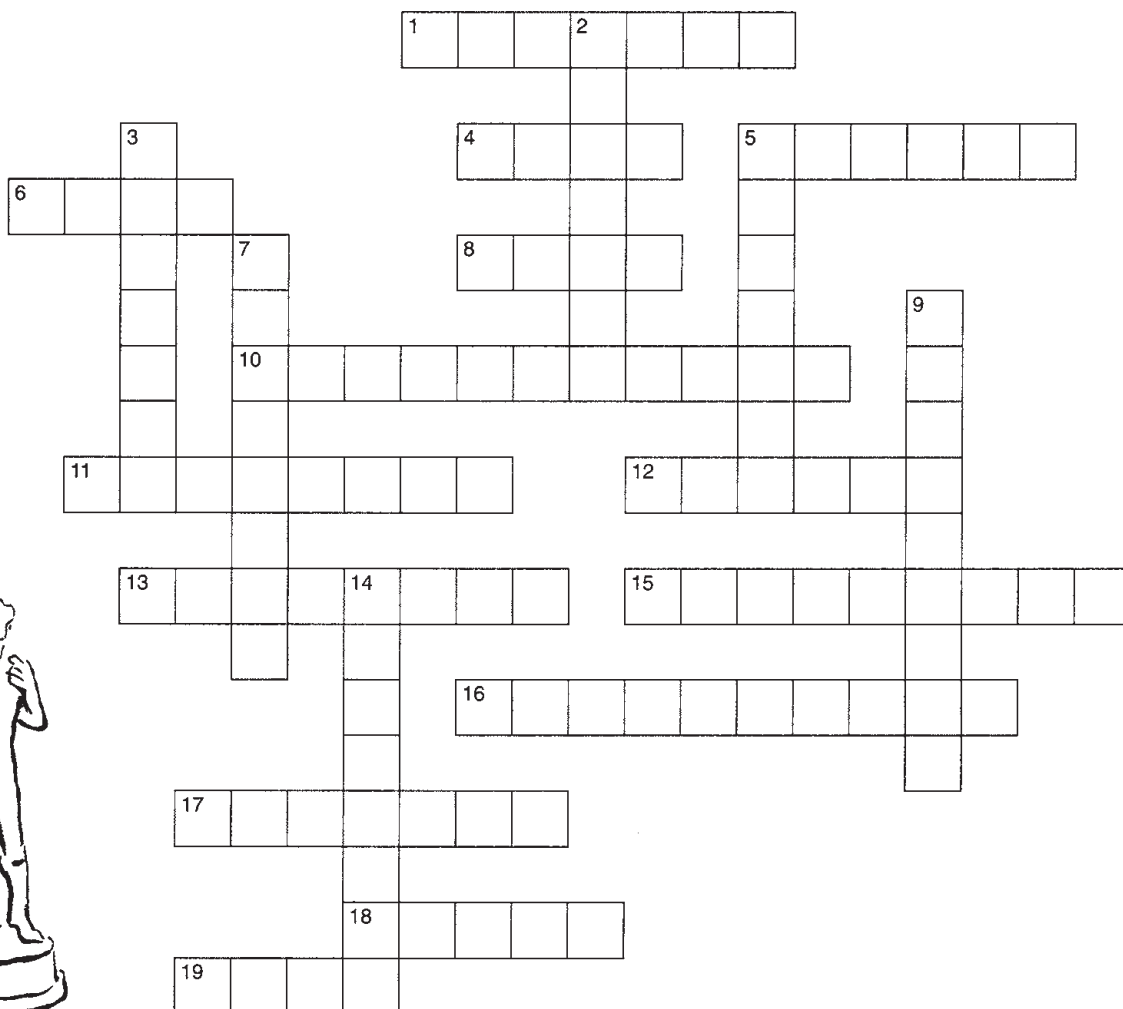
Across

- 1 A structural form of many solids that has a regular, internal arrangement.
- 4 A heavy element used in coins and jewelry.
- 5 The process of taking minerals from the earth
- 6 A fuel, mined from the earth, that is almost pure carbon.
- 8 A shiny mineral that occurs in sheets.
- 10 Rock formed from particles that have fallen to the bottom of a lake or ocean.
- 11 A kind of rock containing aluminum silicates and other minerals.
- 12 An ore that is almost pure salt.
- 13 A form of carbon that has platelike crystals and is very slippery.
- 15 An iron-containing mineral that has a magnetic field.
- 16 The process by which exposure to weather breaks down rocks and minerals.

- 17 A very hard igneous rock containing quartz and feldspar.
- 18 A sedimentary rock formed from clay or mud under pressure.
- 19 Rare rocks and minerals that are used in jewelry.

Down

- 2 An element that is in almost all rocks and is the second most abundant element on earth.
- 3 A transparent or translucent form of calcium carbonate.
- 5 A natural, nonliving substance that comes from the earth.
- 7 A glasslike igneous rock, often black in color.
- 9 A sedimentary rock formed from the shells of sea creatures.
- 14 The resistance of a mineral to scratching.



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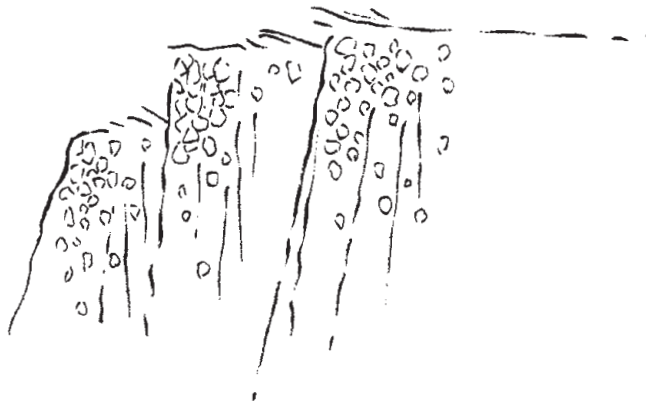
IHNEGRAEWT

IRMEANL

LUSRTE

SATSPEEON

A sedimentary rock formed from the shells of sea creatures.





Earth Science: **Solar System**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

radiation

Movement around a central axis.

rotation

The process of one body in space blocking light from another.

comet

The planet closest to the sun.

gravity

A frozen chunk of ice and dust from outside the solar system.

eclipse

The “red planet,” fourth from the sun.

Mercury

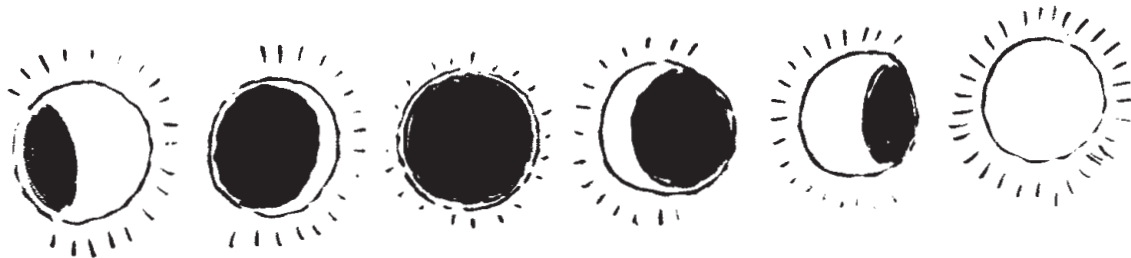
A rocky body that orbits the sun between the planets.

asteroid

The process by which energy travels from the sun to the earth.

Mars

The force of attraction between two bodies.



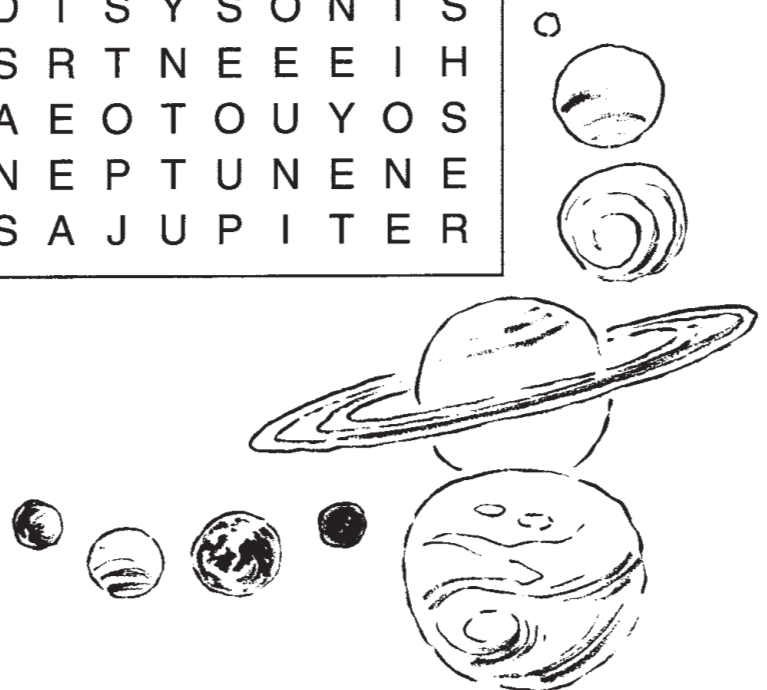


This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Moon
Venus
Pluto
Aurora
Neptune
Comet
Eclipse
Gravity
Jupiter
Mass

Copernicus
Rotation
Mercury
Orbit
Galileo
Planet
Asteroid
Radiation
Mars
Uranus





Earth Science: **Solar System**

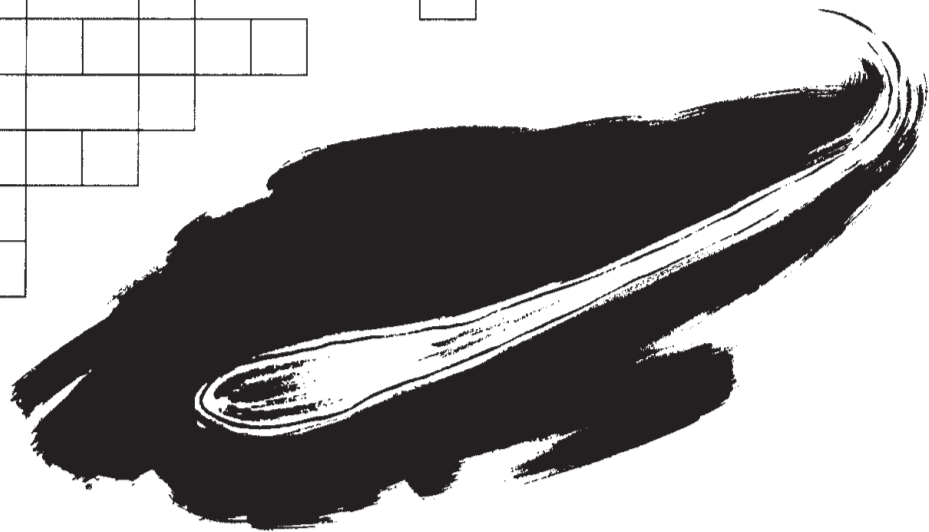
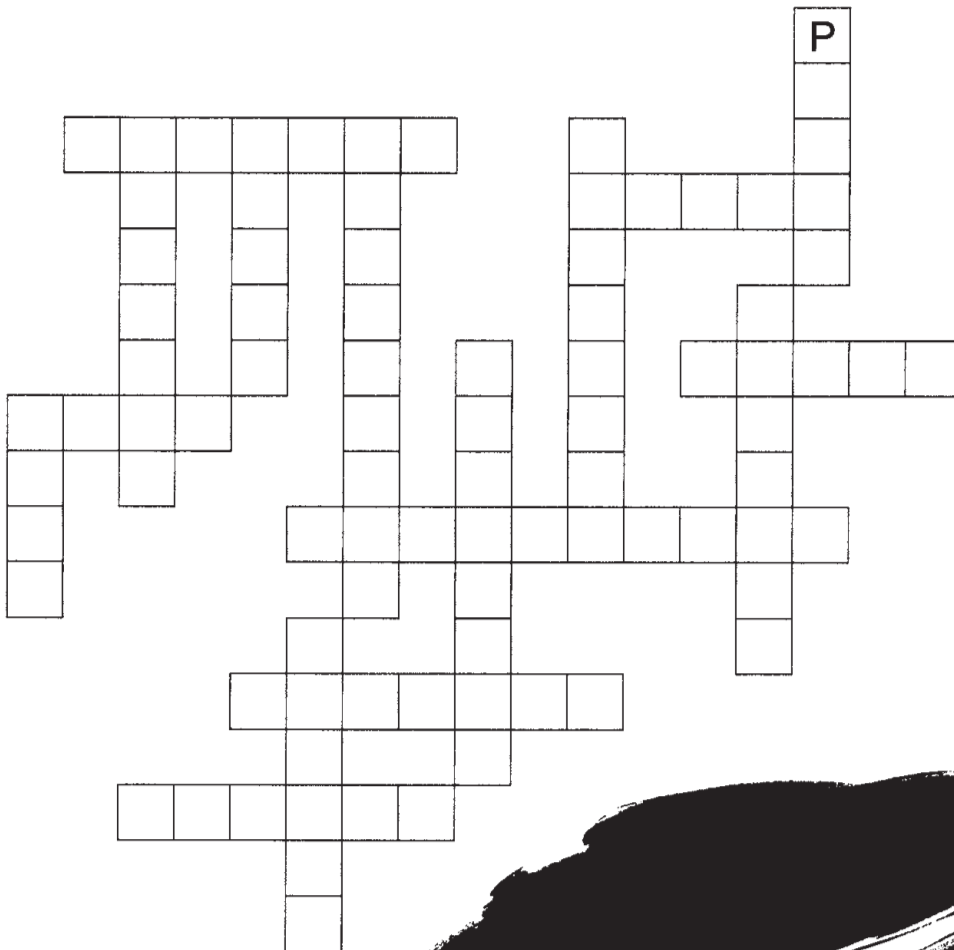
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Mass
Venus
Pluto
Uranus

Neptune
Gravity
Asteroid
Radiation

Mars
Comet
Orbit
Planet

Mercury
Eclipse
Rotation
Copernicus



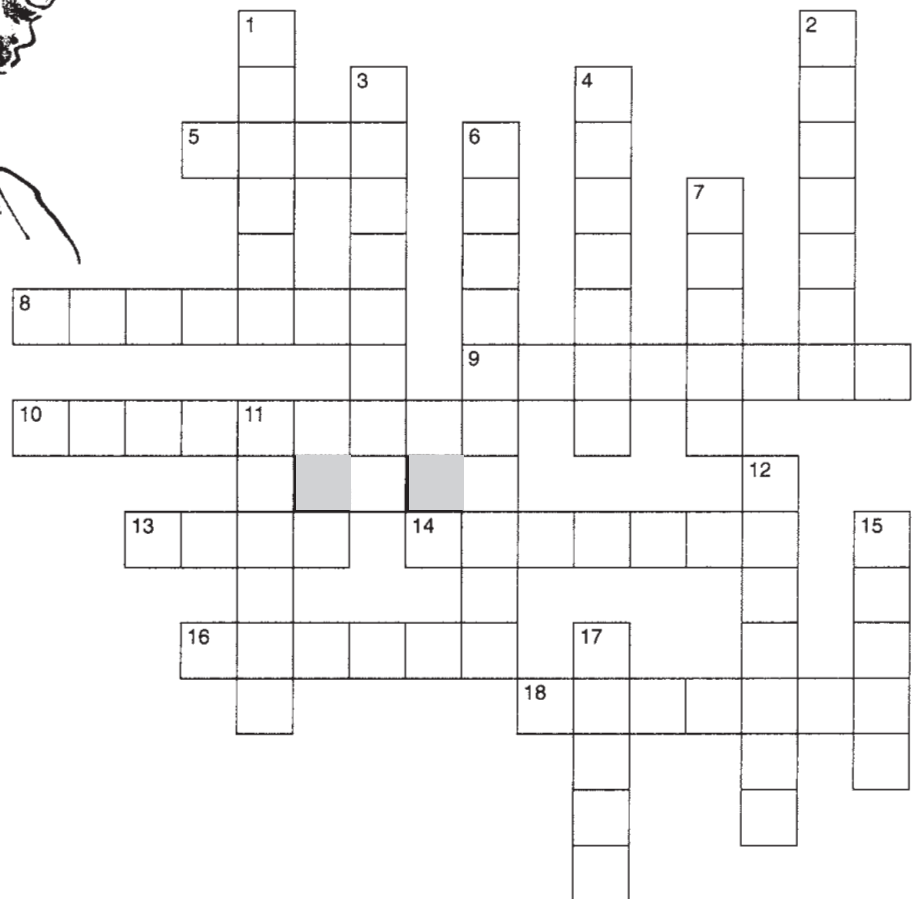


Across

- 5 The amount of matter, or "stuff," in a body.
- 8 The largest planet, fifth from the sun.
- 9 Movement around the central axis.
- 10 The process by which energy travels from the sun to the earth.
- 13 The "red planet," fourth from the sun.
- 14 The process of one body in space blocking light from another.
- 16 The seventh planet from the sun, made mostly of gas.
- 18 The eighth planet, a giant ball of gas, orbiting the sun in 165 years.

Down

- 1 A large body in orbit around a star.
- 2 An early Italian astronomer who explored the sky with a telescope.
- 3 A rocky body that orbits the sun between the planets.
- 4 The force of attraction between two bodies.
- 6 A Polish scientist, first to propose a sun-centered solar system.
- 7 A former planet, now a dwarf planet.
- 11 Light in the northern sky, caused by solar particles interacting with the atmosphere.
- 12 The planet closest to the sun.
- 15 A frozen chunk of ice and dust from outside the solar system.
- 17 Second planet from the sun, sometimes called "the evening star."





Earth Science: **Solar System**

Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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Movement around a central axis.





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

Hubble

Vehicle that took the first astronauts to the moon.

satellite

The space telescope is named for this American astronomer.

moon

An area of space with gravity so strong that it traps light (two words).

light-year

A natural body in space that orbits a planet.

black hole

The distance that light can travel in one year.

sun

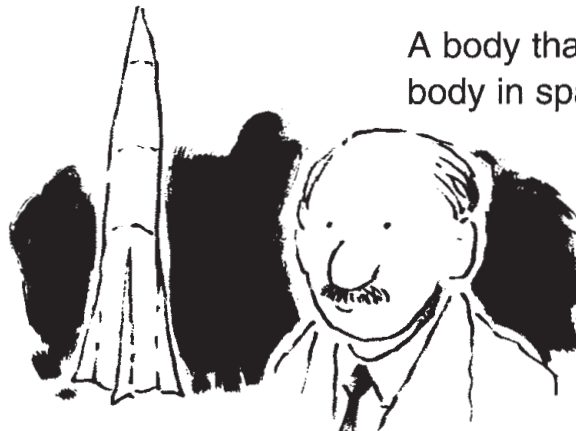
A space pioneer who first developed liquid-fueled rockets.

Apollo

Our nearest star.

Goddard

A body that revolves around another body in space.



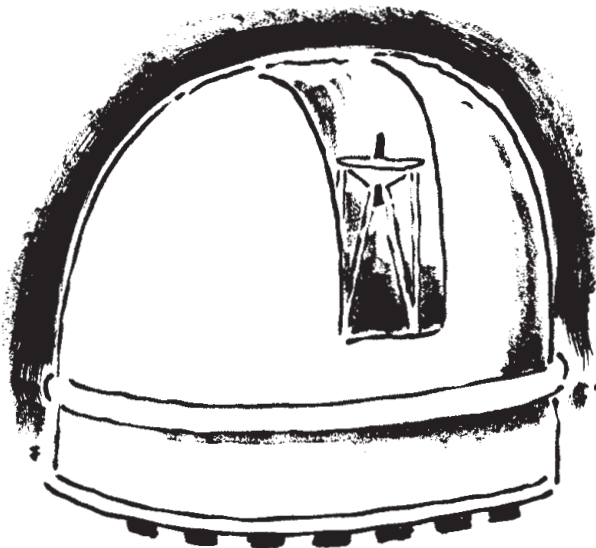


Earth Science: **Space**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Spacecraft
Cosmonaut
Satellite
Big Bang
Goddard
Apollo
Planet
Solar
Moon
Telescope
Black Hole
Astronaut
Mariner
Eclipse
Meteor
Glenn
Flare
Sun





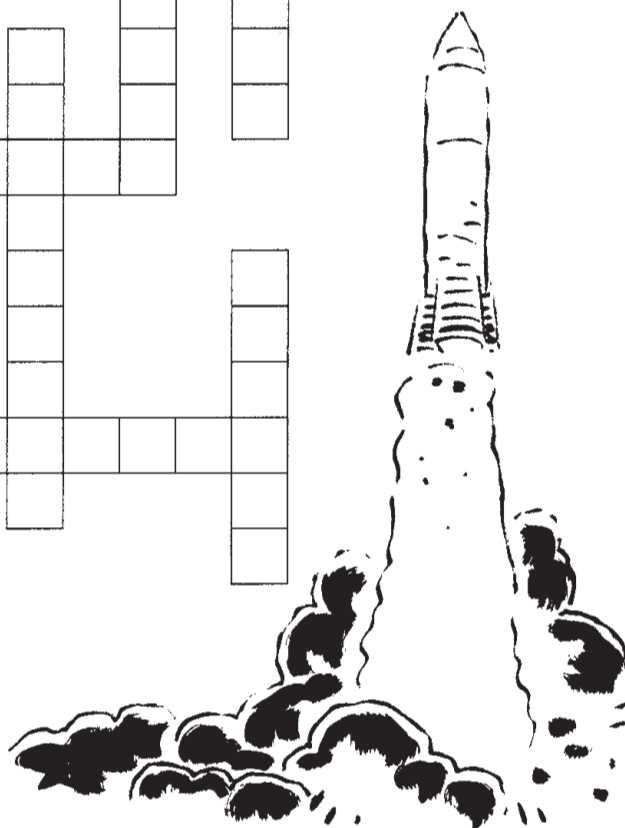
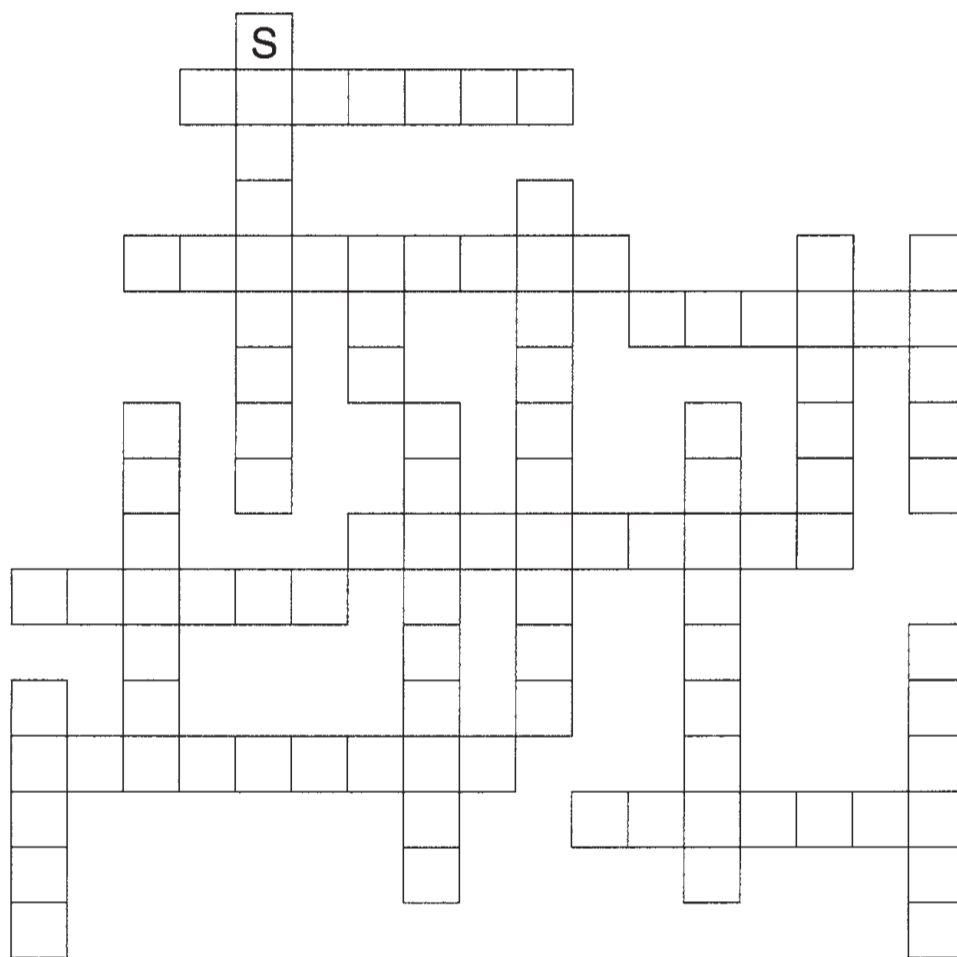
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Sun
Flare
Hubble
Meteor
Mariner

Black Hole
Astronaut
Telescope
Spacecraft
Solar

Apollo
Planet
Big Bang
Eclipse
Light-year

Cosmonaut
Satellite





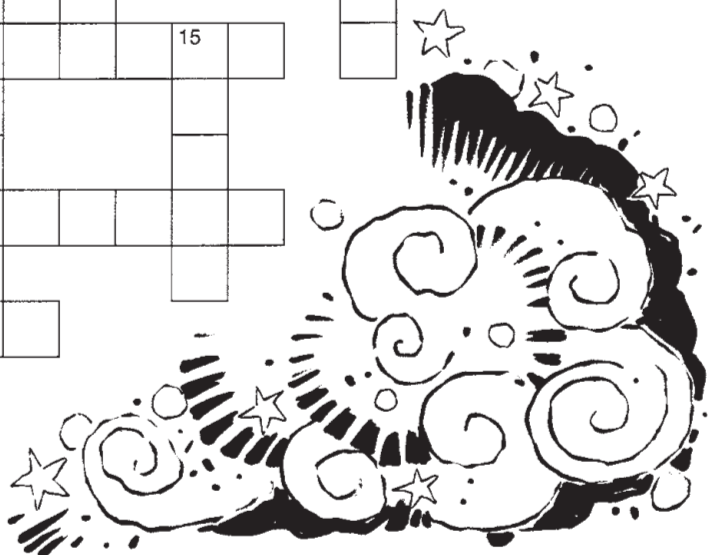
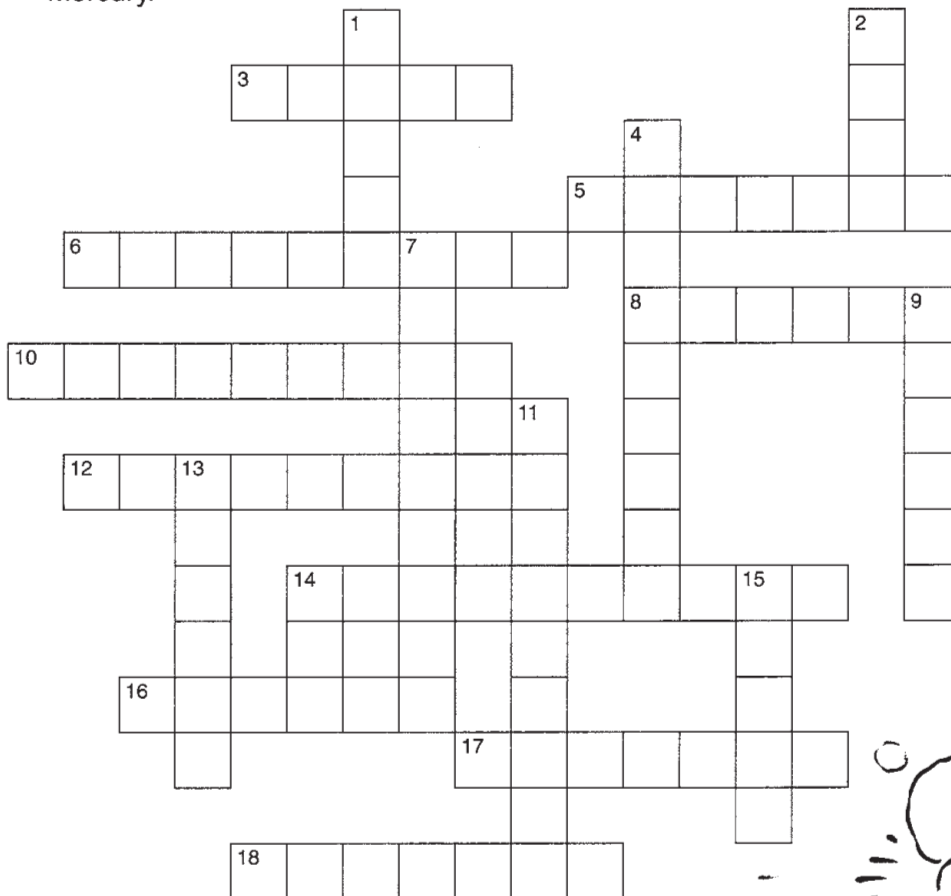
Earth Science: **Space**

Across

- 3 Pertaining to the sun.
- 5 A theory that the universe began in a giant explosion (two words).
- 6 The Russian name given to a person who travels into space.
- 8 The space telescope was named for this American astronomer.
- 10 A body that revolves around another body in space.
- 12 An area of space with gravity so strong that it traps light (two words).
- 14 A device that allows humans to travel in space.
- 16 A relatively large body that orbits a star.
- 17 A space pioneer who first developed liquid-fueled rockets.
- 18 The spacecraft that first visited the planet Mercury.

Down

- 1 The first American to orbit the earth.
- 2 The natural body in space that orbits a planet.
- 4 The distance that light can travel in one year.
- 7 An American name for a person who travels into space.
- 9 The process of one body in space blocking the light from another.
- 11 A device that allows distant objects to be seen more clearly.
- 13 Vehicle that took the first astronauts to the moon.
- 14 Our nearest star.
- 15 A sudden eruption from the surface of a star such as the sun.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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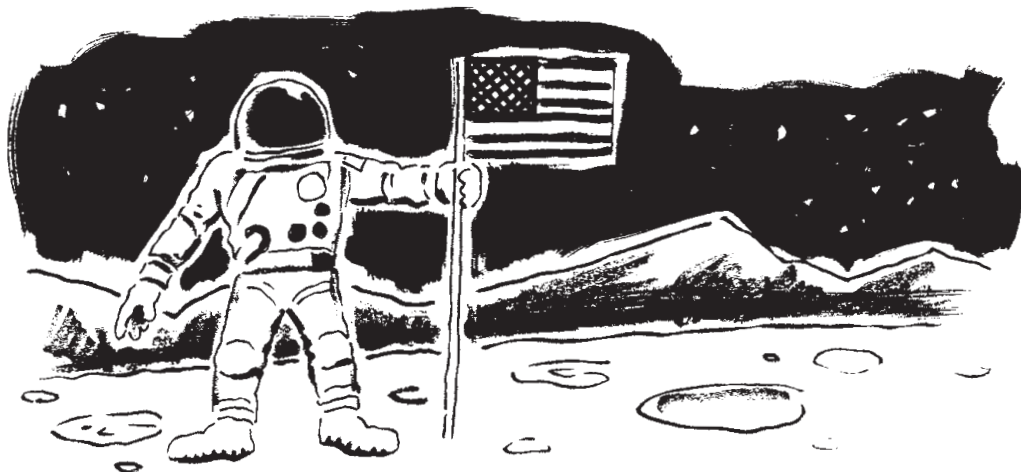
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**The spacecraft that first
visited the planet Mercury.**





Earth Science: **The Stars**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

Betelgeuse

Clouds of gas and dust between the stars.

Cassiopeia

The first maneuverable spacecraft; conducted the first rendezvous.

giant

A scientist who studies the universe.

telescope

One of the 20 brightest stars; it is 300 times as large as the sun.

Gemini

A constellation of five bright stars that form a *W*.

constellation

The first stage in the death of a star; red in color.

nebula

A device that allows humans to view the details of a far-off object.

astronomer

A group of stars that have been given a name by humans.





This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Constellation
Betelgeuse
Andromeda
Magnitude
Nebula
Corona
Gemini
Giant
Radio
Sun
Astronomer

Cassiopeia
Supernova
Infrared
Cosmos
Fusion
Quasar
Dwarf
Rigel





Earth Science: **The Stars**

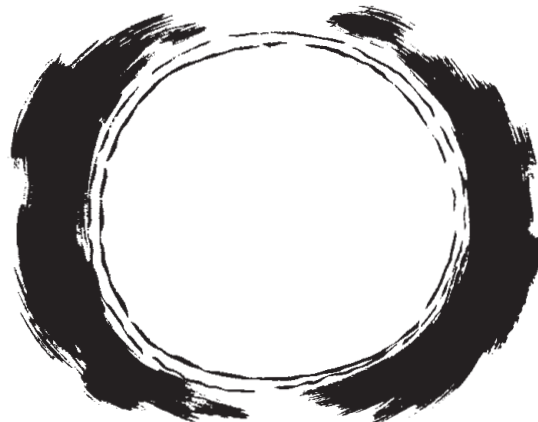
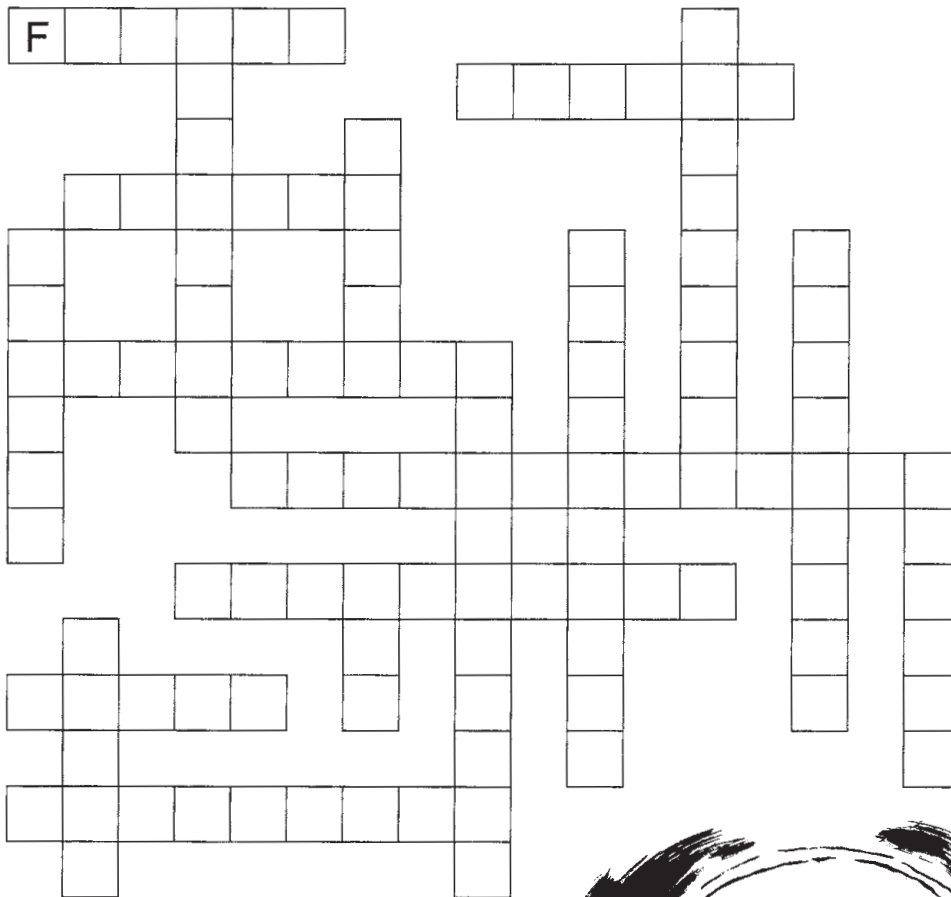
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Sun
Rigel
Fusion
Gemini
Nebula

Telescope
Supernova
Betelgeuse
Cassiopeia
Giant

Radio
Cosmos
Corona
Infrared
Andromeda

Magnitude
Astronomer
Constellation

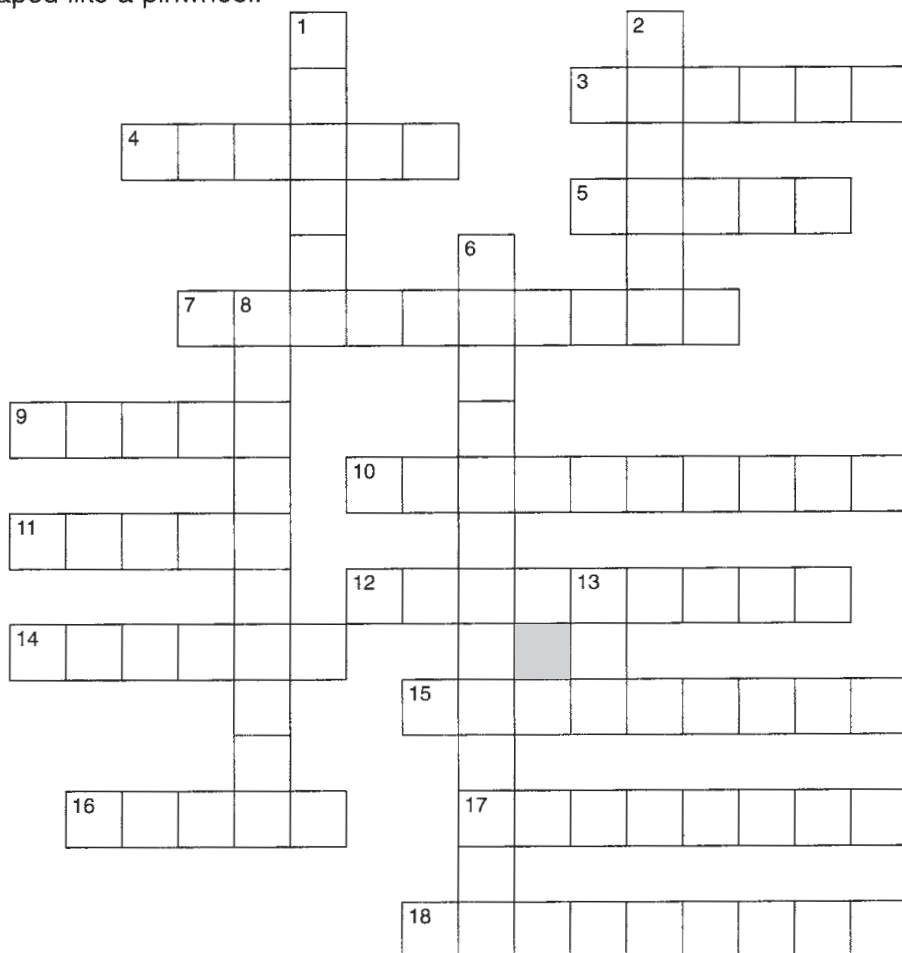
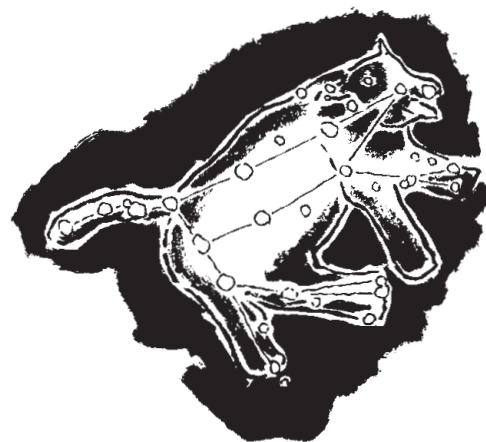



Across

- 3 Clouds of gas and dust between the stars.
- 4 Object far away in the universe that emits strong radio signals.
- 5 A very bright star that is made of an enormous cloud of gas.
- 7 A constellation of five bright stars that form a W.
- 9 The first stage in the death of a star; red in color.
- 10 One of the 20 brightest stars; it is 300 times as large as the sun.
- 11 Wavelengths longer than visible light that can be converted to sound.
- 12 A device that allows humans to view the details of a far-off object.
- 14 A nuclear reaction that combines atoms of elements and releases energy.
- 15 How bright a star is.
- 16 The last stage in a star's life.
- 17 Light energy with wavelengths longer than visible red.
- 18 A large galaxy shaped like a pinwheel.

Down

- 1 A name given to the whole universe.
- 2 The first maneuverable spacecraft; conducted the first rendezvous.
- 6 A group of stars that have been given a name by humans.
- 8 A scientist who studies the universe.
- 13 The star closest to earth.





Earth Science: **The Stars**

Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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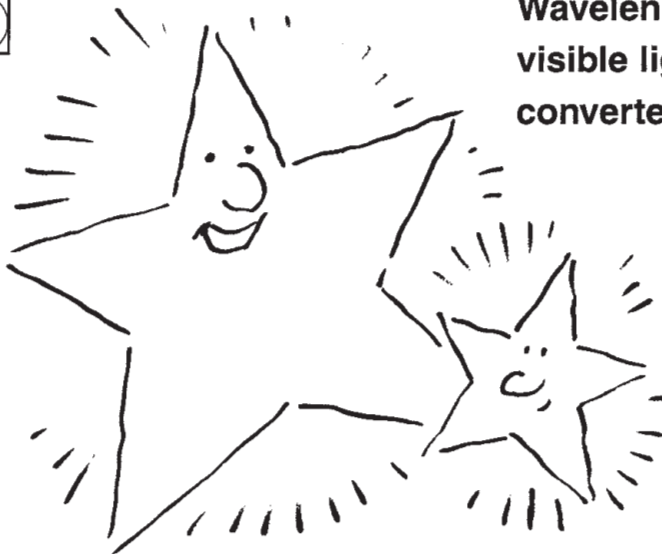
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**Wavelengths longer than
visible light that can be
converted to sound.**





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

pressure

The bowl at the top of a volcano, sometimes filled with water.

magma

The deformation of a volcano when pressure pushes the surface out.

caldera

An opening where volcanic gases escape.

eruption

The outermost layer of the earth.

crust

The force that causes volcanoes to erupt.

shield

The process of molten rock and gases flowing out of a volcano.

vent

Liquid rock inside the earth.

bulge

A volcano that has a low, broad shape.





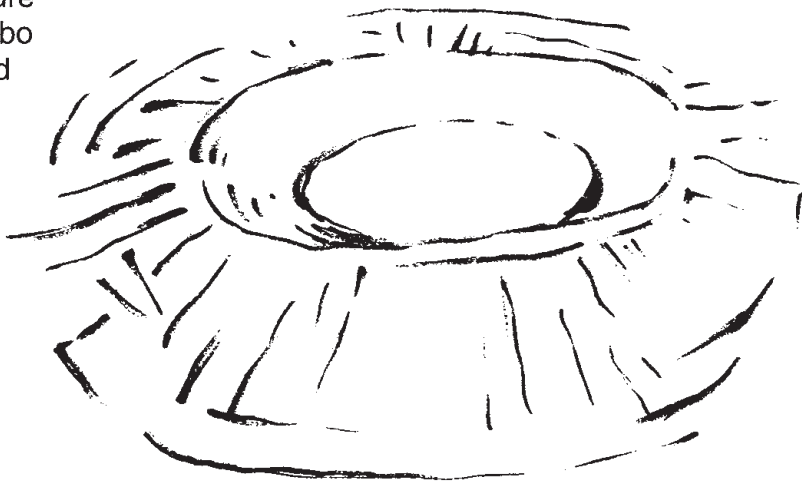
Earth Science: **Volcanoes**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Seismograph
Eruption
Vesuvius
Caldera
Mantle
Hawaii
Magma
Gases
Blast
Lava
Heat
Vibrations

Pressure
Pinatubo
Iceland
Crater
Shield
Bulge
Crust
Cone
Vent
Ash





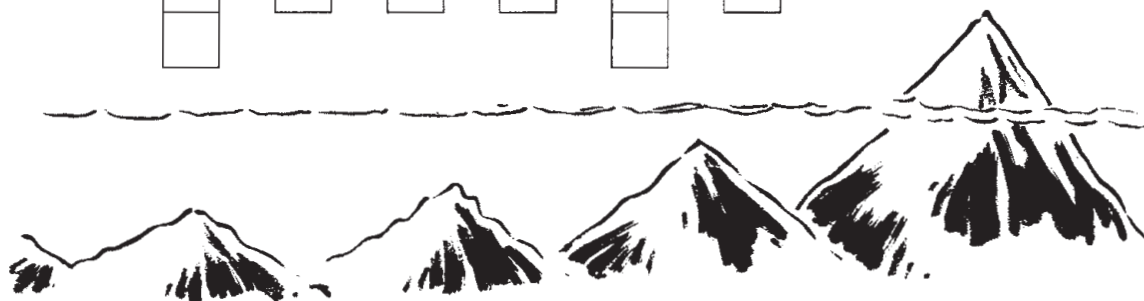
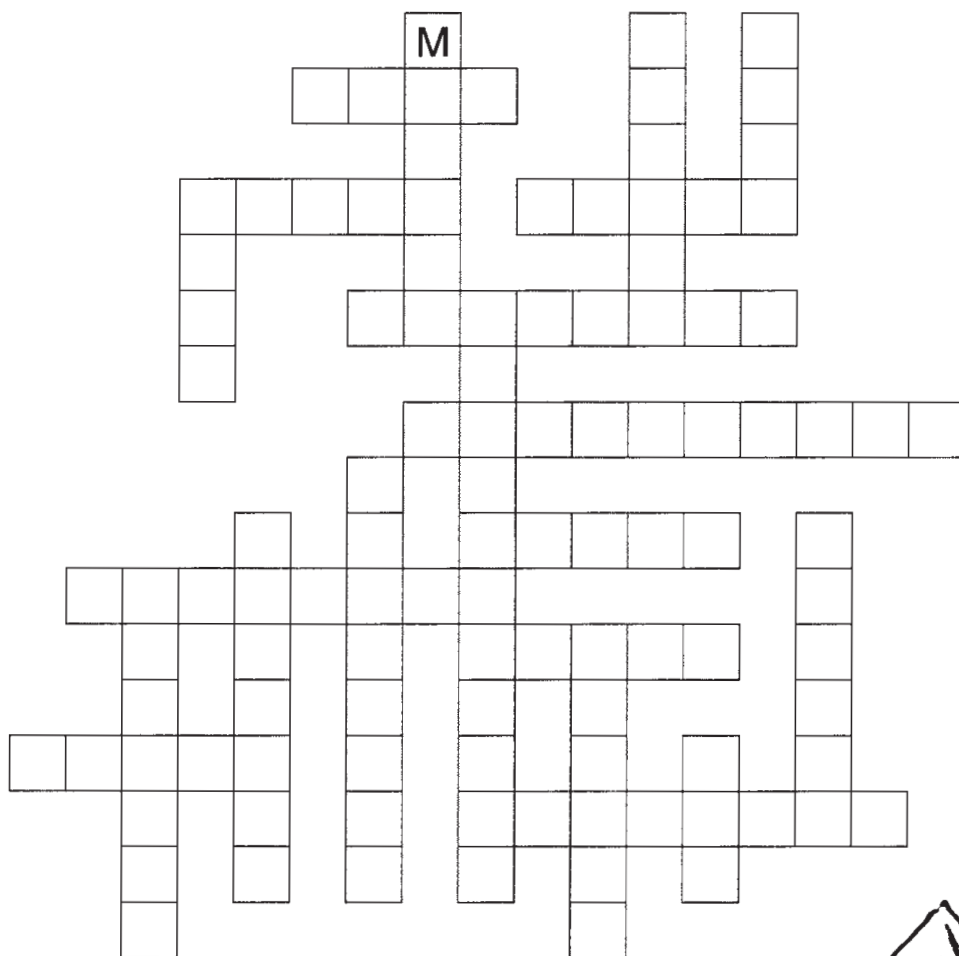
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Ash
Cone
Blast
Crust
Bulge
Hawaii

Crater
Caldera
Pinatubo
Eruption
Seismograph
Heat

Vent
Magma
Gases
Shield
Mantle
Iceland

Pressure
Vesuvius
Vibrations





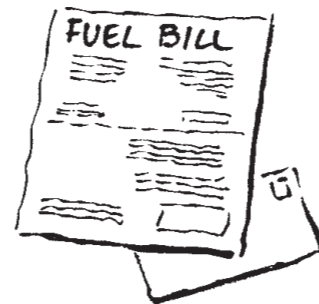
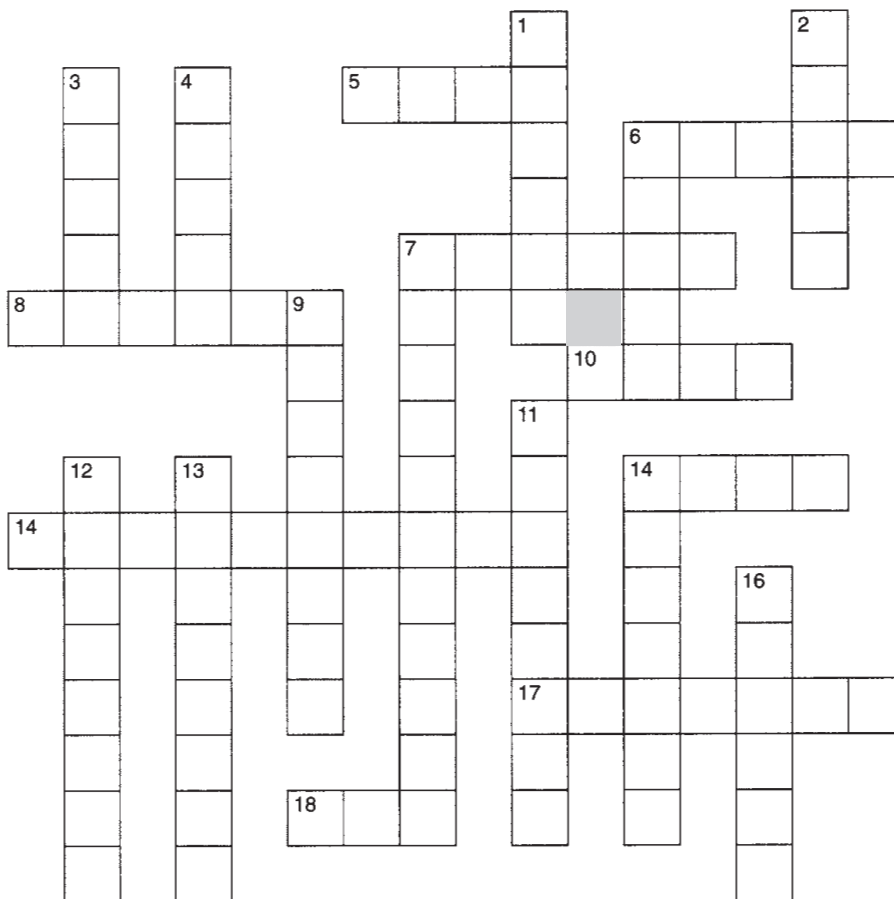
Earth Science: **Volcanoes**

Across

- 5 A rock that flows from volcanoes.
- 6 The process of the top of a volcano blowing off explosively.
- 7 A volcano that has a low, broad shape.
- 8 The middle layer of the earth.
- 10 The type of energy that causes rocks to melt.
- 14 The shape of a volcano formed by magma building up in steep slopes.
- 15 The kind of movement produced by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.
- 17 A country where people use volcanic heat to warm their buildings.
- 18 Fine particles that fall out after a volcanic eruption.

Down

- 1 A state that consists of a series of volcanoes.
- 2 In addition to molten rock, these are released in an eruption.
- 3 Liquid rock inside the earth.
- 4 The outermost layer of the earth.
- 6 The deformation of a volcano when pressure pushes the surface out.
- 7 An instrument that measures earth movements.
- 9 The process of molten rock and gases flowing out of a volcano.
- 11 An ancient Italian volcano that is still active.
- 12 A volcano in the Phillipines that changed the world's weather.
- 13 The force that causes volcanoes to erupt.
- 14 The bowl at the top of a volcano, sometimes filled with water.
- 16 The hole left behind when a volcano erupts.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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**The kind of movement
produced by earthquakes
and volcanic eruptions.**





Earth Science: **Weather**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

cumulonimbus

The form of energy that drives all weather systems.

temperature

The process of changing from a gas to a liquid.

front

A measurement of how warm or cold it is.

heat

Water in liquid or gaseous form.

condensation

The area where two air masses meet.

thunder

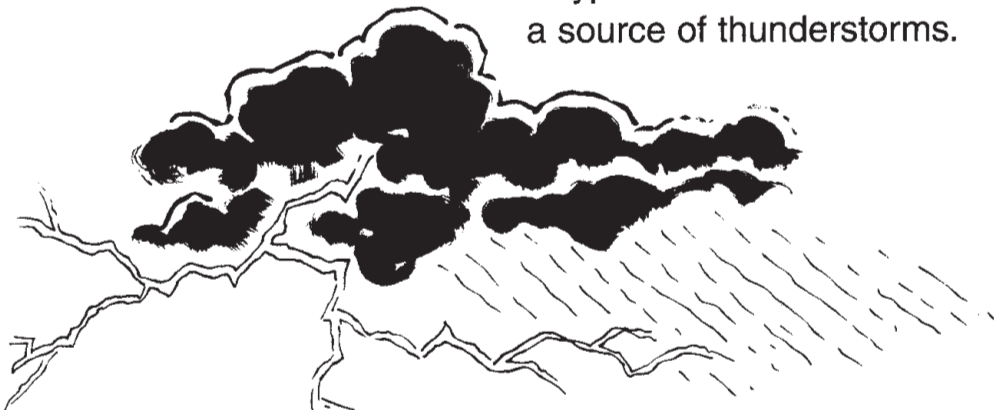
A large, spinning storm that originates in an Asian ocean.

moisture

A loud noise created when lightning rapidly heats the atmosphere.

typhoon

A type of cloud that is tall and dark and a source of thunderstorms.





This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Precipitation
Cumulonimbus
Lightning
Saturated
Moisture
Tropics
Storm
Polar
Wind
Heat
Condensation

Atmosphere
Hurricane
Humidity
Climate
Tornado
Typhoon
Cloud
Front
High
Low





Earth Science: **Weather**

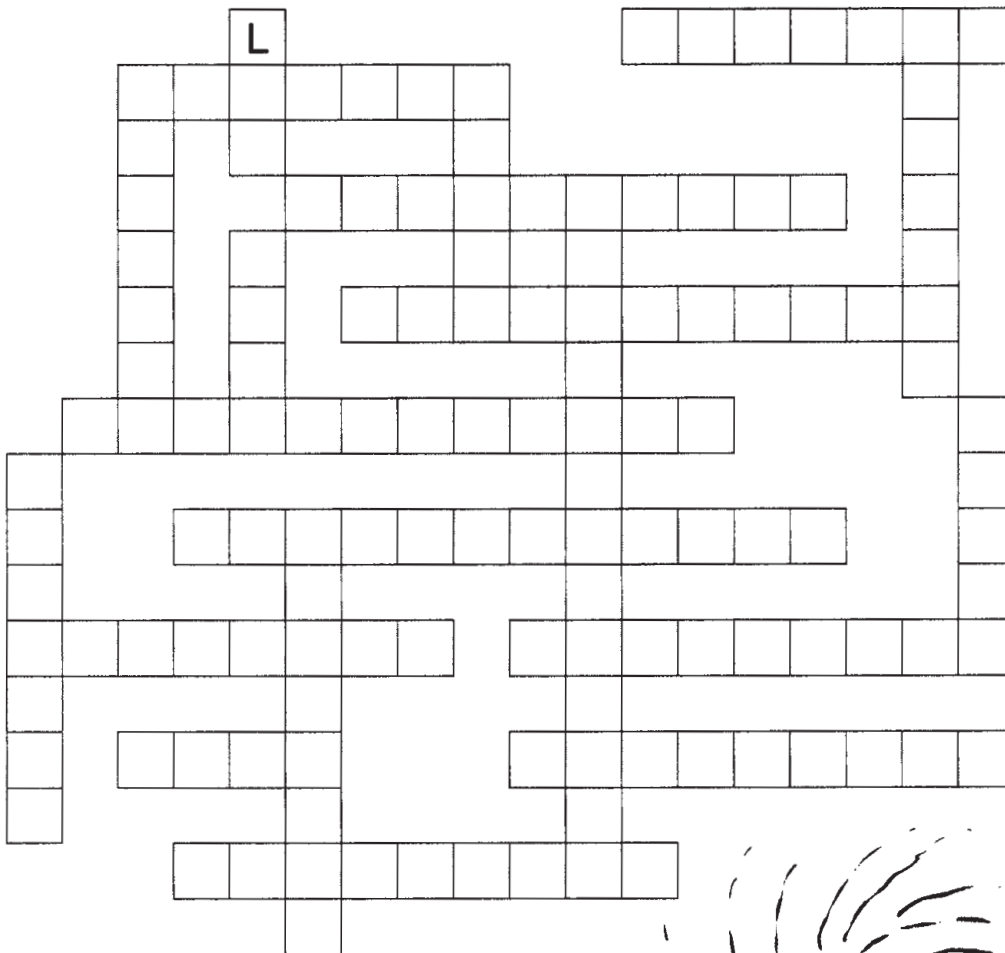
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Low
Wind
Cloud
Tropics
Thunder

Moisture
Saturated
Hurricane
Temperature
Condensation

Heat
Storm
Tornado
Typhoon
Climate

Humidity
Lightning
Atmosphere
Cumulonimbus
Precipitation

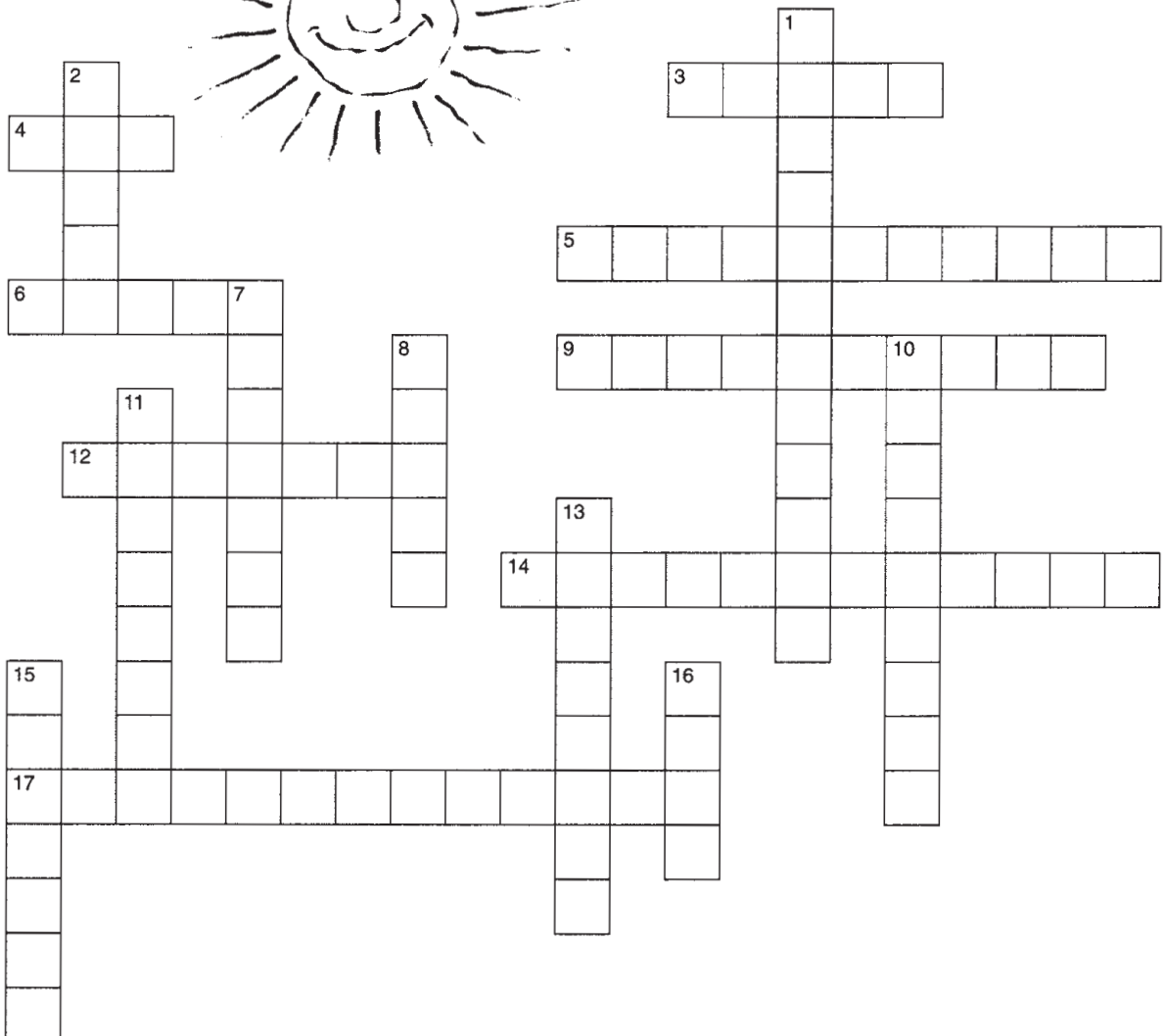



Across

- 3 Collections of water vapor, ice crystals or both floating in the air.
- 4 An area where the atmospheric pressure is low.
- 5 A measurement of how warm or cold it is.
- 6 The area where two air masses meet.
- 9 The envelope of air around the earth.
- 12 A rapidly spinning storm, usually over land, whose winds may reach 300 mph.
- 14 A type of cloud that is tall and dark and a source of thunderstorms.
- 17 Water falling from the air.

Down

- 1 The process of changing from a gas to a liquid.
- 2 The regions farthest north and south on the earth.
- 7 A loud noise created when lightning rapidly heats the atmosphere.
- 8 A disturbed state in the atmosphere.
- 10 A large, rapidly spinning storm that originates over an ocean in the Northern Hemisphere.
- 11 Water in any of its three forms.
- 13 Water in the air.
- 15 A large, rapidly spinning storm that originates over an ocean in the Southern Hemisphere.
- 16 Rapidly moving air caused by differences in pressure.





Earth Science: **Weather**

Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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Areas near the equators.





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

dissolve

Flowing water that is confined to a narrow depression in the earth.

gully

A process of rapid combustion.

river

A long, narrow cut in the earth made by running water.

glaciers

Solid material washed away upstream and deposited downstream.

silt

A liquid compound that contains two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom.

water

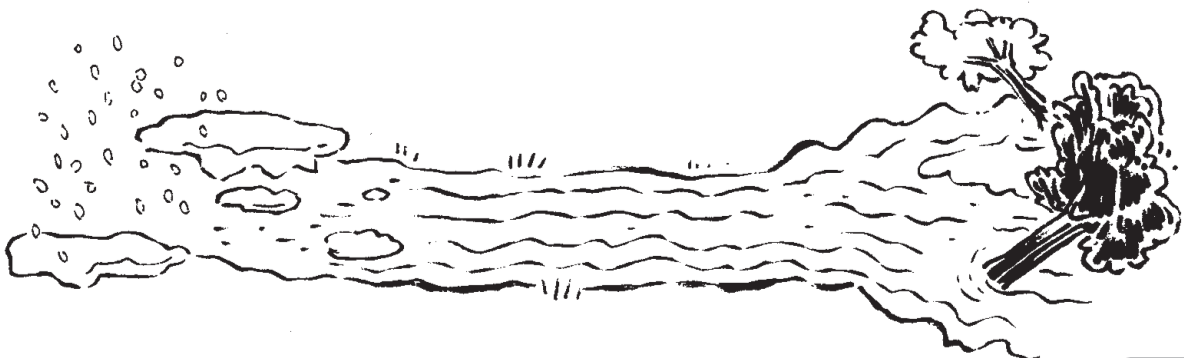
Rivers of flowing ice.

fire

A series of events that repeat themselves.

cycle

Become equally distributed in a liquid.





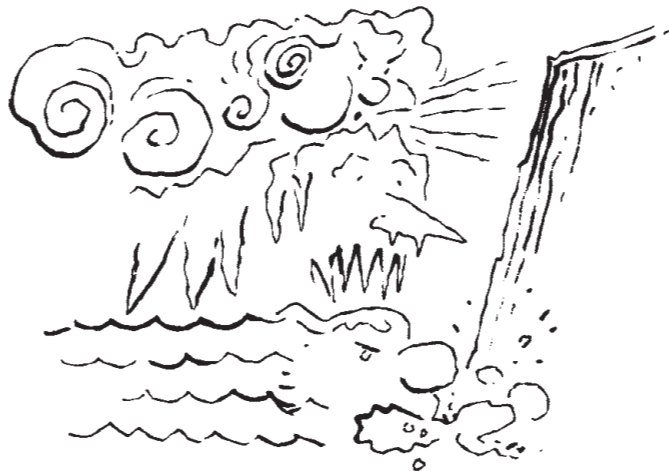
Earth Science: **Weathering and Erosion**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Glaciers
Sunlight
Dissolve
Gravel
River
Water
Dust
Soil
Silt
Wind
Fire
Ice

Fracture
Flooding
Plants
Gully
Frost
Cycle
Rain
Sand
Snow
Wave
Acid





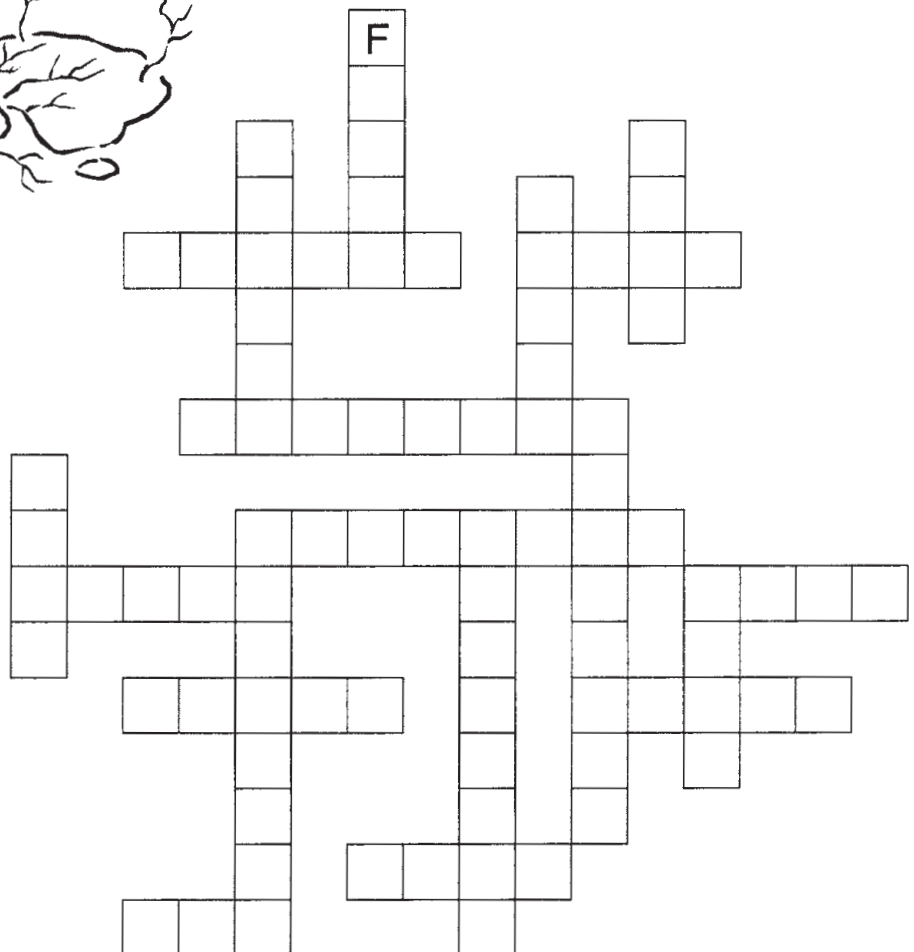
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Ice
Silt
Wave
Acid
Cycle

Water
Gravel
Glaciers
Dissolve
Sunlight

Rain
Soil
Fire
River
Gully

Frost
Plants
Flooding
Fracture





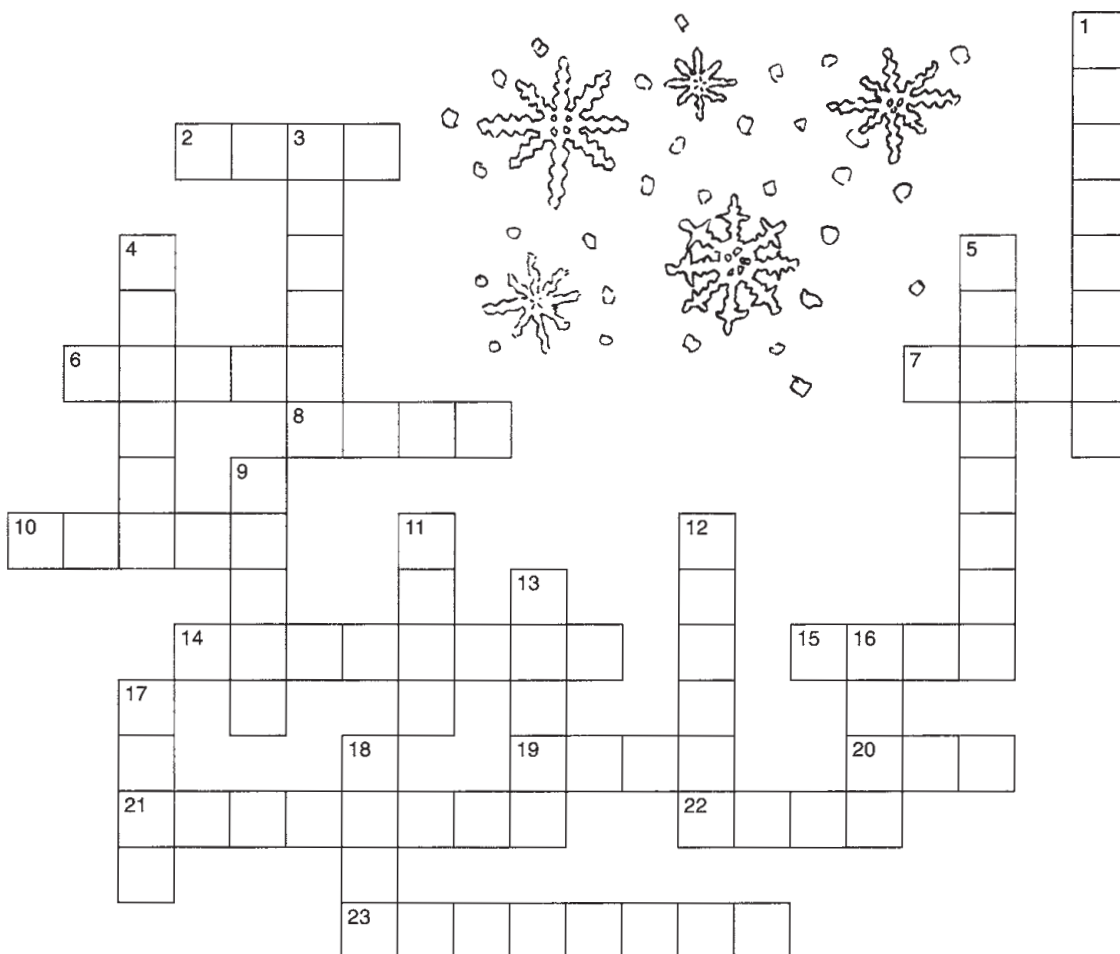
Earth Science: **Weathering and Erosion**

Across

- 2 A process of rapid combustion.
- 6 A liquid compound that contains two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.
- 7 Liquid water falling from the atmosphere.
- 8 Crystalline water that falls out of the cold atmosphere.
- 10 A long, narrow cut in the earth caused by running water.
- 14 Rivers of flowing ice.
- 15 A disturbance on the surface of water, usually caused by wind.
- 19 Solid material washed away upstream and deposited downstream.
- 20 Solid water.
- 21 The source of almost all energy on earth.
- 22 Small fragments of minerals or rocks, usually deposited as sediment.
- 23 Become equally distributed in a liquid.

Down

- 1 The process of water covering a normally dry area.
- 3 Flowing water that is confined to a narrow depression in the earth.
- 4 Pebbles and rock fragments.
- 5 The way a rock cracks or breaks.
- 9 A series of events that repeat themselves.
- 11 A general term applied to fine-grained material that plants can grow in.
- 12 These organisms have roots that can crack rocks.
- 13 A thin layer of ice that has condensed out of the air.
- 16 A corrosive chemical that releases hydrogen ions in water.
- 17 Small solid particles that can float in the air.
- 18 The flow of air from an area of high pressure to an area of low pressure.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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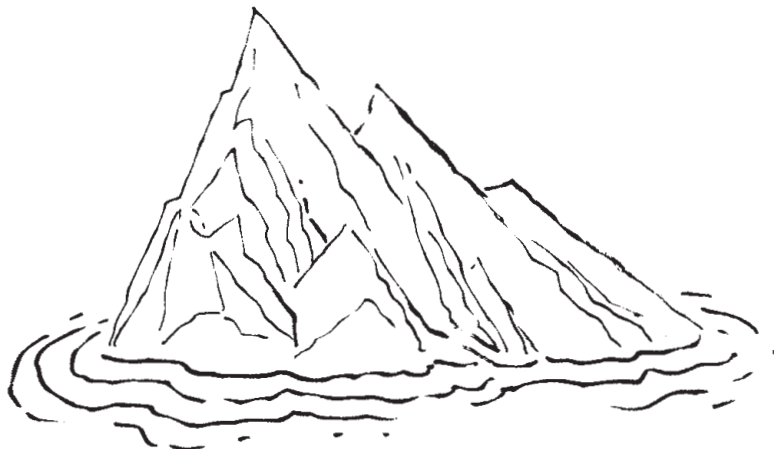
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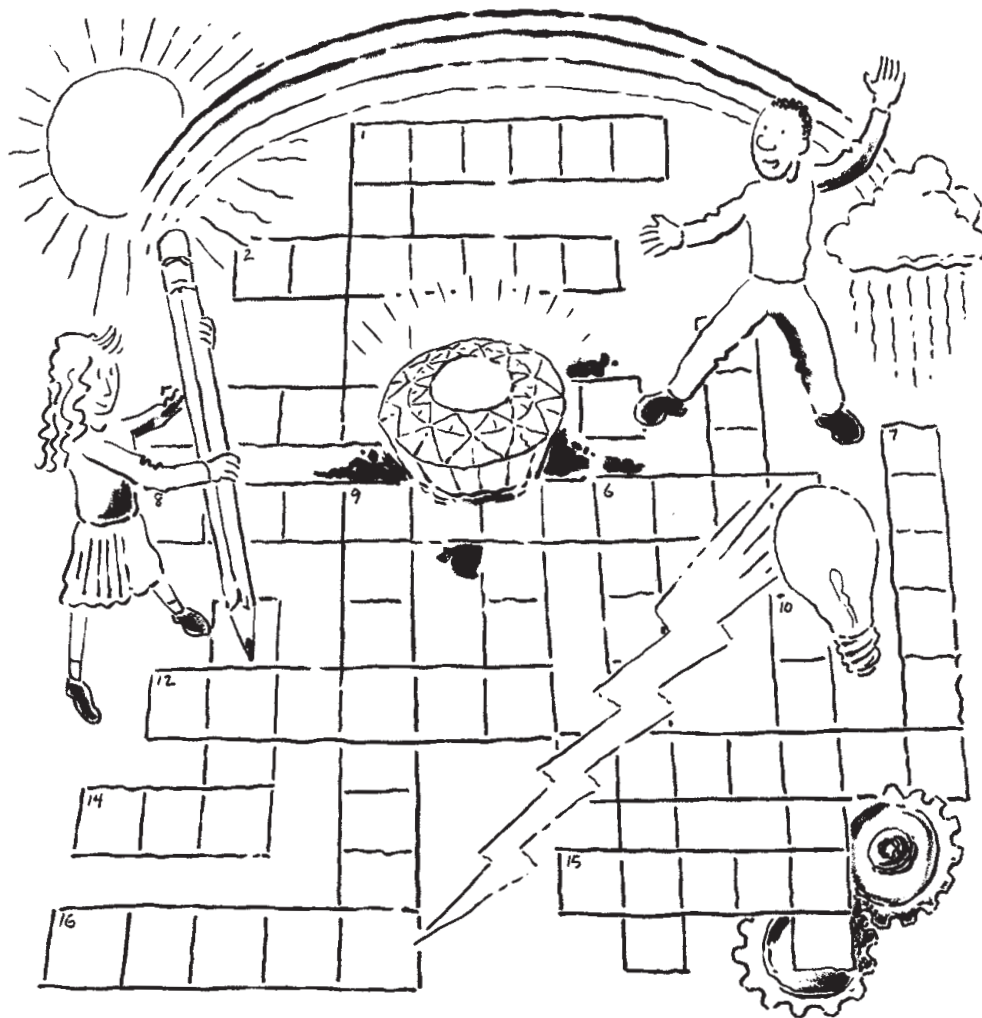
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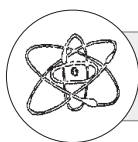
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**Become equally distributed
in a liquid.**



Physical Science





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

reaction

The central part of the atom, consisting of protons and neutrons.

Mendeleev

A particle, smaller than the atom, that carries a positive charge.

Thomson

A chemical combination of two or more dissimilar atoms.

compound

One of the first to arrange all elements into families.

neutron

A British scientist who discovered the electron.

periodic

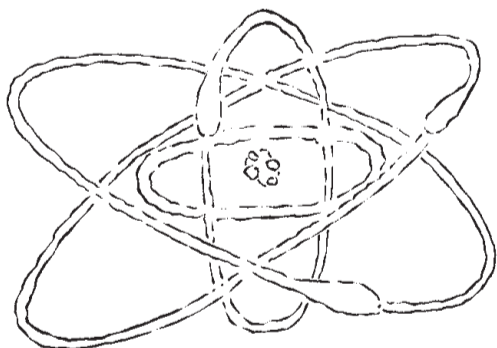
A particle, smaller than the atom, that carries no charge.

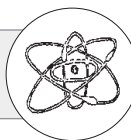
proton

Repeats at set intervals.

nucleus

Chemicals combining or breaking down into different compounds.



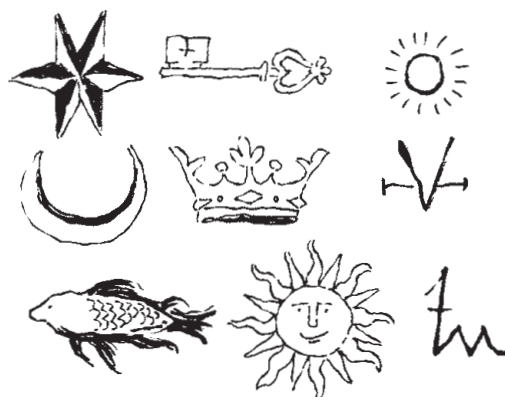


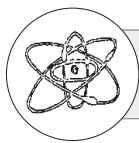
This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another



Accelerator
Alchemist
Bohr
Chadwick
Compound
Dalton
Democritus
Electrons
Element
Mendeleev
Molecule
Neutrons

Nucleus
Periodic
Protons
Reaction
Rutherford
Symbols
Thomson
Atomic Number





Physical Science: **Atoms and Matter**

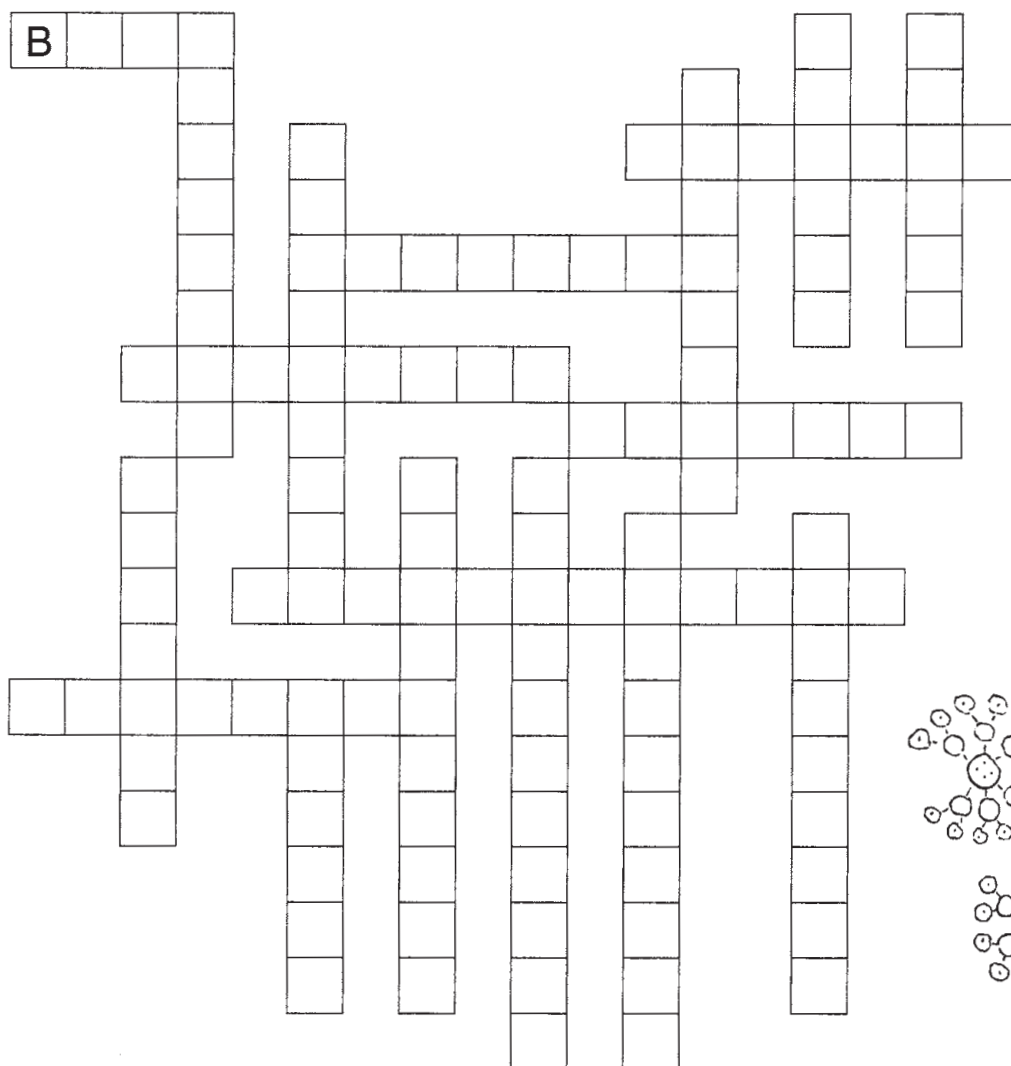
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

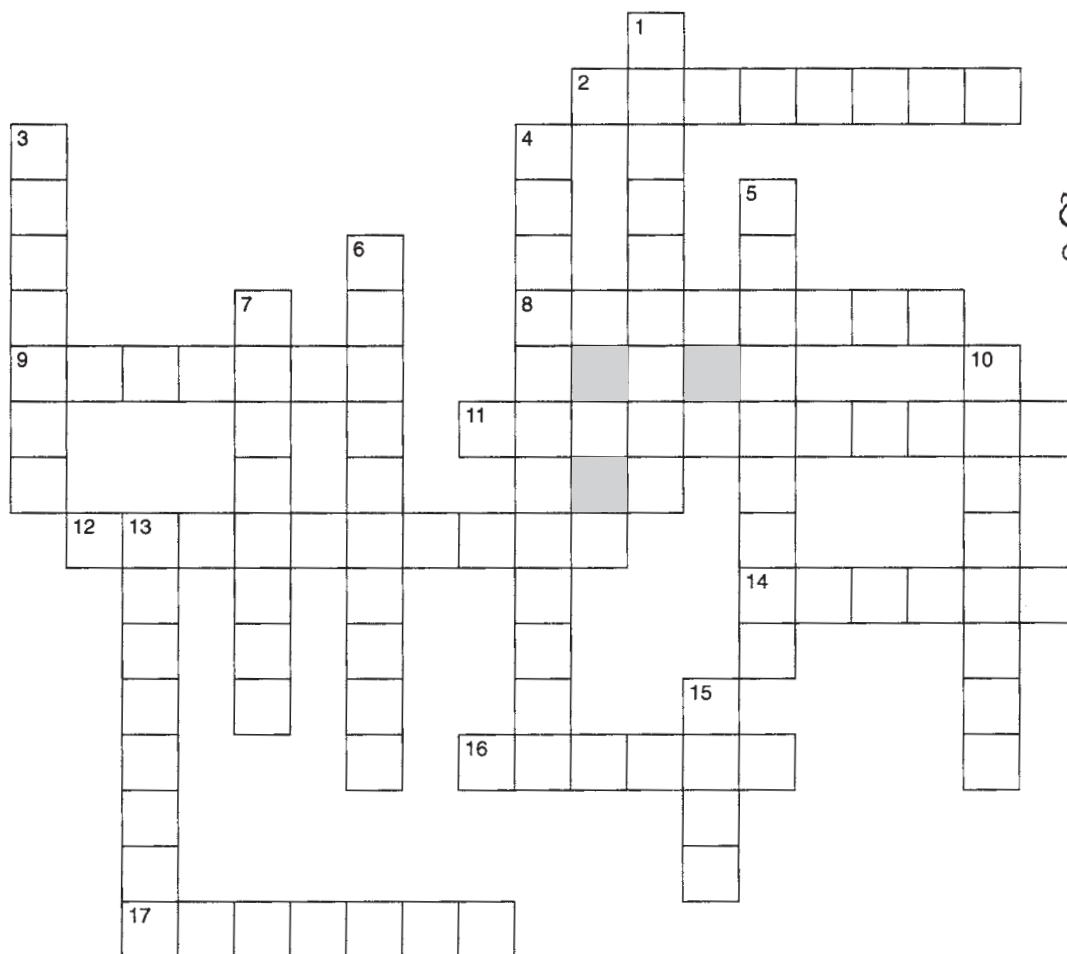
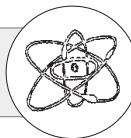
Bohr
Proton
Thomson
Nucleus
Chadwick

Compound
Mendeleev
Democritus
Accelerator
Symbol

Dalton
Neutron
Reaction
Periodic
Molecule

Alchemist
Rutherford
Atomic Number



**Across**

- 2 Chemicals combining or breaking down into different compounds.
- 8 The smallest particle of a substance.
- 9 One of about a hundred basic chemicals that make up the universe.
- 11 A machine that speeds up atomic particles.
- 12 An ancient philosopher, one of the first to propose the atomic theory.
- 14 Letter or picture used to stand for something else.
- 16 A particle, smaller than the atom, that carries a positive charge.
- 17 A particle, smaller than the atom, that carries no charge.

Down

- 1 One of the first to arrange all elements into families.
- 3 The central part of the atom, consisting of protons and neutrons.
- 4 The number of protons in an element's nucleus (two words).
- 5 Ancient scholar who tried to convert other heavy elements into gold.
- 6 A British scientist who first discovered that atoms had a nucleus.
- 7 Repeats at set intervals.
- 10 A chemical combination of two or more dissimilar atoms.
- 13 A particle, smaller than the atom, that carries a negative charge.
- 15 A Danish scientist; one of the first to describe the atom's structure.



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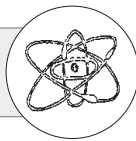
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A diagram of a circular object with concentric rings, possibly representing a lens or a cross-section of a lens. Two arrows point towards the center of the circle.



This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

combustion

A common compound consisting of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

conservation

The process of two atoms merging into one.

water

A substance, such as litmus, that signals the presence of something.

indicator

Symbol that represents the atoms in a compound or reaction.

formula

The law of _____ of energy, which says that no energy is lost in a reaction.

fission

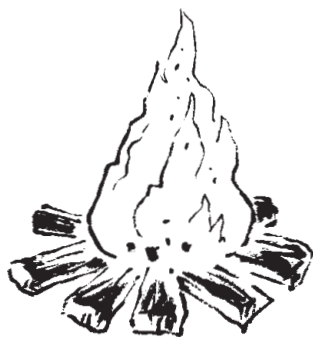
A compound that changes blue litmus paper to red and neutralizes bases.

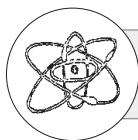
fusion

Rapid oxidation, usually with the release of heat and light.

acid

The process of an atom splitting into pieces.





Physical Science: **Matter and Its Changes**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.

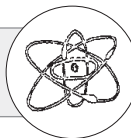


Indicator
Formula
Acids
Bases
Properties
Bauxite
Calcium
Gypsum
Carbon
Bond
Conservation

Fusion
Crystals
Energy
Fission
Fuel
Incineration
Mass
Chlorophyll
Oxidation
Photosynthesis
Acid Rain

Smog
Combustion
Water





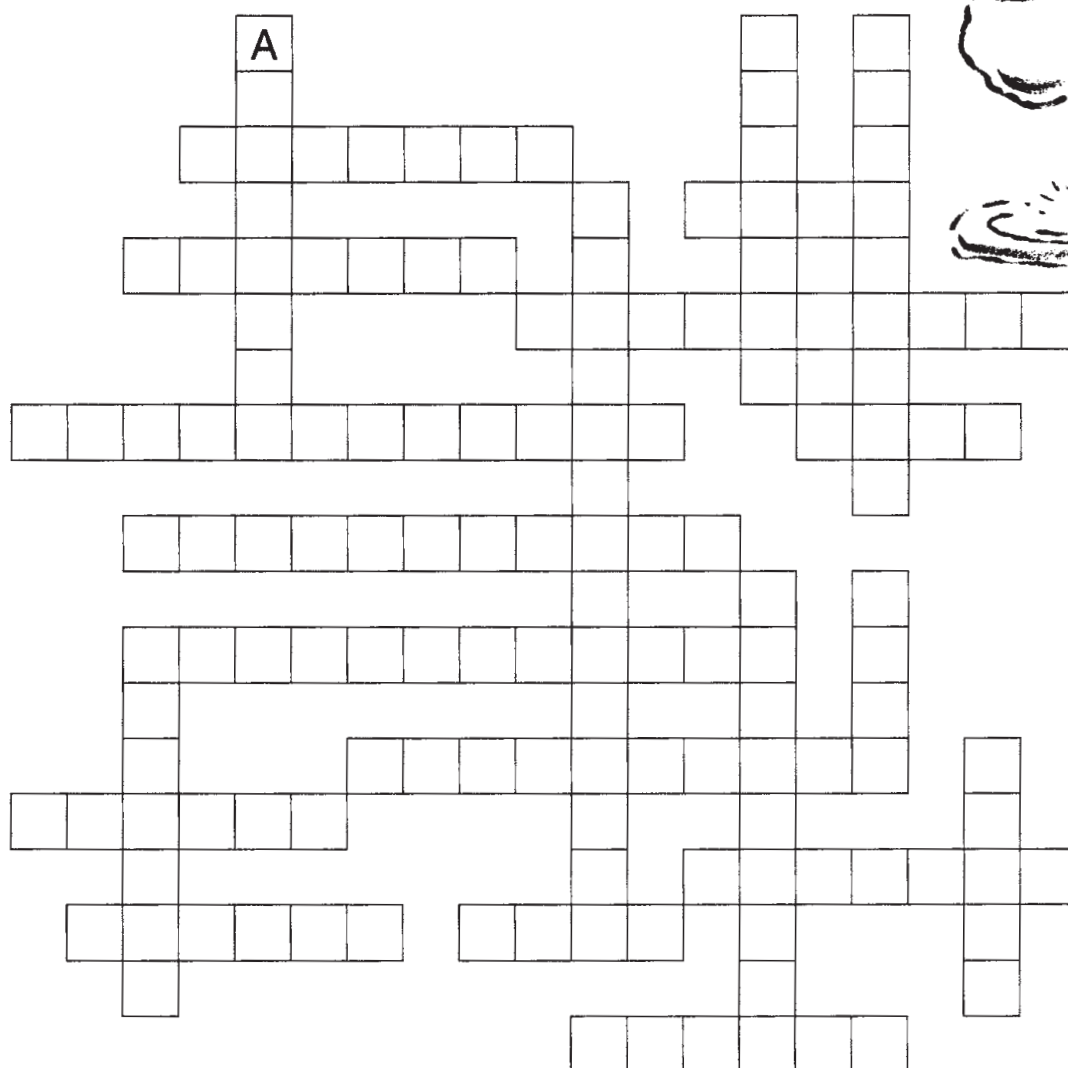
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

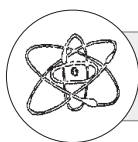
Base
Acid
Water
Energy
Formula
Formula
Bauxite

Fission
Oxidation
Properties
Chlorophyll
Conservation
Bond

Mass
Fusion
Carbon
Crystal
Calcium
Acid Rain

Indicator
Combustion
Incineration
Photosynthesis





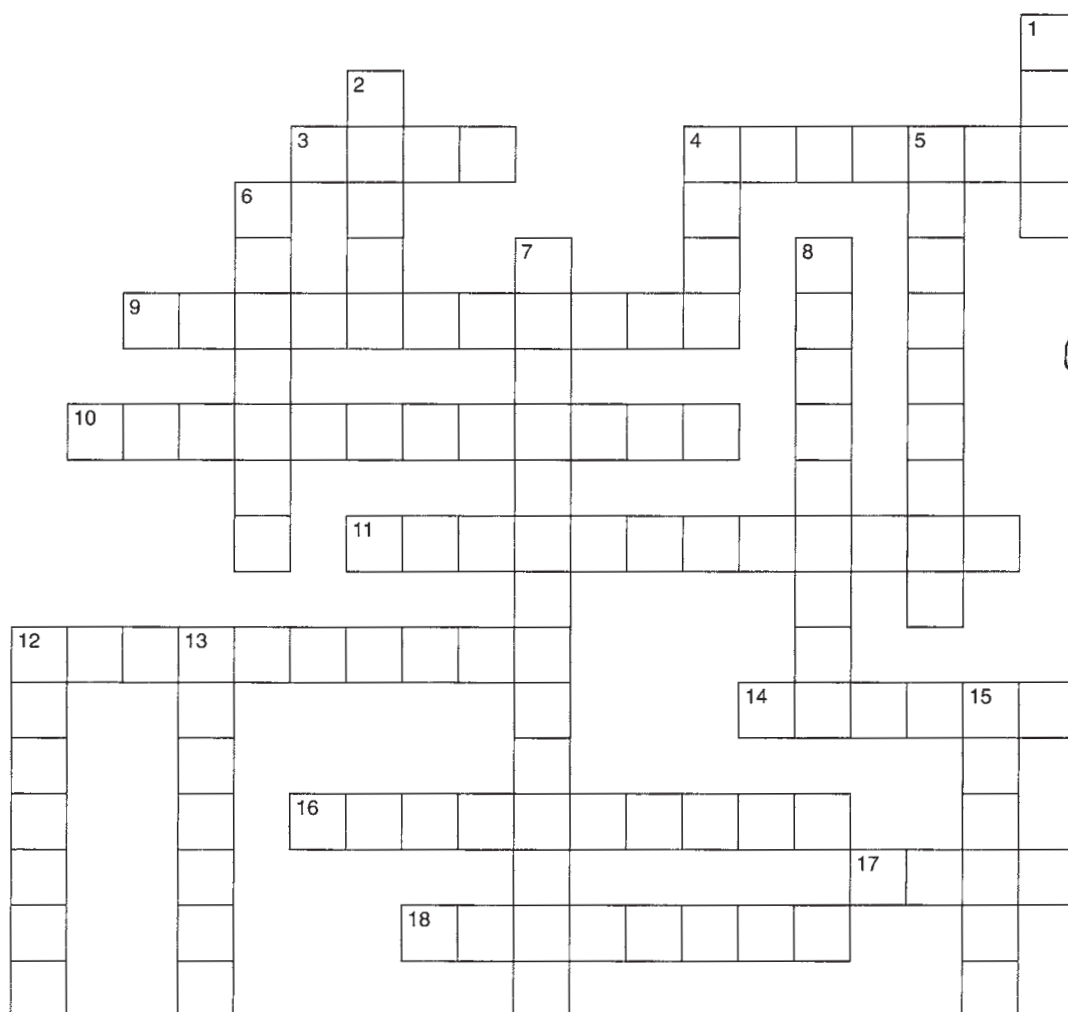
Physical Science: **Matter and Its Changes**

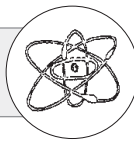
Across

- 3 A compound that changes red litmus paper blue and neutralizes acids.
- 4 The process of an atom splitting into pieces.
- 9 The catalyst in photosynthesis.
- 10 The process of burning, commonly used to dispose of trash.
- 11 The law of _____ of energy, which says that no energy is lost in a reaction.
- 12 Rapid oxidation, usually with the release of heat and light.
- 14 The ability to do work; stored in chemical compounds, notably fuels.
- 16 The characteristics of matter in an object.
- 17 The amount of matter in an object.
- 18 Industrial pollution returned to earth in precipitation (two words).

Down

- 1 The force that holds atoms together in a molecule.
- 2 A common compound consisting of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.
- 4 A compound that can be used as a source of energy.
- 5 A substance, such as litmus, that signals the presence of something.
- 6 A silver-white metal that is used to build strong bones and teeth.
- 7 The reaction that stores the energy of sunlight in carbohydrates.
- 8 When oxygen combines with another element such as iron or carbon.
- 12 A solid form of a substance that has an orderly internal arrangement.
- 13 The ore that is the source of aluminum.
- 15 A soft mineral that is mined and used to make plaster.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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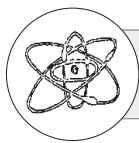
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A solid form of a substance that has an orderly internal arrangement.





Physical Science: **Electricity and Magnetism**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

parallel

Natural magnets contain this element.

series

A particle, smaller than the atom, that carries a negative charge.

field

A circular electrical circuit that produces a magnetic field.

alnico

A machine that speeds up atomic particles.

electron

A circuit in which electricity can flow through two or more paths.

coil

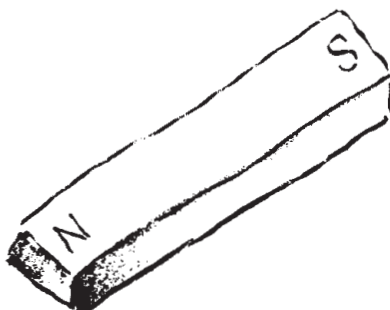
A circuit in which all current is restricted to one path.

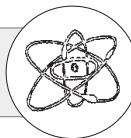
iron

A magnetic alloy that contains aluminum, nickel, and cobalt.

accelerator

The area of influence around a magnet.



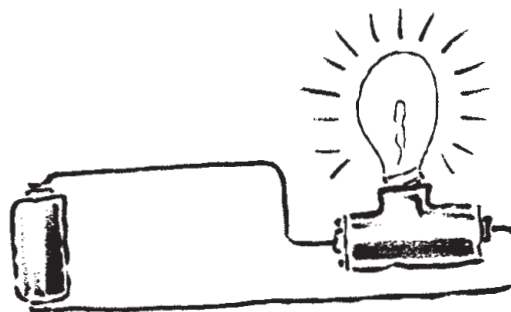


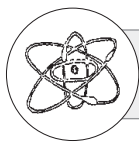
This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Accelerator
Circuit
Coil
Conductor
Current
Electrons
Generator
Kilowatts
Lightning
Magnetite

Neutrons
Parallel
Particles
Protons
Thomson
Charge
Series
Iron
Alnico
Compass





Physical Science: **Electricity and Magnetism**

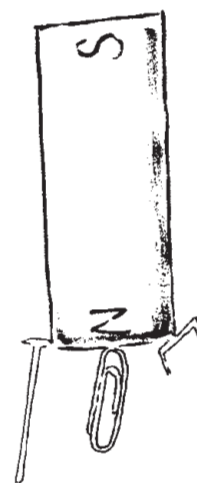
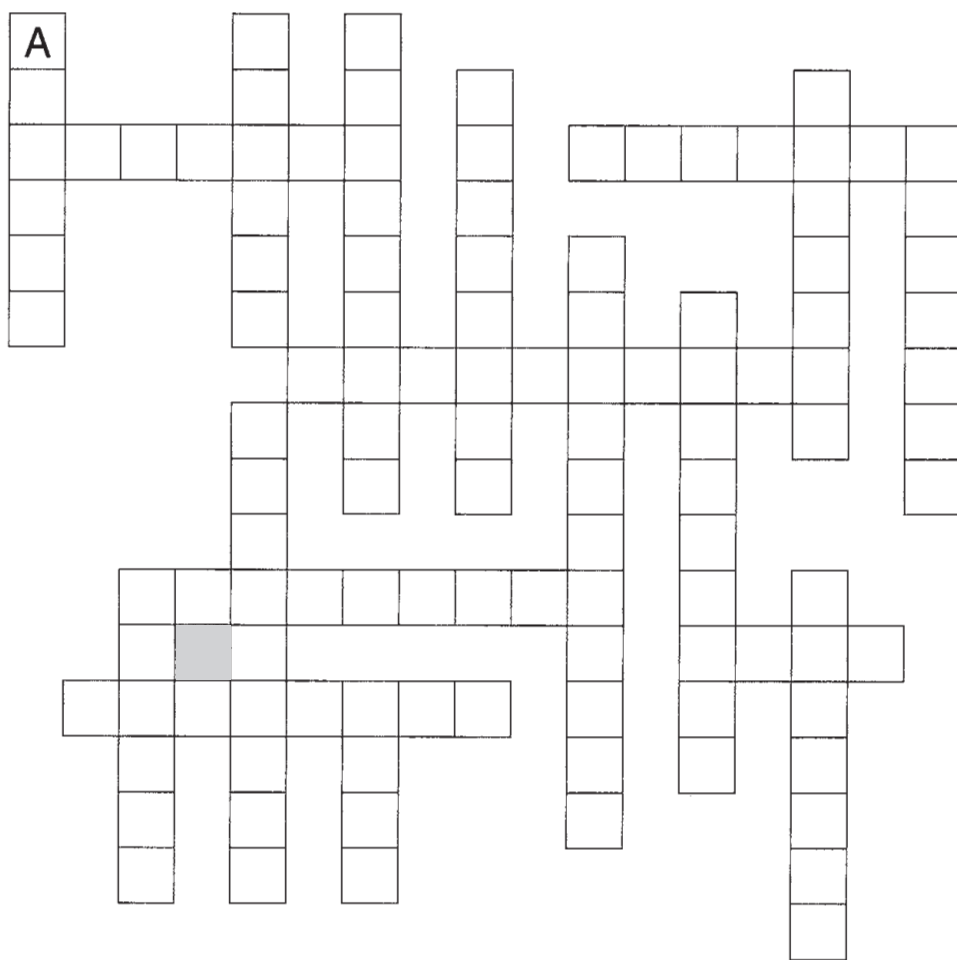
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

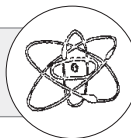
Coil
Charge
Series
Current
Neutron

Electron
Conductor
Generator
Attraction
Iron

Alnico
Compass
Circuit
Thomson
Particle

Lightning
Magnetite
Accelerator

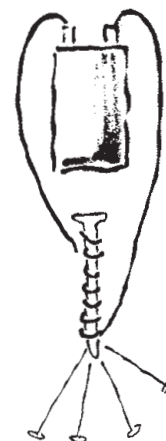
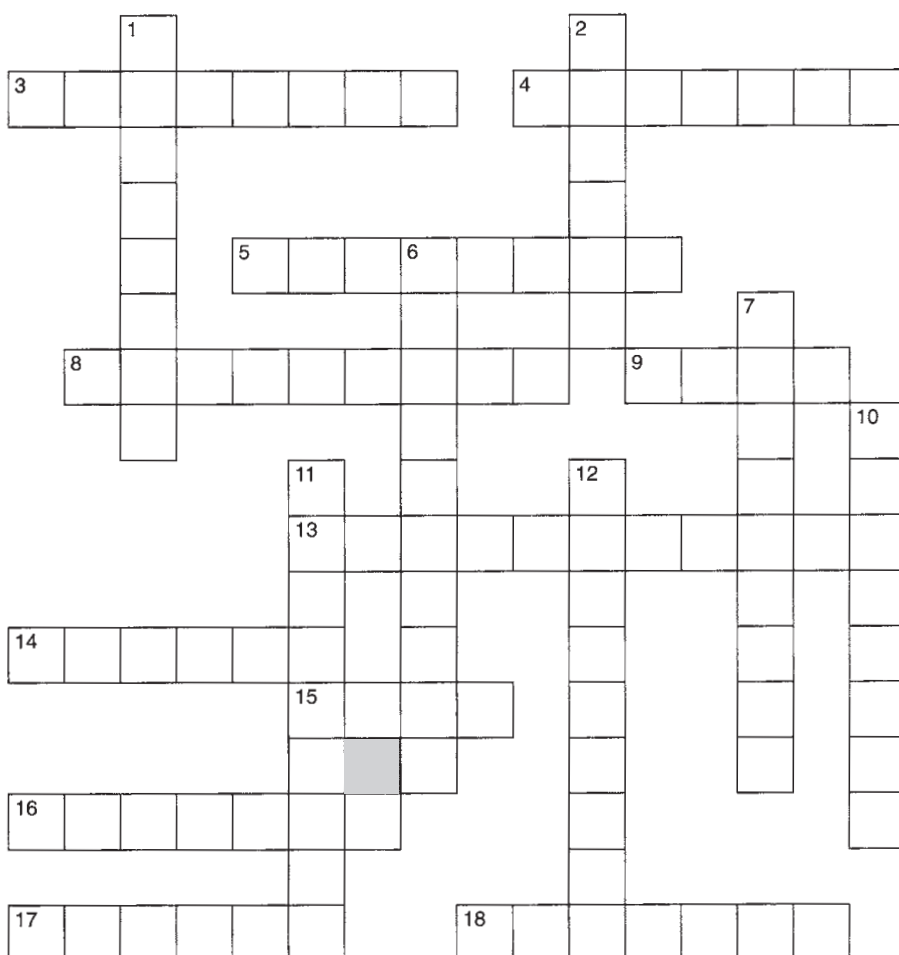


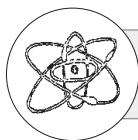
**Across**

- 3 A measure of electricity used to calculate your electricity bill.
- 4 A particle, smaller than the atom, that carries no charge.
- 5 A circuit in which electricity can flow through two or more paths.
- 8 A substance that will carry an electrical current.
- 9 A circular electrical circuit that produces a magnetic field.
- 13 A machine that speeds up atomic particles.
- 14 A particle, smaller than the atom, that carries a positive charge.
- 15 Natural magnets contain this element.
- 16 The path that electricity takes from its source to a load and back.
- 17 The amount and kind of electrical potential of an object.
- 18 The flow of energy in an electrical circuit.

Down

- 1 A particle, smaller than the atom, that carries a negative charge.
- 2 A circuit in which all current is restricted to one path.
- 6 A force that draws bodies together.
- 7 A huge flow of electrical current from clouds to earth.
- 10 A very small piece of matter.
- 11 A natural ore that is magnetic.
- 12 A machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.





Physical Science: **Electricity and Magnetism**

Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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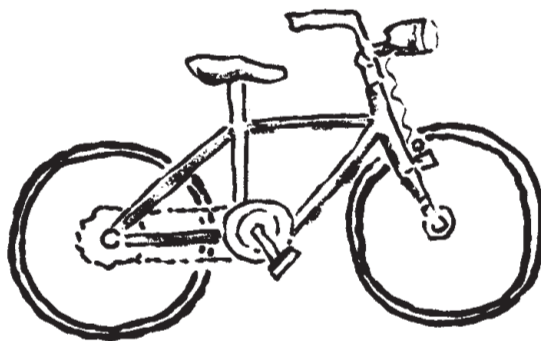
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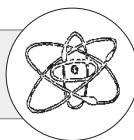
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A force that draws bodies together.





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

carbon

One of the lightest elements, used in blimps and balloons.

tungsten

A reddish brown metal used to conduct electricity.

helium

A device that analyzes the light given off when an element is burned.

spectrometer

One of the first to arrange elements into families.

chlorine

A very heavy metal used as source of energy in nuclear power plants.

Mendeleev

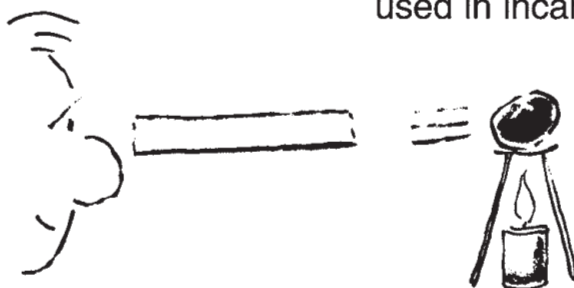
Chains of atoms of this element are basic to living things.

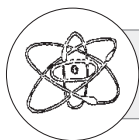
copper

This element is used to purify water.

uranium

A gray metal with a high melting point; used in incandescent lights.





Physical Science: **Elements**

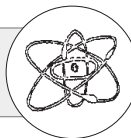
This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Nitrogen
Calcium
Uranium
Copper
Helium
Iron
Lead
Mercury
Carbon
Neon

Oxygen
Platinum
Mendeleev
Silicon
Hydrogen
Sodium
Aluminum
Spectrometer
Tungsten
Chlorine





Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

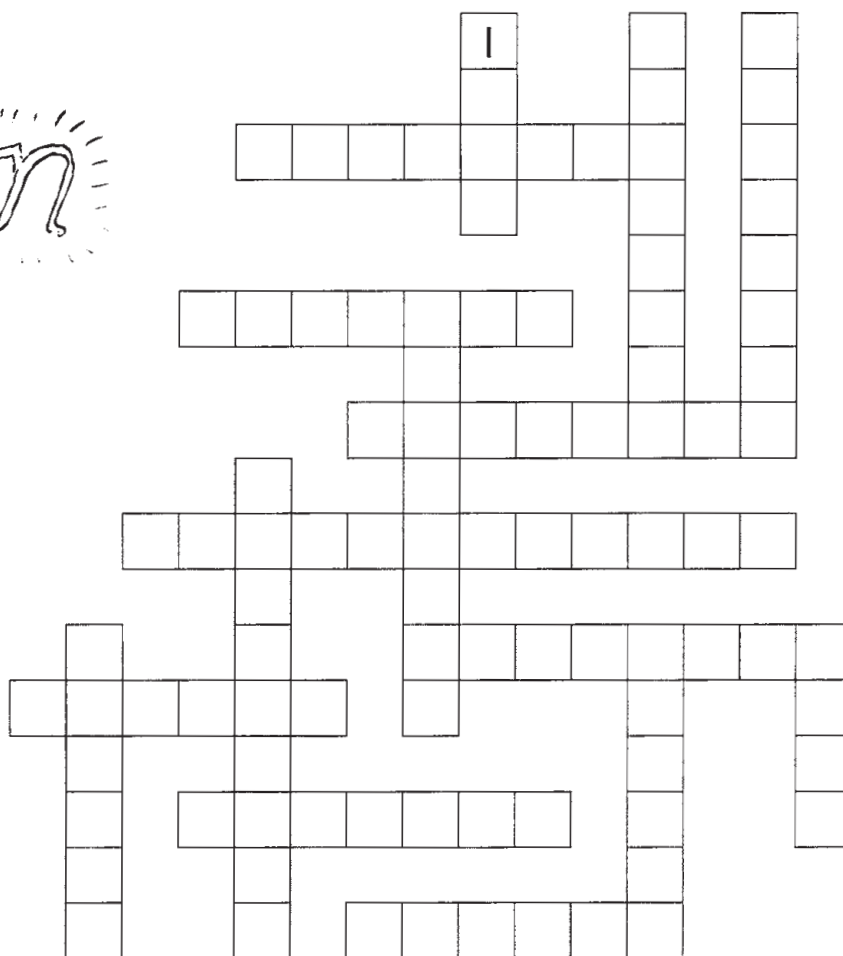
Iron
Carbon
Copper
Mercury

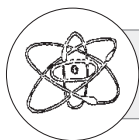
Aluminum
Tungsten
Chlorine
Mendeleeev

Neon
Sodium
Oxygen
Silicon

Nitrogen
Hydrogen
Platinum
Spectrometer

Neon





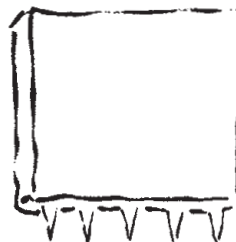
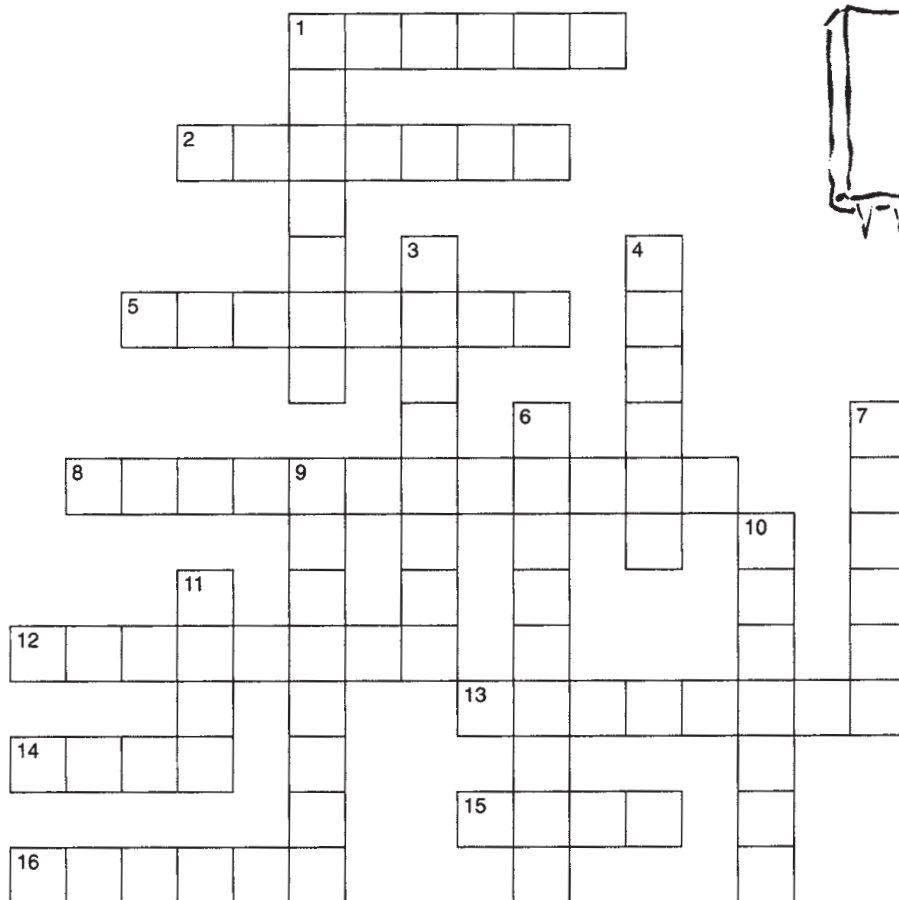
Physical Science: **Elements**

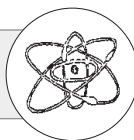
Across

- 1 A silver-white metal that can be extracted from table salt.
- 2 A silver-white metal that is essential to strong bodies and teeth.
- 5 This element is used to purify water.
- 8 A device that analyzes the light given off when an element is burned.
- 12 The lightest element, very common throughout the universe.
- 13 A precious metal, used in pollution control devices.
- 14 An element that glows when electricity passes through it.
- 15 A very heavy metallic element that used to be used in plumbing.
- 16 Chains of atoms of this element are basic to living things.

Down

- 1 This element is found in sand and is essential to modern electronics.
- 3 A common gas in our atmosphere; essential for plant growth.
- 4 A reddish brown metal used to conduct electricity.
- 6 One of the first to arrange elements into families.
- 7 One of the lightest elements, used in blimps and balloons.
- 9 A gray metal with a high melting point; used in incandescent lights.
- 10 A very heavy metal used as source of energy in nuclear power plants.
- 11 An element attracted to magnets.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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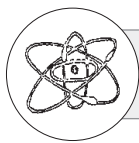
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This element is found in sand and is essential to modern electronics.





Physical Science: **Light and Heat**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

convex

Part of the spectrum with long wavelengths, easily converted to heat.

sunlight

Electromagnetic waves that carry energy, arranged by wavelength.

radiation

Lenses with thick centers and thin edges are called _____.

energy

Light travels in waves; the color of light is determined by _____.

spectrum

The ability to do work.

reflection

The ultimate source of almost all the energy on earth.

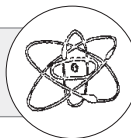
infrared

The process of radiated energy bouncing off a surface.

wavelength

Light travels through the vacuum of space as electromagnetic _____.



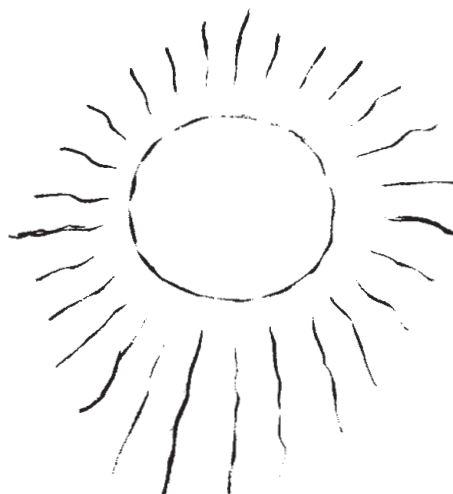


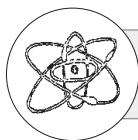
This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Change
Energy
Explosion
Heat
Infrared
Mass
Oxygen
Ozone
Radiation

Reflect
Spectrum
Sunlight
Ultraviolet
Visible
Wavelength
Convex
Concave
Lens





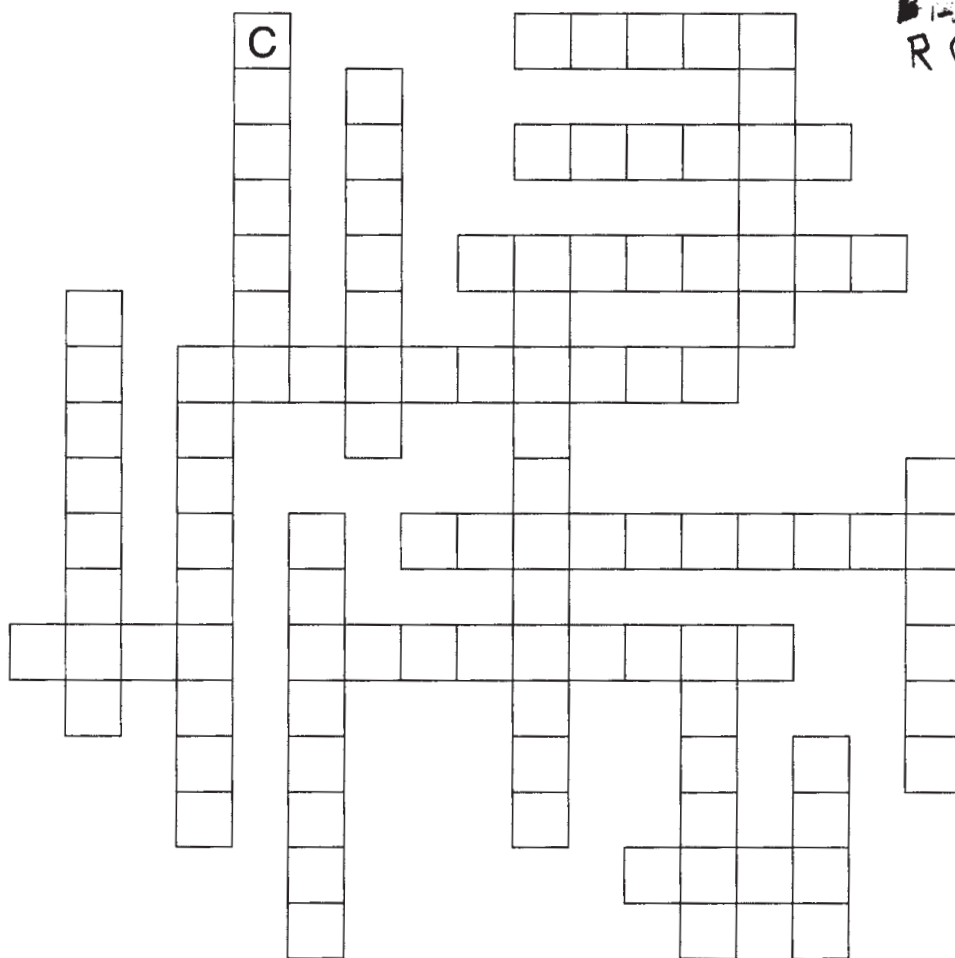
Physical Science: **Light and Heat**

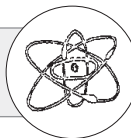
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Heat
Mass
Oxygen
Convex
Visible
Spectrum

Sunlight
Explosion
Wavelength
Lens
Ozone
Energy

Change
Concave
Infrared
Radiation
Reflection
Ultraviolet

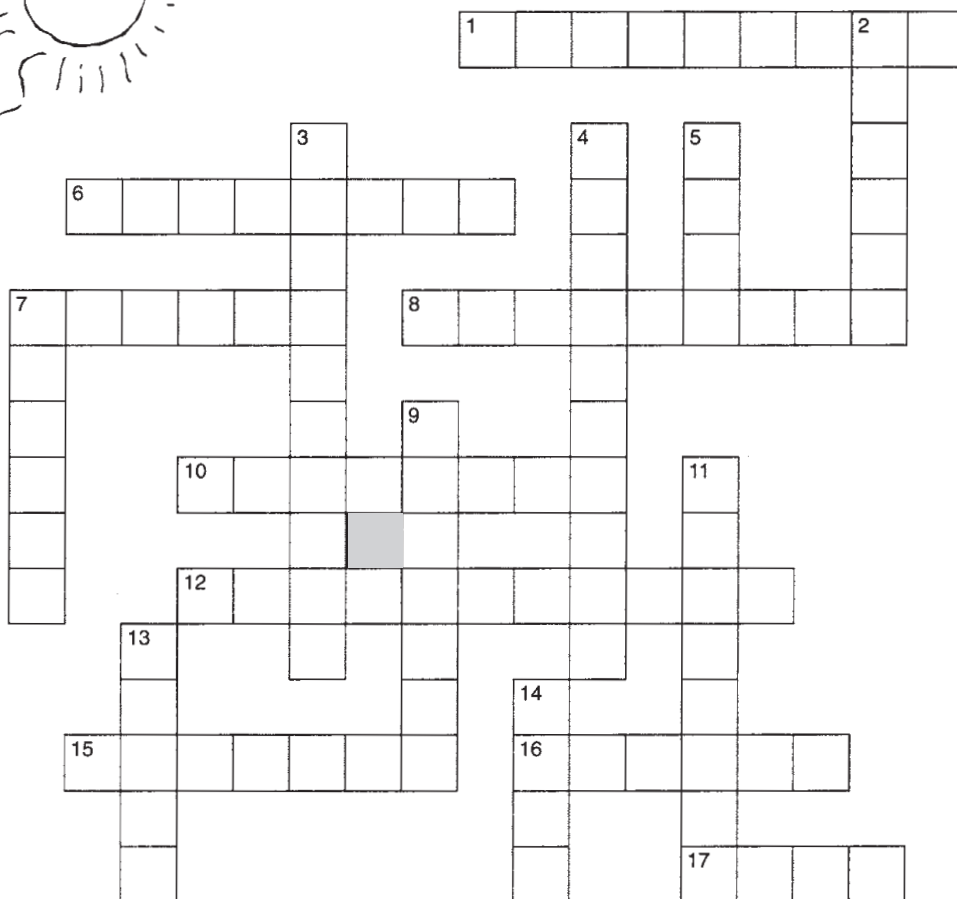
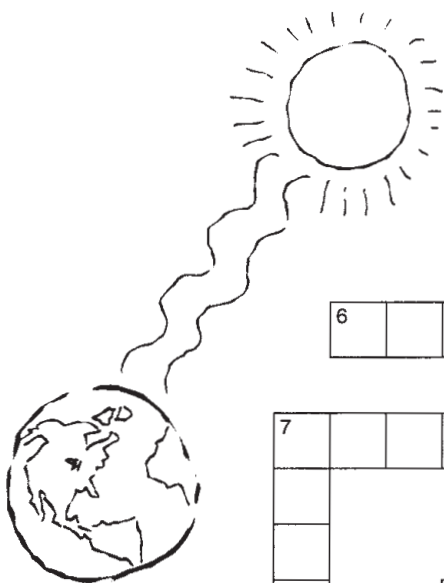


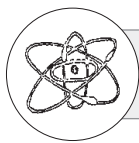
**Across**

- 1 Light travels through the vacuum of space as electromagnetic _____.
- 6 Part of the spectrum with long wavelengths, easily converted to heat.
- 7 Energy cannot be created or destroyed; it can only _____ form.
- 8 A rapid expansion of matter accompanied by heat and light.
- 10 The ultimate source of almost all the energy on earth.
- 12 A type of sunlight with wavelengths too short to be seen.
- 15 Lenses with thin centers and thick edges are called _____.
- 16 The ability to do work.
- 17 The amount of matter in an object.

Down

- 2 Atmospheric element that, combined with fuel, releases heat and light.
- 3 Light travels in waves; the color of light is determined by its _____.
- 4 The process of radiant energy bouncing off a surface.
- 5 A piece of glass or other transparent material that bends light.
- 7 Lenses with thick centers and thin edges are called _____.
- 9 Light energy that can be seen is called _____ light.
- 11 Electromagnetic waves that carry energy; arranged by wavelength.
- 13 Molecule in the upper atmosphere that screens out harmful ultraviolet light.
- 14 A form of energy that makes molecules vibrate faster.





Physical Science: **Light and Heat**

Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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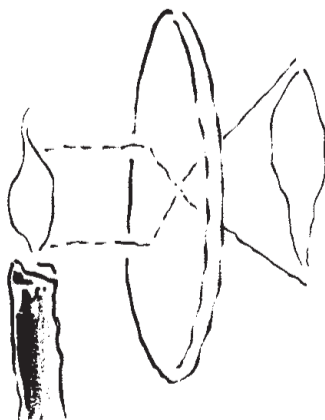
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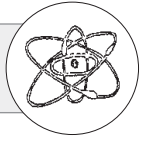
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**Lenses with thick centers
and thin edges are called**

_____.





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

screw

A wheel that changes the direction of force in a rope around it.

inertia

A circular simple machine that has an axle at its center.

friction

A toothed wheel used to transmit energy.

fulcrum

A push or a pull that can move an object.

force

An inclined plane wrapped around a cylinder.

gear

The support point around which a lever moves.

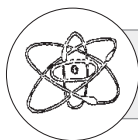
pulley

The tendency of an object to resist a change in motion.

wheel

A force that resists one object's sliding over another.





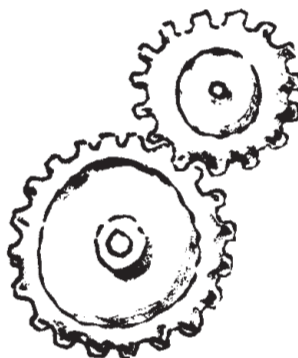
Physical Science: **Simple Machines**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Compound
Force
Friction
Fulcrum
Gear
Inertia
Lever
Lubricant

Pulley
Ramp
Ratio
Screw
Turbine
Wedge
Wheel
Axle



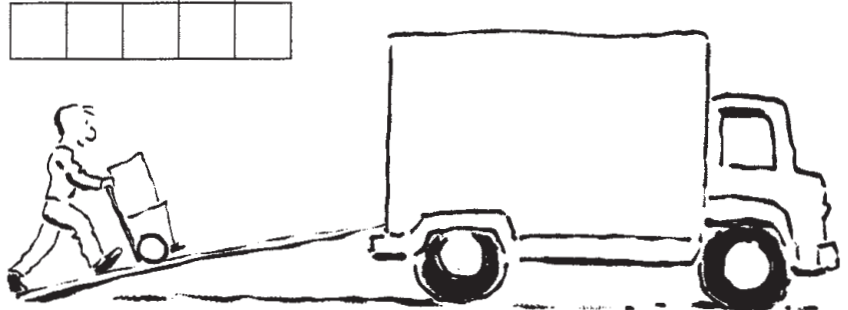
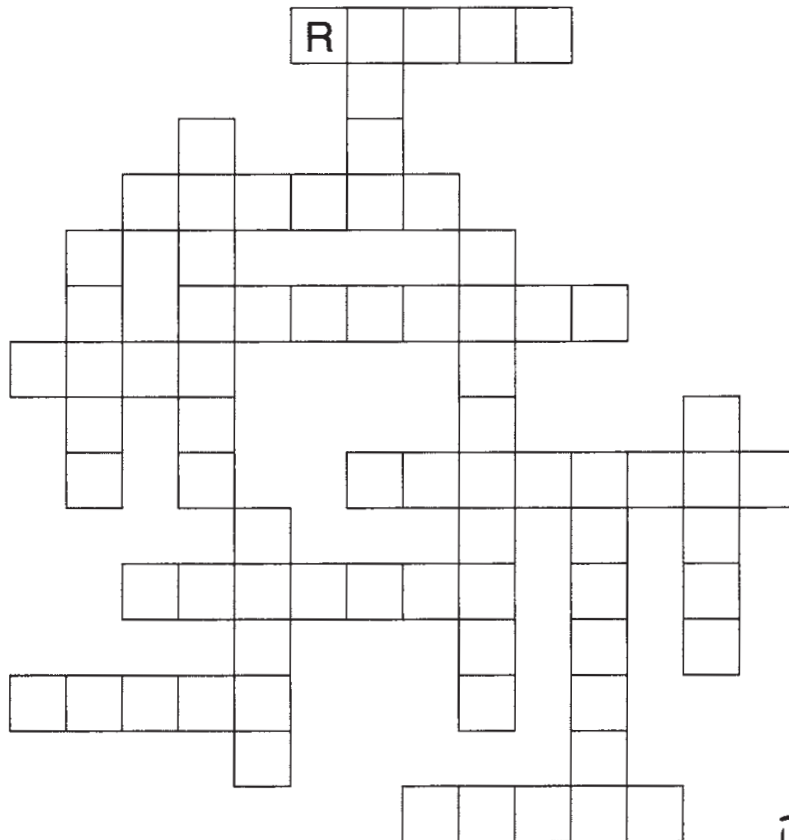


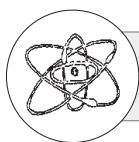
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Gear
Wheel
Wedge
Screw
Pulley
Fulcrum

Compound
Lubricant
Axle
Lever
Ratio
Force

Inertia
Turbine
Friction





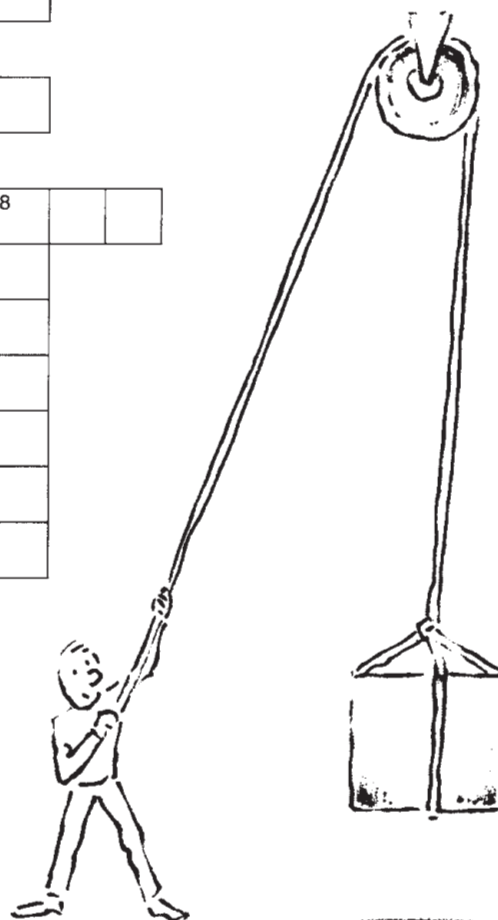
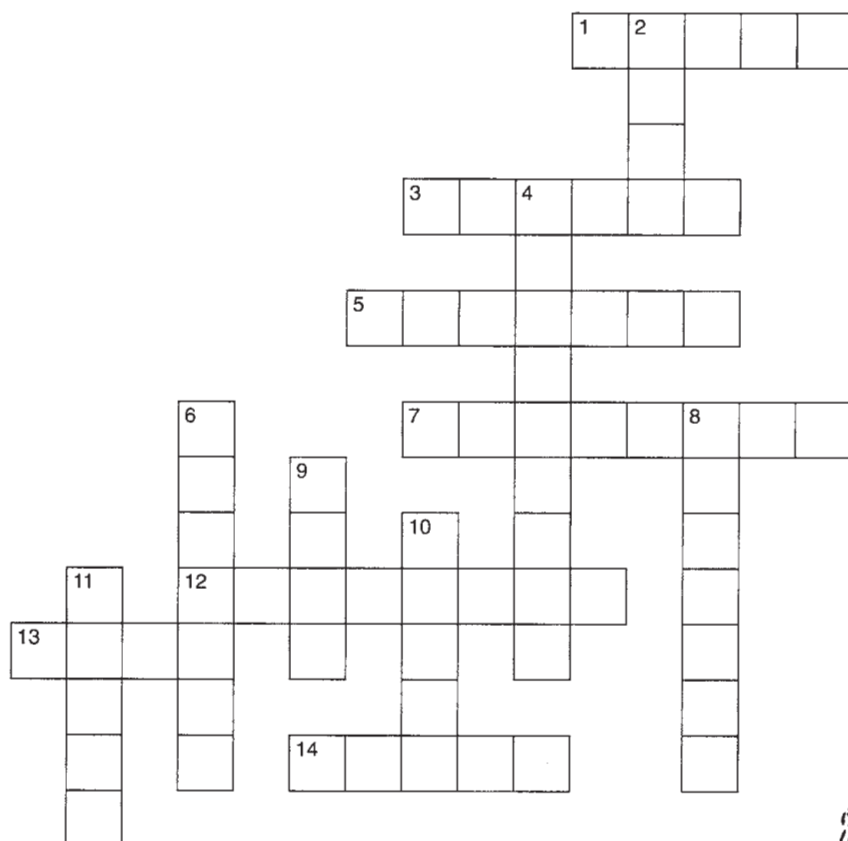
Physical Science: **Simple Machines**

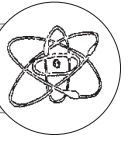
Across

- 1 The number of times one gear turns another is called its _____.
- 3 A wheel that changes the direction of force in a rope around it.
- 5 A circular disk of blades that is moved by a moving fluid.
- 7 A force that resists one object's sliding over another.
- 12 A machine that contains two or more simple machines is a _____ machine.
- 13 A toothed wheel used to transmit energy.
- 14 A circular simple machine that has an axle at its center.

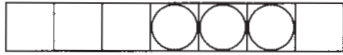
Down

- 2 The shaft upon which a wheel rotates.
- 4 A slippery substance that allows objects to slide easily.
- 6 The support point around which a lever moves.
- 8 The tendency of an object to resist a change in motion.
- 9 An inclined plane used to move objects from one height to another.
- 10 A push or a pull that can move an object.
- 11 A long bar that pivots on a fulcrum and can be used to move objects.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.



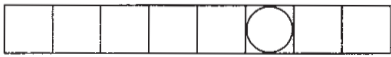
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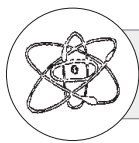


CURUMFL



**A slippery substance that
allows objects to slide
easily.**





Physical Science: **Motion**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

reaction

The process of changing velocity.

kinetic

Work done per unit of time.

pull

Energy that is moving is called _____ energy.

acceleration

A force away from a source.

power

A force toward the source.

inertia

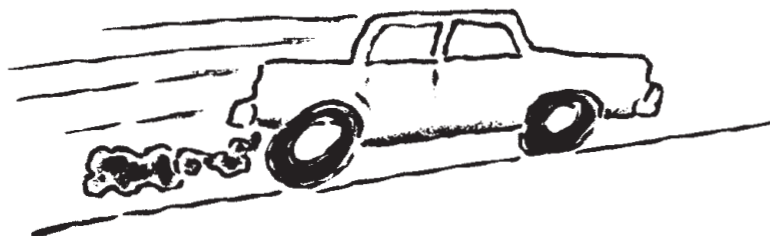
A body that is not moving is said to be at _____.

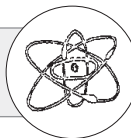
push

The resistance of a body to changes in motion.

rest

A force that is opposite to an action.



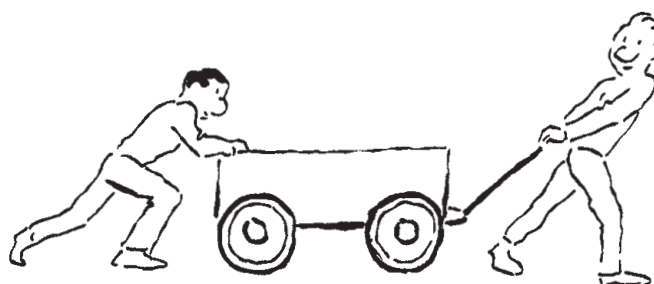


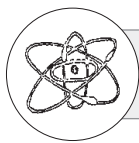
This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Accelerate
Distance
Energy
Force
Friction
Gravity
Inertia
Kinetic
Mass
Newton
Power

Pull
Push
Reaction
Resistance
Rest
Rolling
Sliding
Speed
Streamline
Velocity
Potential





Physical Science: **Motion**

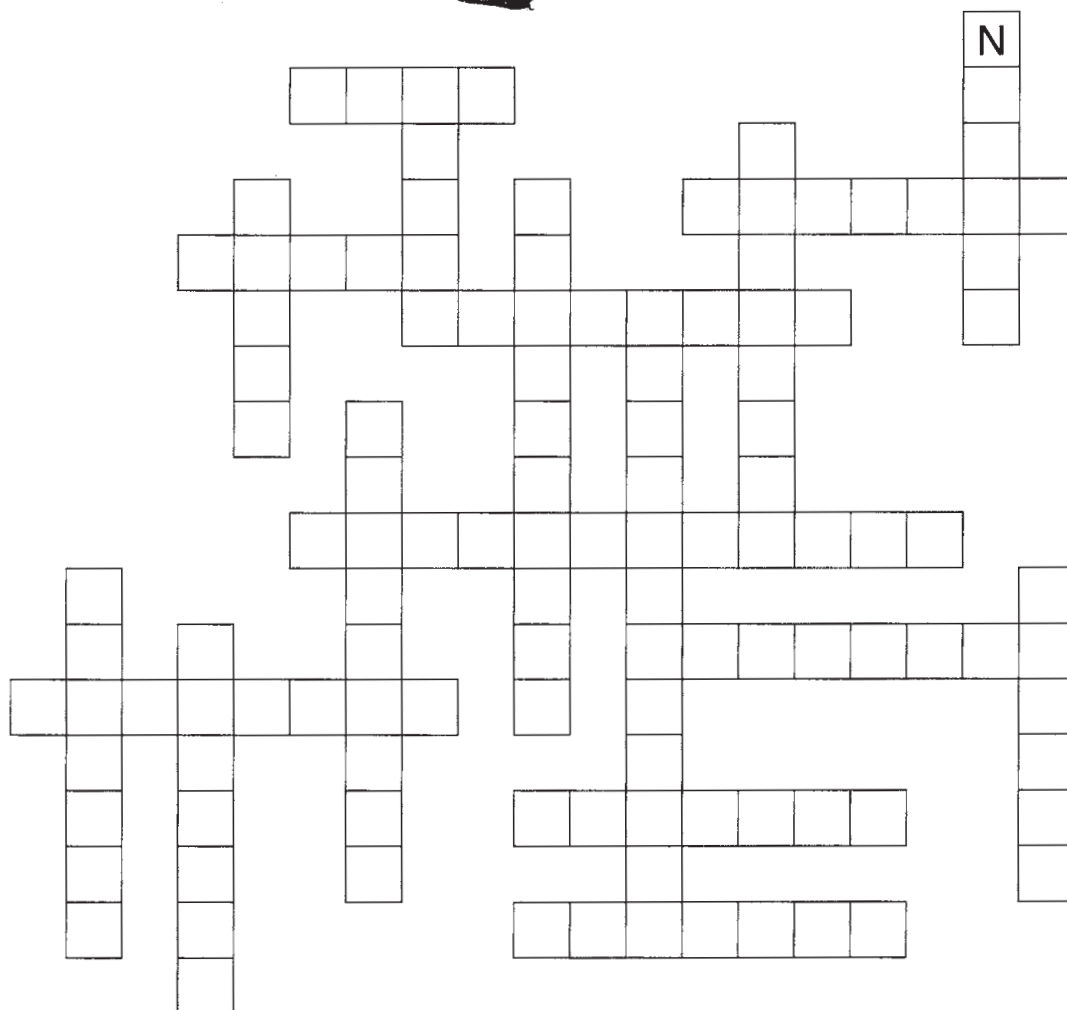
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Push
Power
Energy
Kinetic
Rolling

Sliding
Distance
Friction
Resistance
Acceleration

Force
Speed
Newton
Gravity
Inertia

Velocity
Reaction
Potential
Streamlining

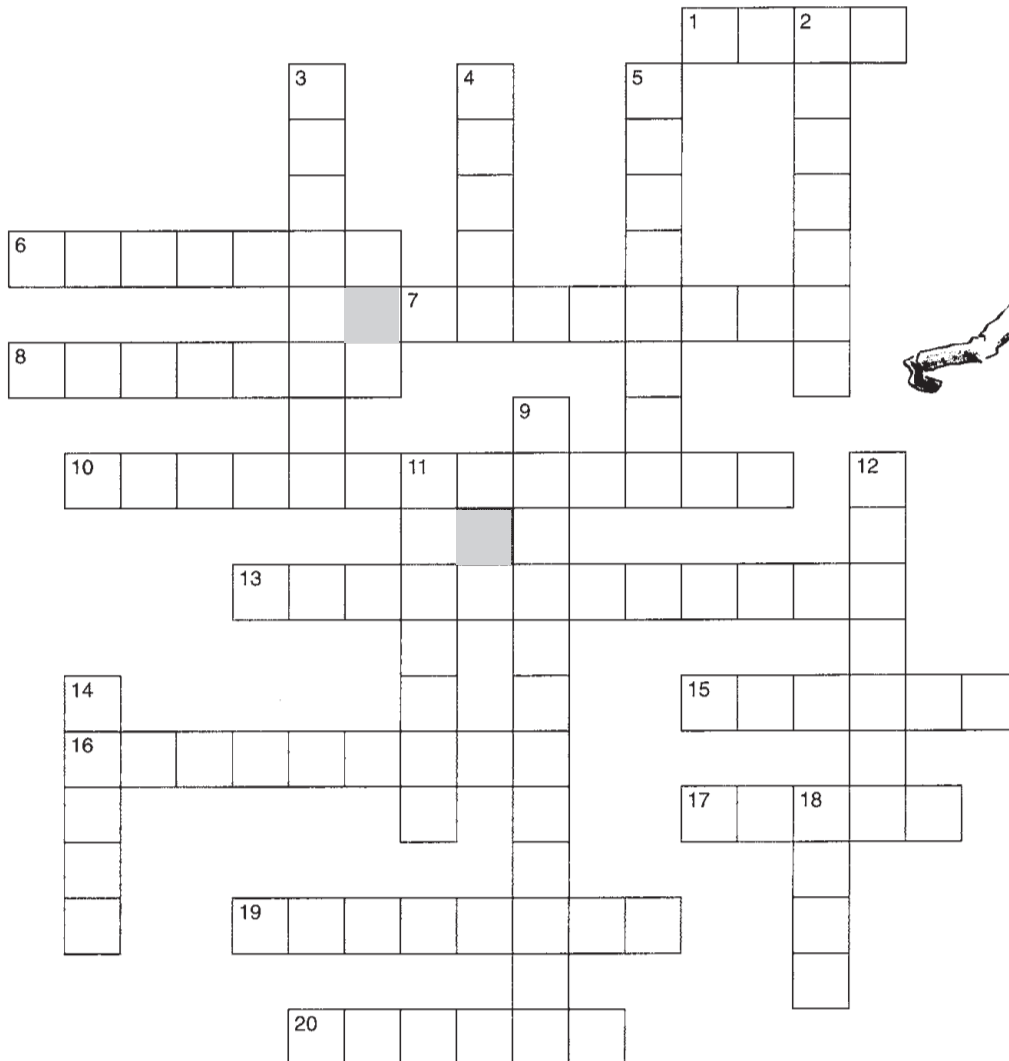


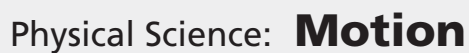
**Across**

- 1 A force away from a source.
- 6 The force of attraction between two bodies.
- 7 A force that resists one object moving over another.
- 8 The kind of friction between a wheel and the road.
- 10 A force that opposes the movement of energy.
- 13 The process of changing velocity.
- 15 The British scientist who first described gravity.
- 16 Energy that is stored is called _____ energy.
- 17 A push or a pull.
- 19 Change in position per unit time in a particular direction.
- 20 The ability to do work.

Down

- 2 What kind of friction will a car skidding on an icy road show?
- 3 The amount of space between two points.
- 4 Work done per unit of time.
- 5 A force that is opposite to an action.
- 9 Smoothing an object so that it will move easily through a fluid.
- 11 The resistance of a body to changes in motion.
- 12 Energy that is moving is called _____ energy.
- 14 A measure of motion defined as distance traveled per unit of time.
- 18 A body that is not moving is said to be at _____.

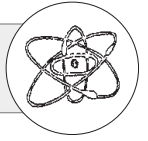


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This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definitions by drawing a line between them.

note

The human organ used to detect sound.

pitch

The name given to very low musical notes.

frequency

A musical sound of one frequency.

acoustics

The number of times an object vibrates per second.

bass

An object vibrating in response to sound is _____.

ear

How high or low the frequency of a sound is.

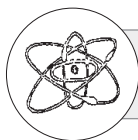
resonating

When a sound can be heard it is called _____.

audible

The study of how sound behaves.





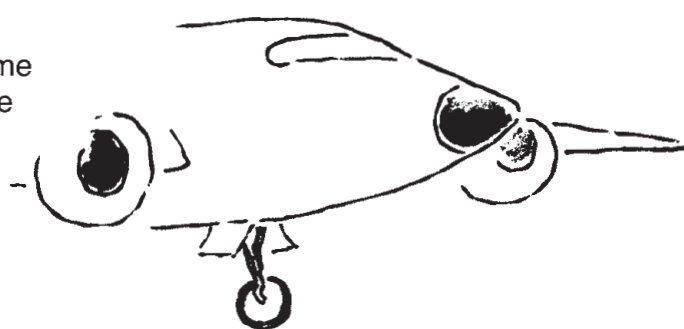
Physical Science: **Sound**

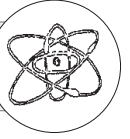
This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Amplitude
Audible
Bass
Deaf
Decibels
Ear
Frequency
Hertz
Pitch
Resonate
Vibrations

Wave
Acoustics
Note
Anvil
Volume
Treble



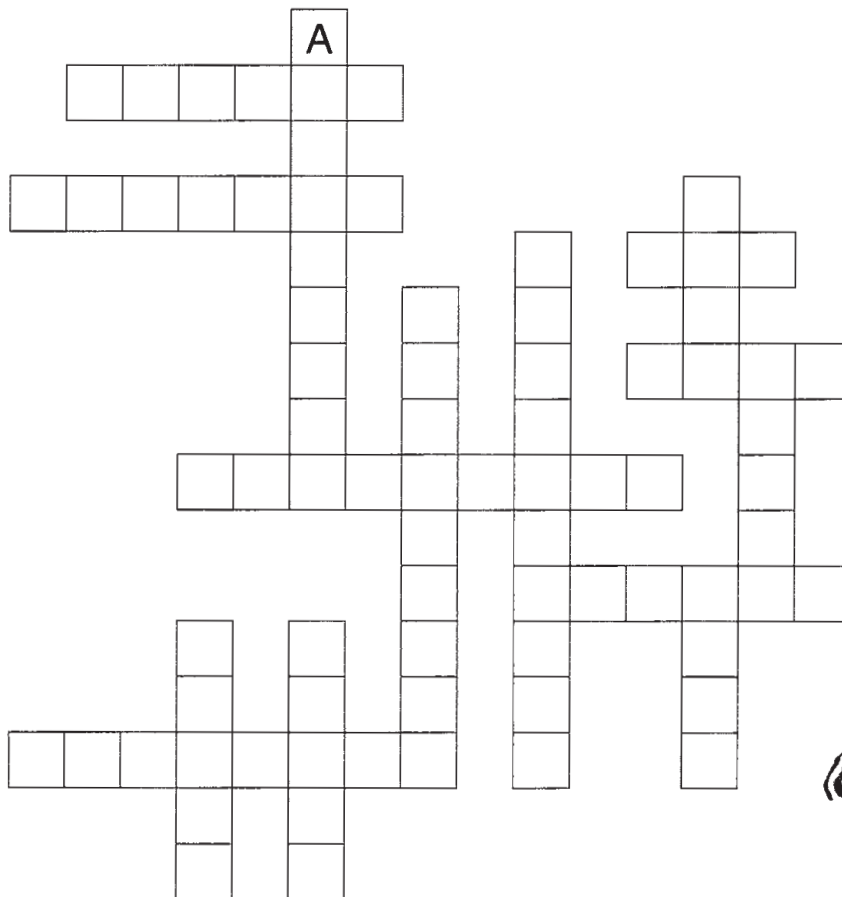


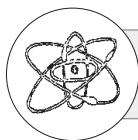
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Ear
Wave
Pitch
Anvil
Volume

Vibrates
Frequency
Resonating
Deaf
Bass

Hertz
Treble
Audible
Amplitude
Acoustics





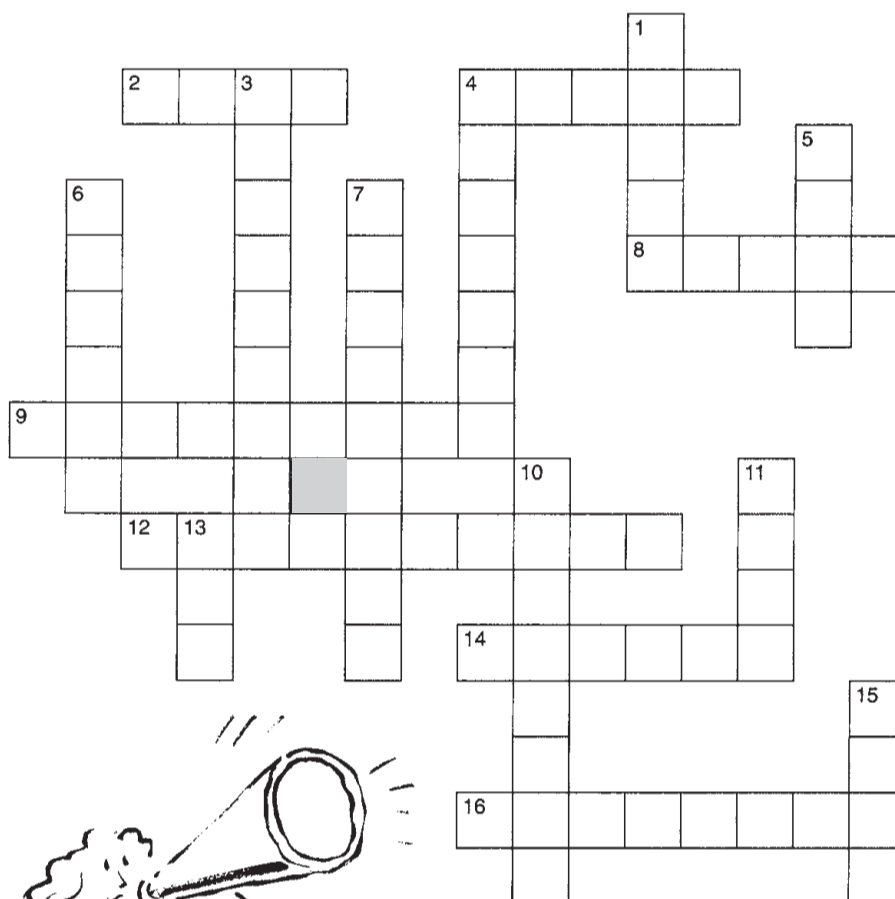
Physical Science: **Sound**

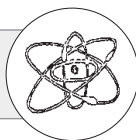
Across

- 2 Unable to hear; hearing impaired.
- 3 The middle ear has three bones—the hammer, the _____, and stirrup.
- 8 The unit used to measure the frequency of sound.
- 9 A measure of the amount of energy in a sound.
- 12 An object vibrating in response to a sound is _____.
- 14 The name given to the higher musical notes.
- 16 Units used to measure sound, equal to one-tenth of a bel.

Down

- 1 How high or low the frequency of a sound is.
- 3 The study of how sound behaves.
- 4 When a sound can be heard, it is called _____.
- 5 A musical sound of one frequency.
- 6 The loudness of a sound.
- 7 The number of times an object vibrates per second.
- 10 When an object _____, it creates a sound.
- 11 Sound travels in the form of a _____.
- 13 The human organ used to detect sound.
- 15 The name given to very low musical notes.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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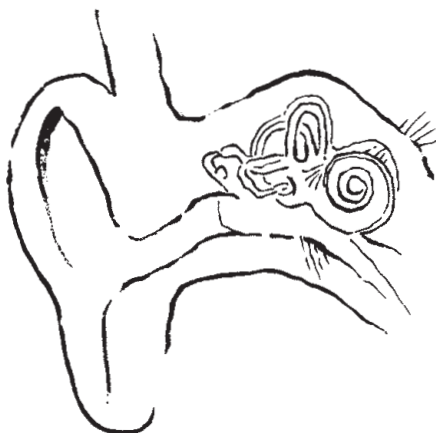
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**The name given to the
higher musical notes.**



The Human Body





The Human Body: **Digestion**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

energy

A large organ that secretes bile.

intestines

A measure of the energy content of food.

villi

A long tube where food and water are absorbed into the blood.

food

Fingerlike projections in the small intestine, where food is absorbed.

stomach

End product made available to the body by digestion and respiration.

omnivore

A nourishing substance that provides nutrients to the body.

liver

A large muscular organ that thoroughly mixes food with enzymes.

calories

An organism that eats both plants and animals.





This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Gastric
Bile
Saliva
Calories
Energy
Stomach
Esophagus
Bloodstream

Fat
Chew
Food
Intestines
Liver
Carbohydrate
Nutrient
Enzymes

Omnivore
Acid
Oxygen
Pancreas
Protein
Sugar
Villi
Waste





The Human Body: **Digestion**

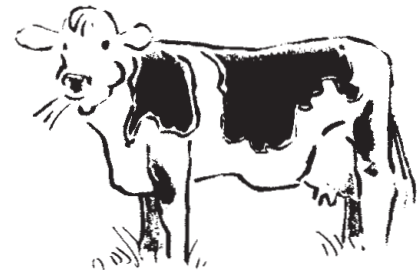
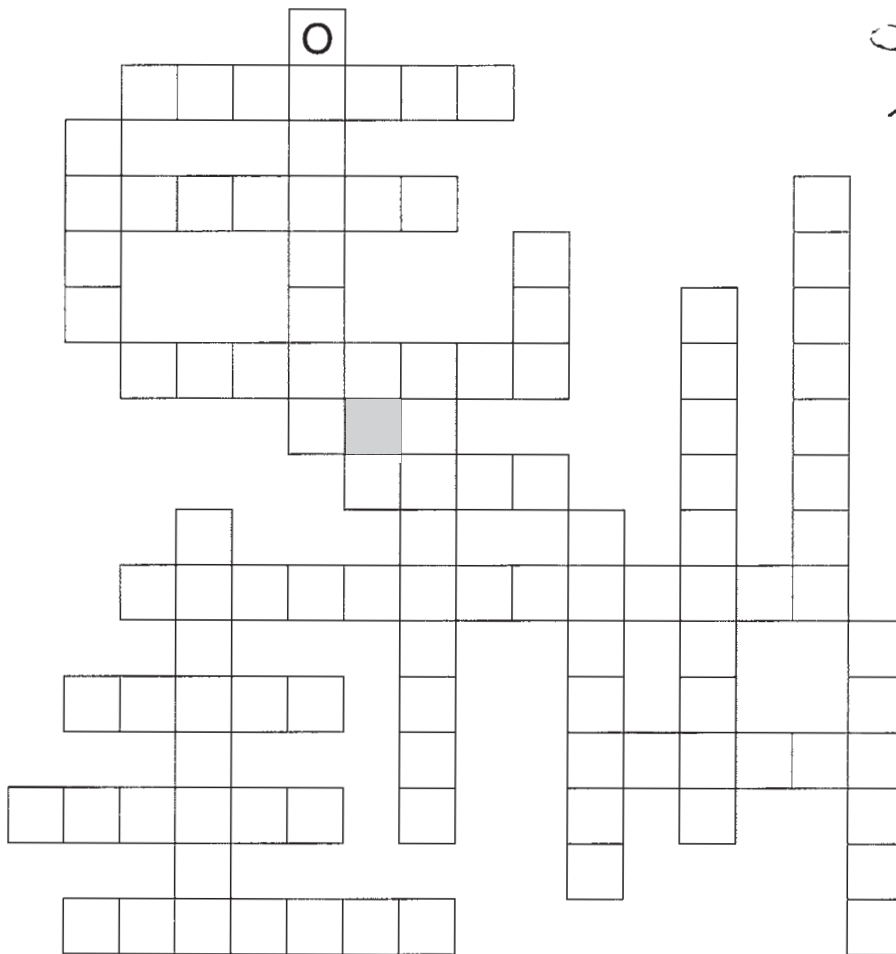
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Fat
Food
Oxygen
Energy
Protein

Chewing
Nutrient
Pancreas
Intestines
Acid

Blood
Saliva
Gastric
Stomach
Omnivore

Calories
Esophagus
Carbohydrates



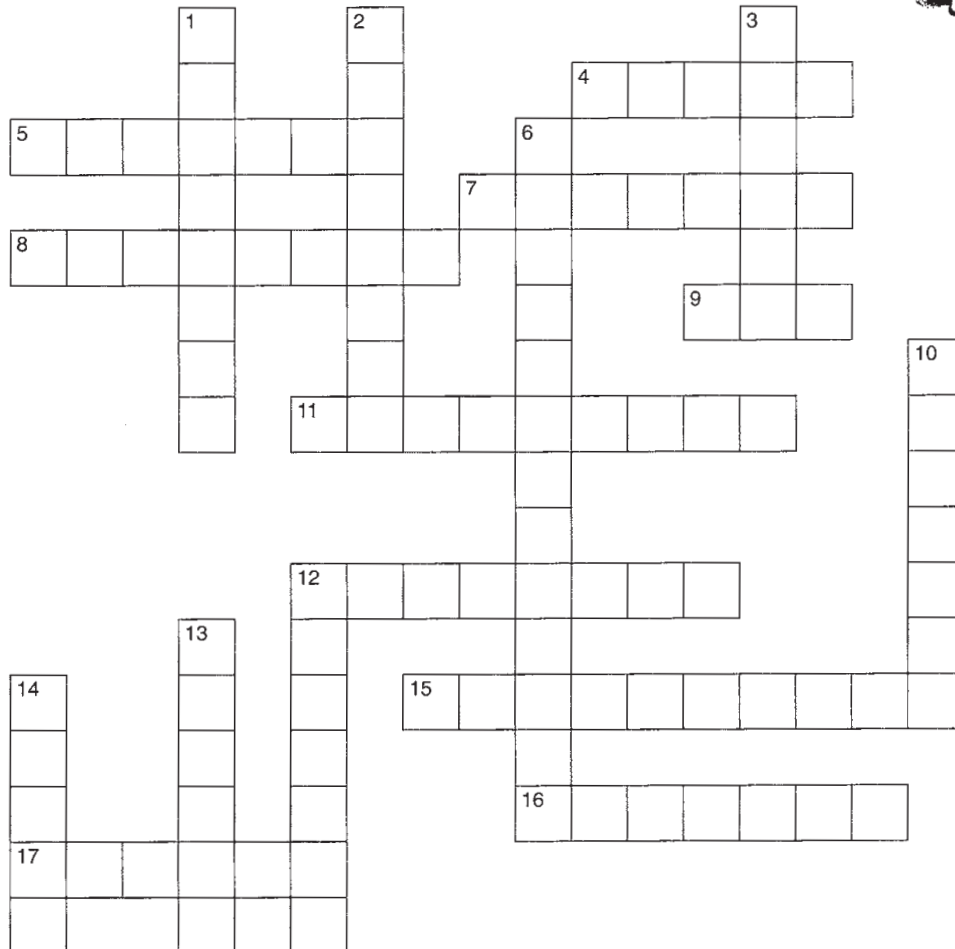
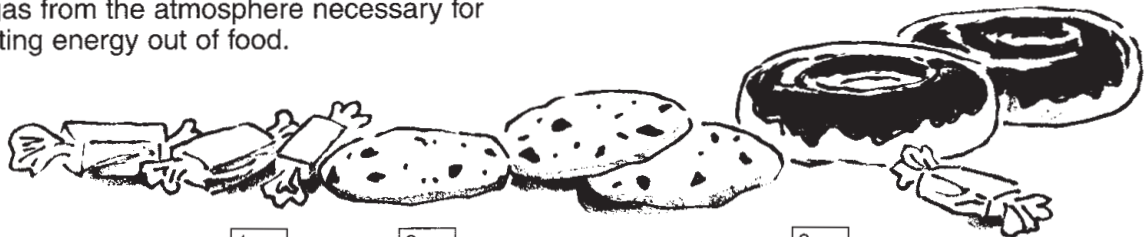


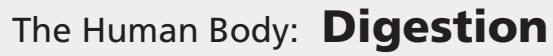
Across

- 4 A sweet carbohydrate.
- 5 One of the three main classes of food. It contains amino acids.
- 7 Having to do with the stomach.
- 8 An organism that eats both plants and animals.
- 9 One of the three main classes of foods. It is in many oils.
- 11 A muscular tube that connects the throat with the stomach.
- 12 A measure of energy content of food.
- 15 A long tube where food is absorbed into the blood.
- 16 A large muscular organ that thoroughly mixes food with enzymes.
- 17 A gas from the atmosphere necessary for getting energy out of food.

Down

- 1 A substance that provides nourishment to an organism.
- 2 A large gland that secretes stomach enzymes and hormones to the blood.
- 3 Contains the enzyme used in the first step in digestion.
- 6 A class of foods that includes sugars and starches.
- 10 Chemicals that are essential in the digestion of certain foods.
- 12 The first step in digestion.
- 13 Made available to the body through digestion and respiration.
- 14 The liquid tissue that carries nutrients from digestion to the body.





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A large, hand-drawn heart shape, outlined in black, centered on a white background. The heart is simple and stylized, with a slightly irregular outline.



This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

cilia

A blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart.

blood

Tiny hairs that sweep dust and dirt out of the respiratory system.

waste

A muscular organ that pumps blood through the body.

muscle

The only liquid tissue in the body.

heart

What the blood carries away from the cells.

artery

A tissue that can contract and relax.

venule

The chamber of the heart that receives blood from the body.

atrium

The smallest branch of a vein.





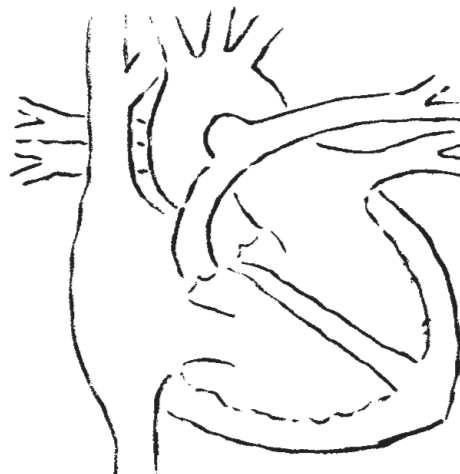
The Human Body: **Circulation**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Contraction
Capillary
Arteriole
Artery
Muscle
Blood
Lungs
Heart
Vein

Breathing
Ventricle
Venule
Oxygen
Atrium
Cilia
Aorta
Waste



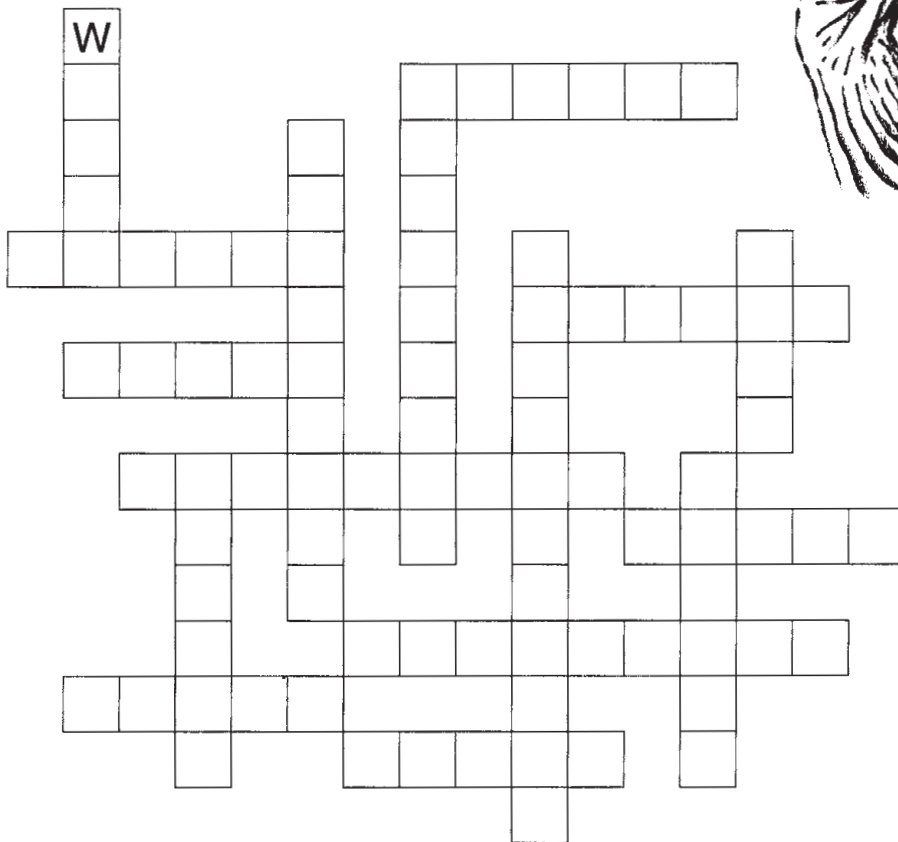


Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Vein
Blood
Aorta
Atrium
Oxygen
Artery

Capillary
Breathing
Vein
Waste
Heart
Lungs

Venule
Muscle
Ventricle
Arteriole
Contraction





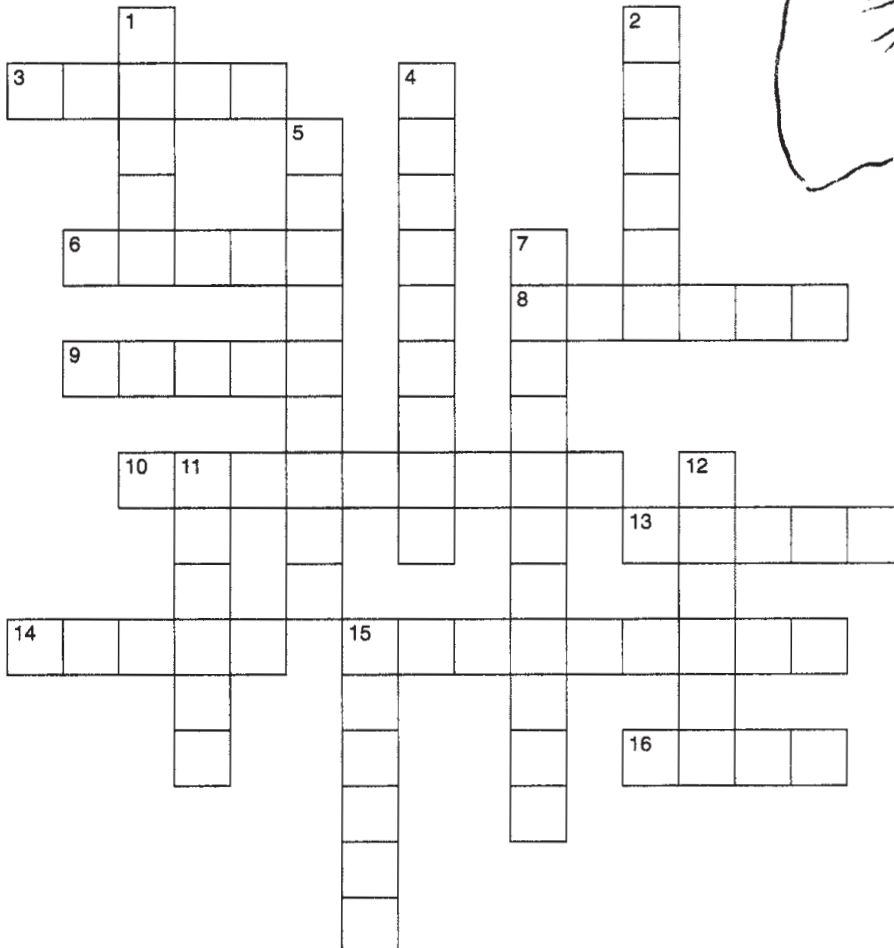
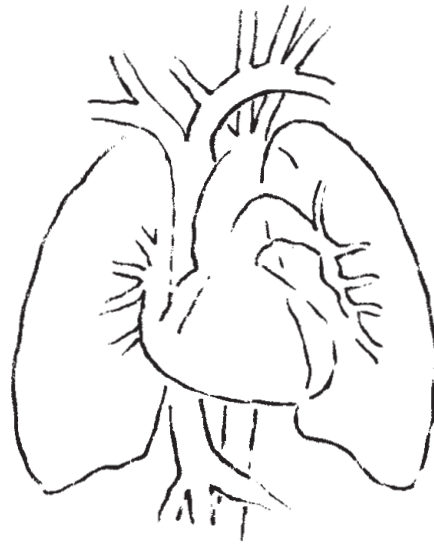
The Human Body: **Circulation**

Across

- 3 The only liquid tissue in the body.
- 6 What the blood carries away from the cells.
- 8 An element in the air that is essential for respiration.
- 9 A muscular organ that pumps blood through the body.
- 10 A tiny blood vessel that connects an arteriole to a venule.
- 13 Sack-shaped respiratory organs where blood picks up oxygen.
- 14 Tiny hairs that sweep dust and dirt out of the respiratory system.
- 15 The chamber in the heart that pumps blood out to parts of the body.
- 16 A blood vessel that carries blood toward the heart.

Down

- 1 The main artery leading from the heart.
- 2 A blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart.
- 4 The smallest branch of an artery.
- 5 The process of inhaling and exhaling air.
- 7 A muscle shortening, such as when the heart forces blood into arteries.
- 11 The chamber of the heart that receives blood from the body.
- 12 A tissue that can contract and relax.
- 15 The smallest branch of a vein.



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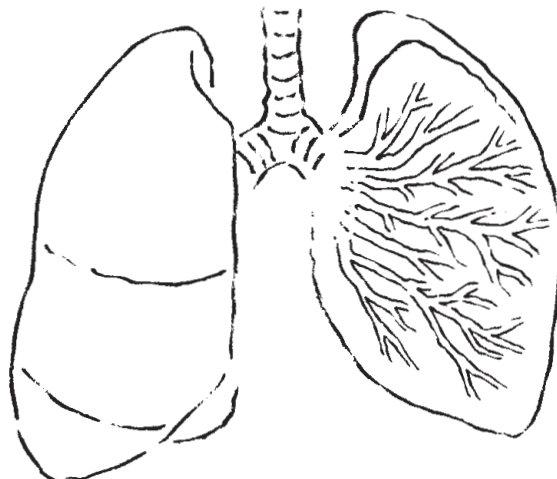
AYCIALRPL

IENV

ORATA

IEHTBNRAG

The smallest branch of an artery.





The Human Body: **Human Heredity**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

radiation

A thin covering over a cell part, such as the nucleus.

membrane

An individual whose heredity prevents the production of skin pigment.

evolution

The part of a cell that contains most of its DNA.

inheritance

Energy from outside the cell that is responsible for many mutations.

gene

The characteristics transmitted from parent to offspring.

nucleus

The name of the American on the team that explained the structure of the DNA molecule.

albino

A change in the genes of a species over a long period of time.

Watson

The part of a chromosome that provides instructions for a trait.



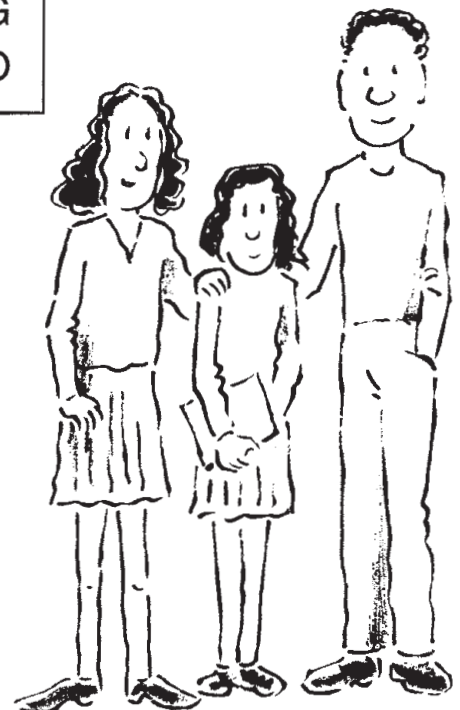


This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Inheritance
Recessive
Selection
Membrane
Nucleus
Mendel
Helix
Radiation

Copied
DNA
Chromosome
Disease
Mutation
Albino
Gene
RNA





The Human Body: **Human Heredity**

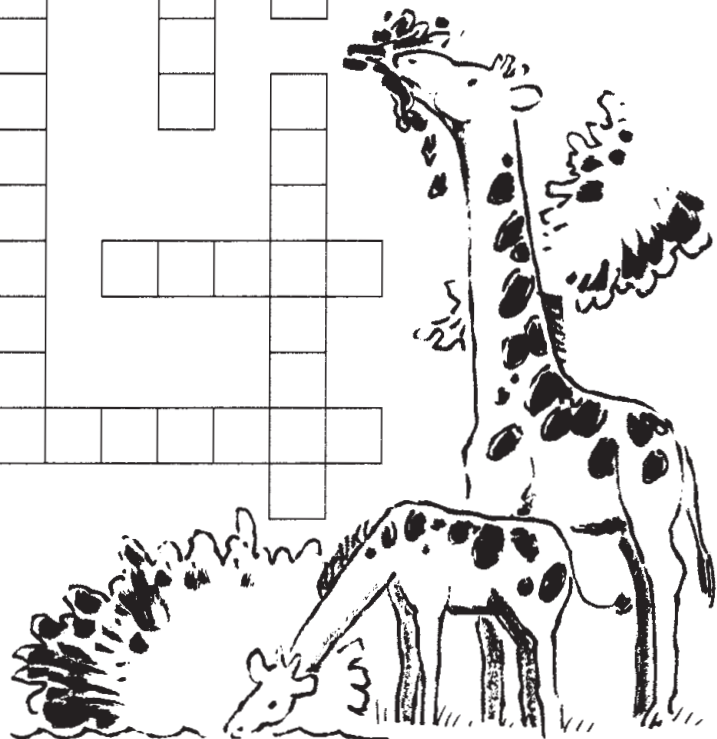
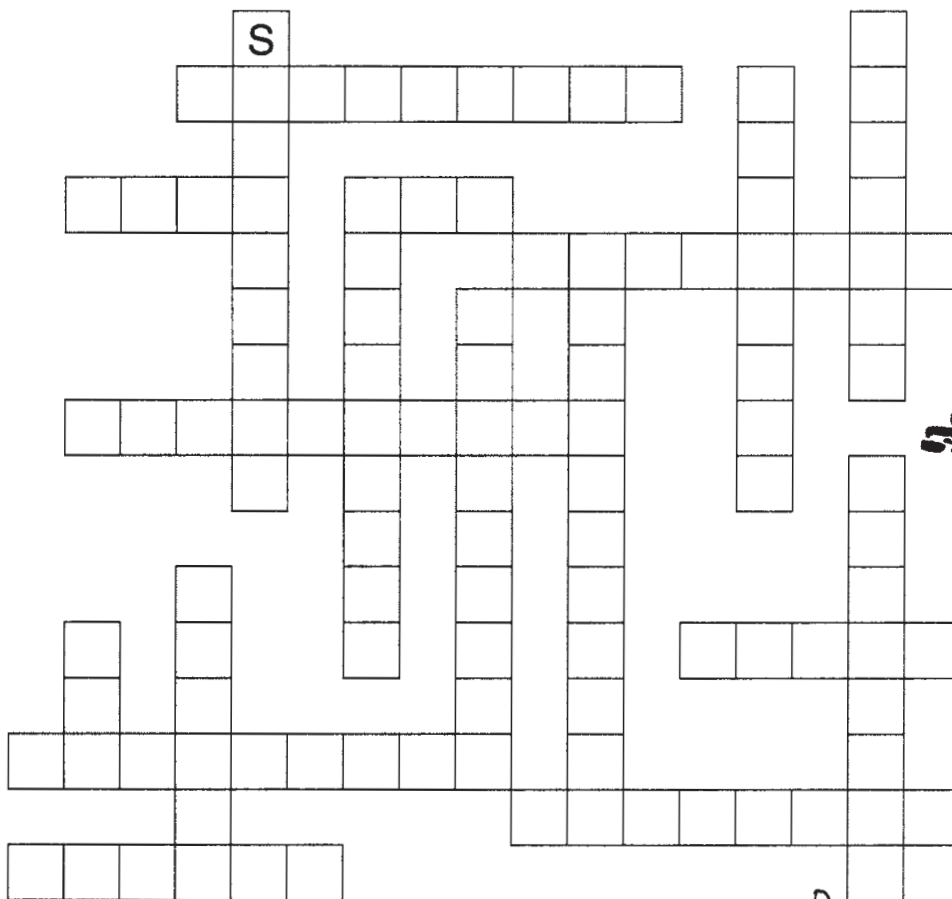
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

RNA
Gene
Copied
Nucleus
Membrane

Diseases
Selection
Recessive
Chromosome
DNA

Helix
Mendel
Mutation
Dominant
Reproduce

Radiation
Evolution
Inheritance



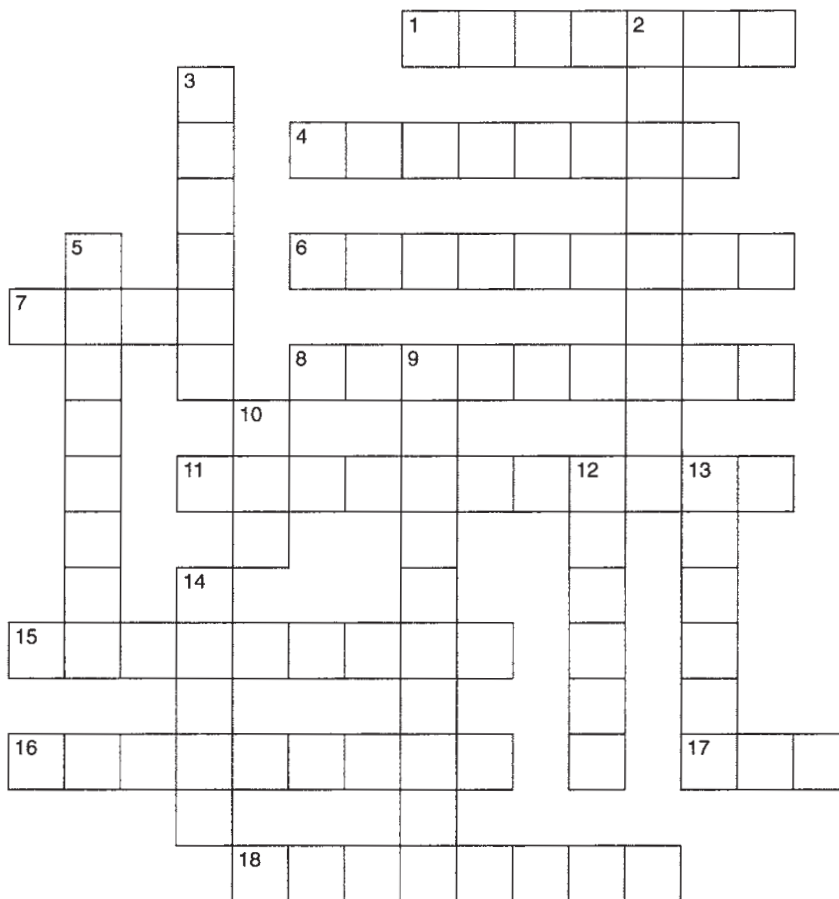


Across

- 1 The body inside a cell that contains most of its DNA.
- 4 A permanent change in the DNA of a cell.
- 6 Children resemble parents because DNA molecules can _____.
- 7 The part of a chromosome that provides instructions for a trait.
- 8 A gene that does not express itself when paired with a dominant gene.
- 11 The characteristics transmitted from parent to offspring.
- 15 The process that determines which genes survive.
- 16 Energy from outside the cell that is responsible for many mutations.
- 17 Initials of the chemical deoxyribonucleic acid.
- 18 Cystic fibrosis and sickle cell anemia are genetic _____.

Down

- 2 A change in the genes of a species over a long period of time.
- 3 A medieval monk who first published the laws that govern inheritance.
- 5 A thin covering over a cell part such as the nucleus.
- 9 A long, threadlike molecule that includes genes.
- 10 Initials of the chemical ribonucleic acid.
- 12 An individual whose heredity prevents the production of skin pigment.
- 13 Traits are passed along when chromosomes are _____.
- 14 The spiral shape of the DNA molecule is called a _____.





The Human Body: **Human Heredity**

Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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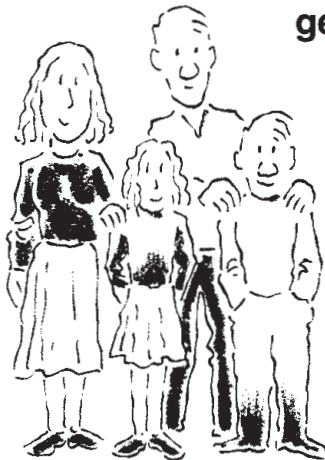
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**The process that
determines which
genes survive.**





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

germs

A condition of poor health.

vaccination

A disease or disorder caused by disease germs in the body.

disease

The foods usually eaten by a person.

immune

Microorganisms that cause disease.

infection

Protected from disease.

exercise

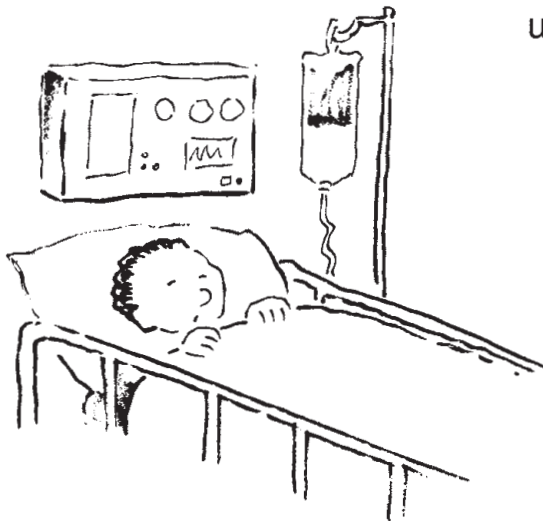
Chemicals used to alter the way the body works.

diet

Protecting people from disease by inoculating with a vaccine.

drugs

A process that requires activity; usually used to develop fitness.





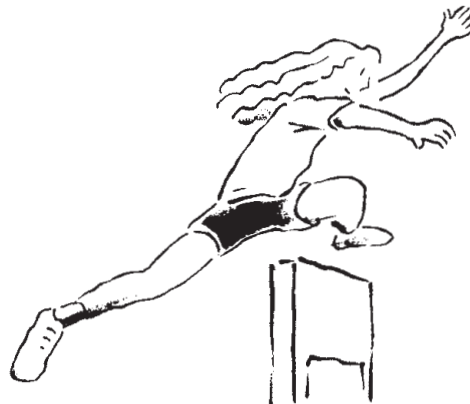
The Human Body: **Hygiene**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Adolescent
Washing
Vaccination
Drugs
Bones
Clothing
Disease
Bacteria
Exercise
Germs

Diet
Growth
Health
Immune
Environment
Infection
Nutrition
Rest
Sanitary



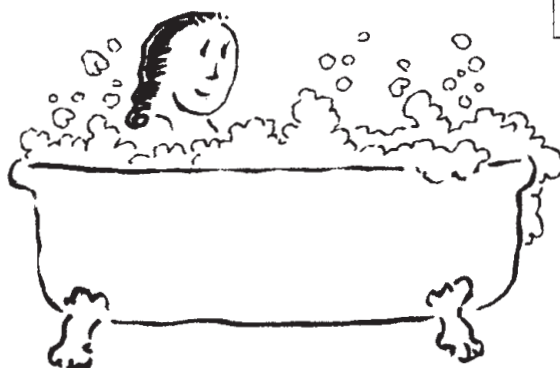
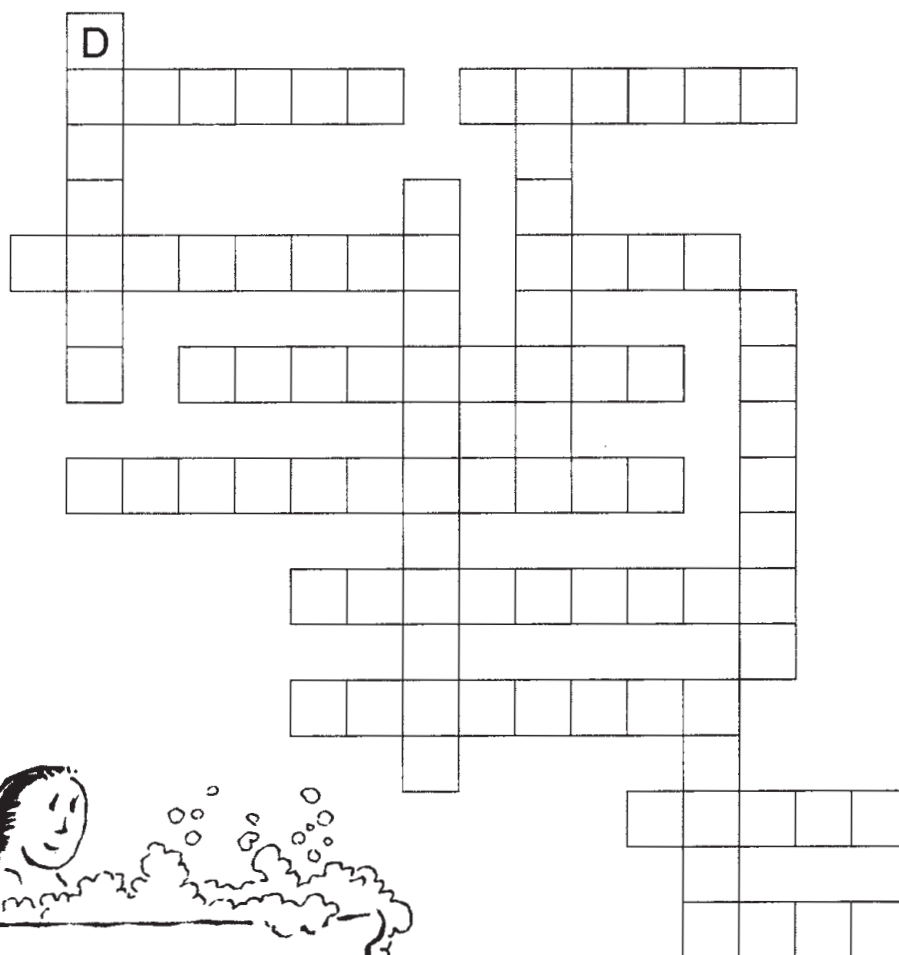


Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Rest
Germs
Immune
Bathing
Clothing

Bacteria
Nutrition
Vaccination
Soap
Drugs

Health
Disease
Exercise
Infection
Environment





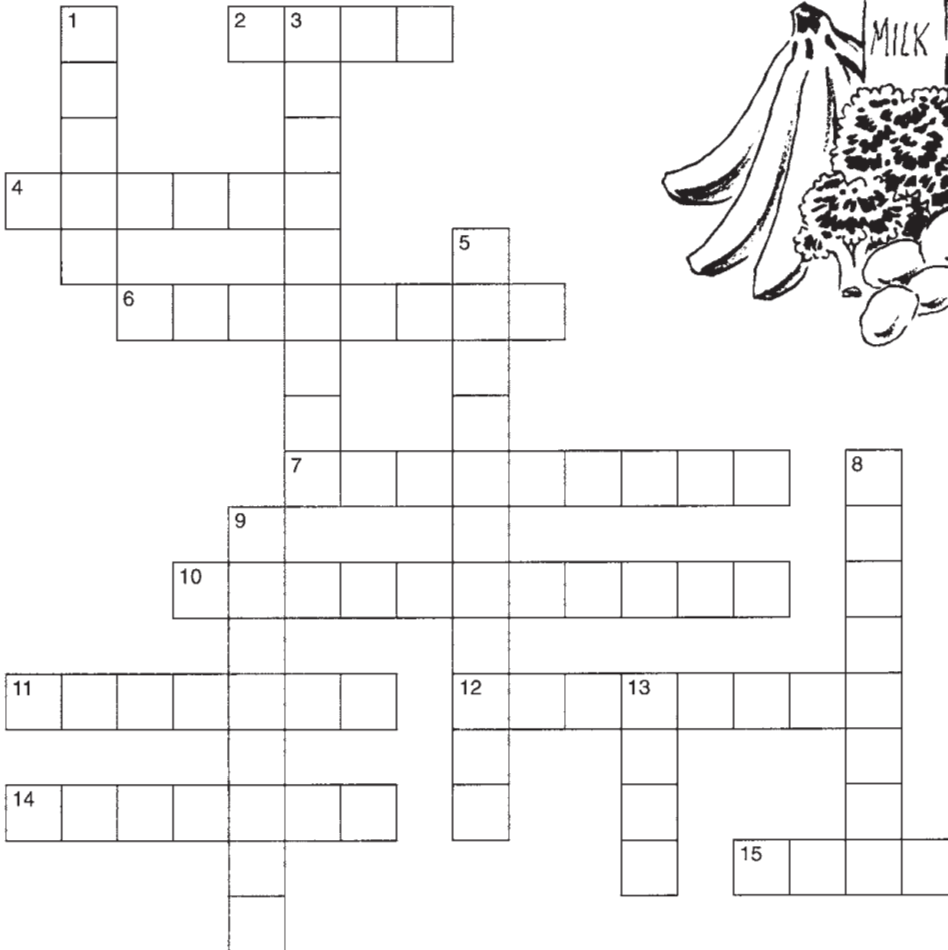
The Human Body: **Hygiene**

Across

- 2 The foods usually eaten by a person.
- 4 Protected from disease.
- 6 Coverings that protect the body and keep it warm.
- 7 The process of taking in and using food.
- 10 Protecting people from disease by inoculating with a vaccine.
- 11 The process of removing dirt and germs from the skin.
- 12 A process that requires activity; usually used to develop fitness.
- 14 A condition of poor health.
- 15 A substance that can remove dirt and bacteria.

Down

- 1 Microorganisms that cause disease.
- 3 A disease or disorder caused by disease germs in the body.
- 5 The conditions surrounding an individual or place.
- 8 Tiny organisms, some of which can cause infectious disease.
- 9 Clean, free from dirt.
- 13 A period of inactivity, such as sleep.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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UDSGR

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A condition of poor health.





The Human Body: **Nutrition and Health**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

water

The first meal of the day.

kidneys

Chemicals that are required in small quantities for good health.

metabolism

All the processes necessary to keep an organism alive.

vitamins

A large organ that provides bile and is essential to digestion.

liver

A large muscular organ that mixes food and enzymes during digestion.

heart

A pair of organs that clean your blood of waste.

breakfast

A liquid that makes up most of the body and must be drunk regularly.

stomach

A muscular organ that powers the system that carries food to your body.





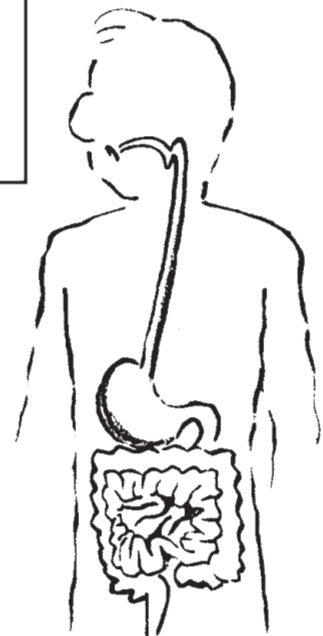
This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Carbohydrates
Vegetables
Vitamins
Proteins
Mineral
Digest
Liver

Heart
Fruits
Milk
Metabolism
Breakfast
Exercise
Stomach

Kidneys
Energy
Sleep
Water
Fats
Diet





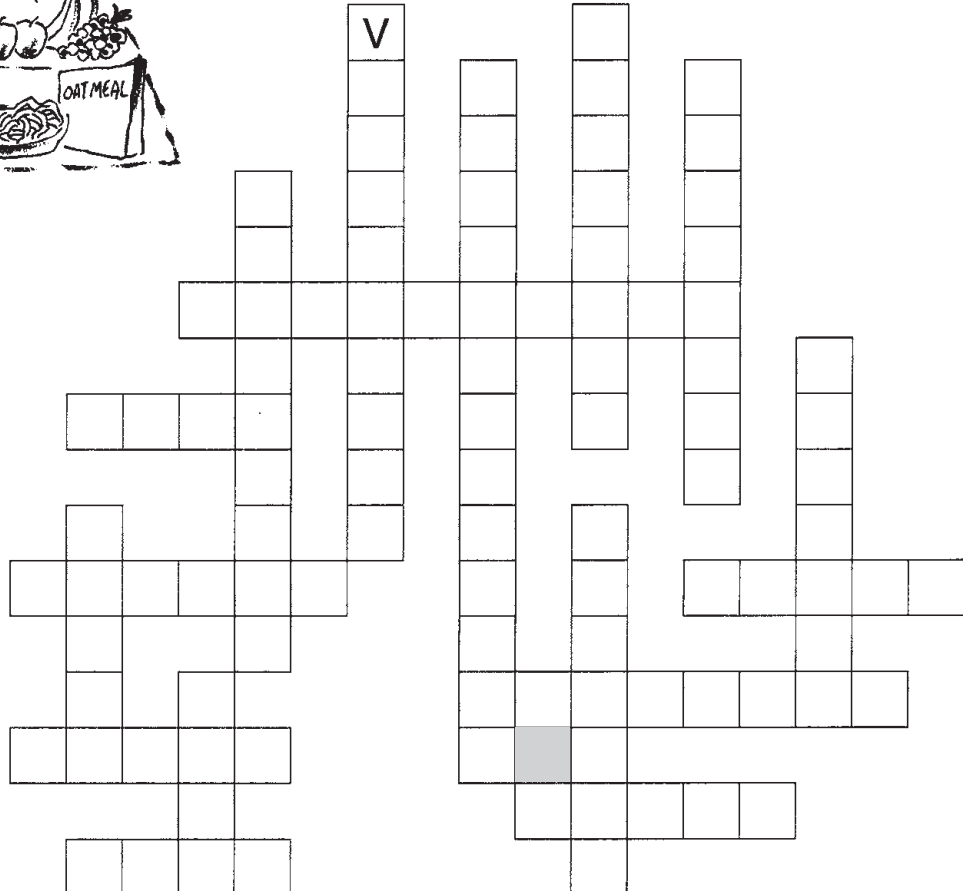
The Human Body: **Nutrition and Health**

Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Diet
Fats
Liver
Water
Kidneys
Exercise

Proteins
Metabolism
Carbohydrates
Milk
Sleep
Fruit

Digest
Mineral
Vitamins
Breakfast
Vegetables



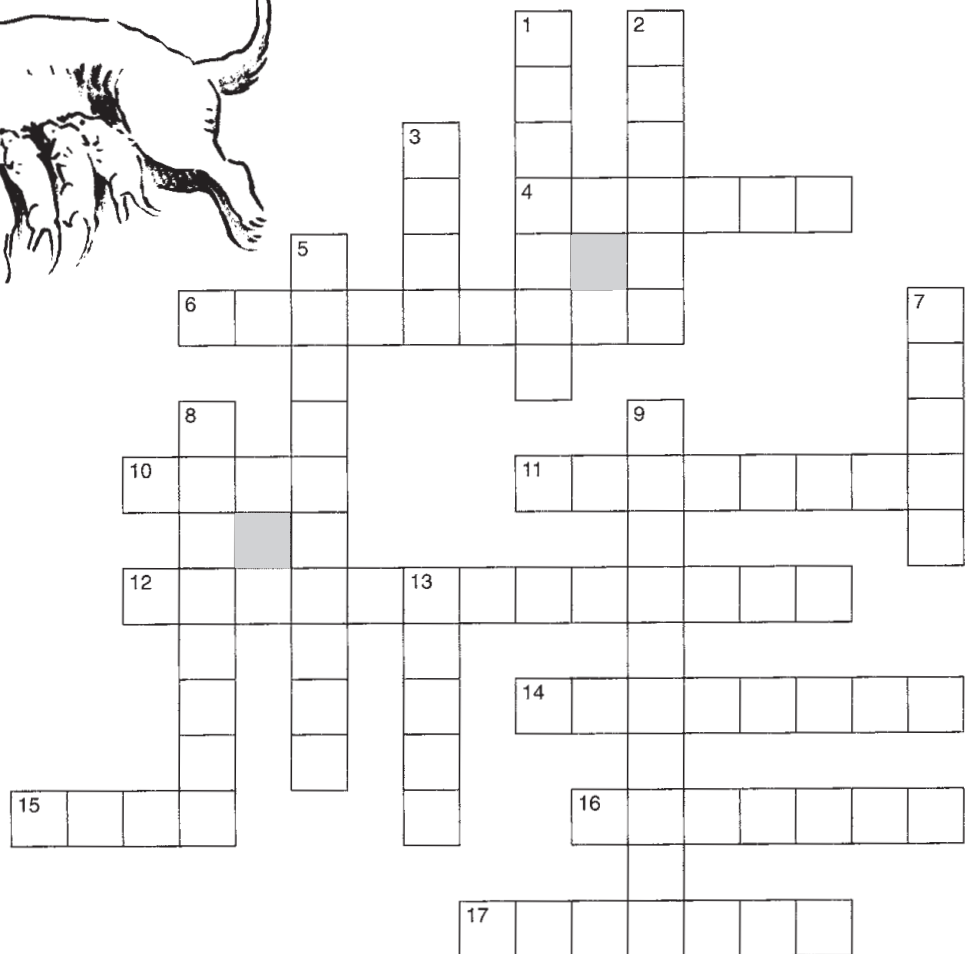
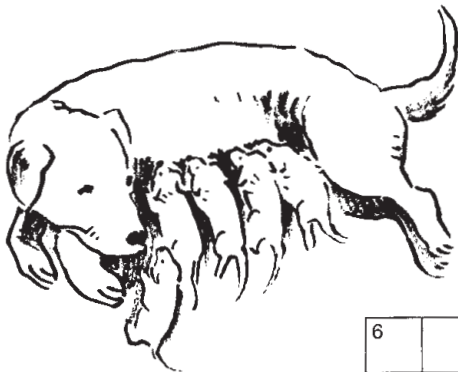


Across

- 4 What is released when you burn food inside your body.
- 6 The first meal of the day.
- 10 The types and amount of food and drink you consume.
- 11 The process of moving your muscles to keep them fit.
- 12 A large group of foods containing starches and sugars.
- 14 A large group of foods, including meats and grains, that are essential for growth.
- 15 A large group of foods found in red meat and oils.
- 16 A pair of organs that clean your blood of waste.
- 17 A large muscular organ that mixes food and enzymes during digestion.

Down

- 1 A natural substance, such as iron, needed to maintain health.
- 2 What you do to food as it passes through your system.
- 3 A nutritious fluid produced by mammals, usually to feed their young.
- 5 Plant parts that do not contain seeds and are eaten for food.
- 7 A liquid that makes up most of the body and must be drunk regularly.
- 8 Chemicals that are required in small quantities for good health.
- 9 All the processes necessary to keep an organism alive.
- 13 A muscular organ that powers the system that carries food to your body.





The Human Body: **Nutrition and Health**

Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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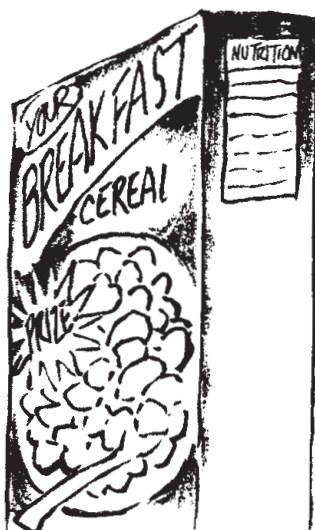
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A natural substance, such as iron, needed to maintain health.





This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

hot water

When riding at night, your bike should have one of these in front.

headlight

Each time you ride your bike, what should you test?

poison

The most dangerous chemical in the laboratory (two words).

brakes

When you turn your bike, you should warn others with hand _____.

apron

Your eyes' best friend in the laboratory.

taste

In the laboratory, one of these will protect your clothing.

signals

Unless your teacher tells you to, you should never test for this.

goggles

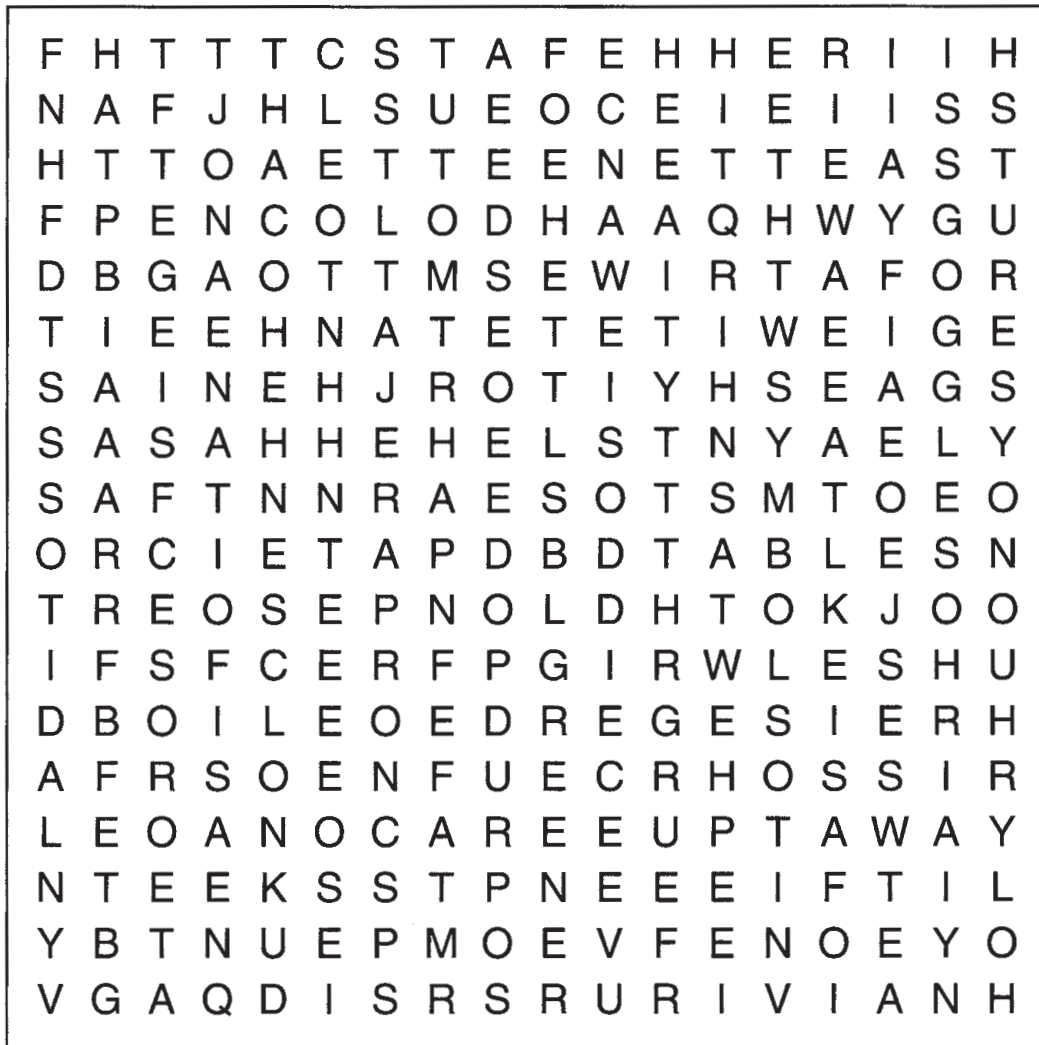
You should never taste an unknown in the lab because it might be this.





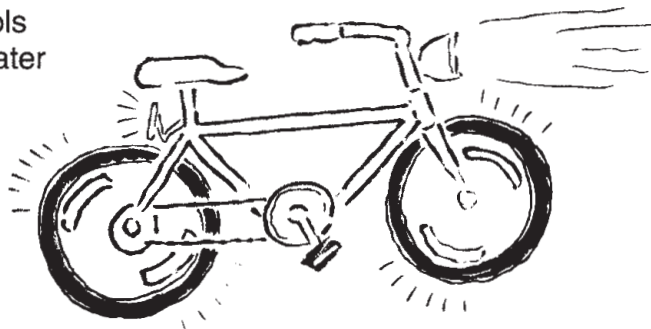
The Human Body: **Safety**

This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Helmet
Reflector
Headlight
Goggles
Apron
Poison
Away
Taste
Green
Both Ways
Wash

Brakes
Signals
Symbols
Hot Water





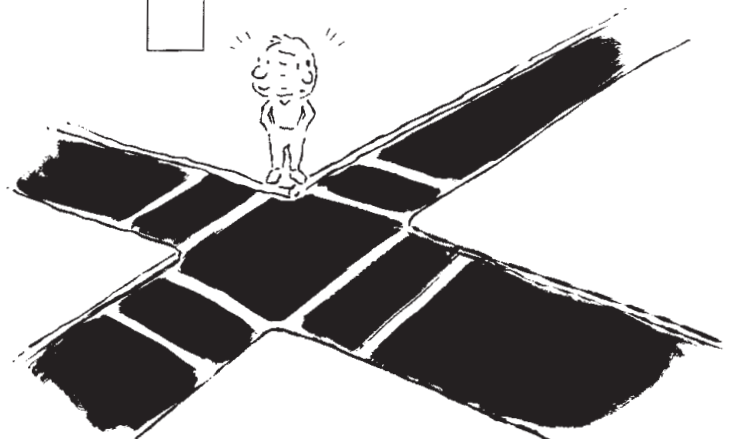
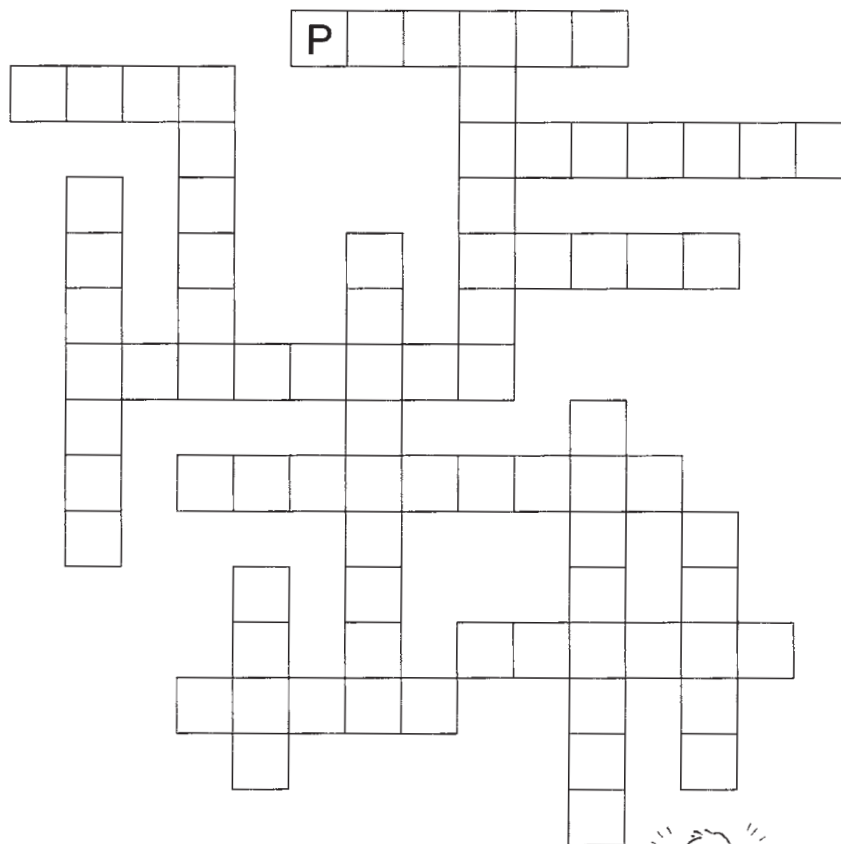
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Away
Taste
Green
Helmet

Goggles
Symbols
Both Ways
Reflector

Wash
Apron
Brakes
Poison

Signals
Hot Water
Headlight





The Human Body: **Safety**

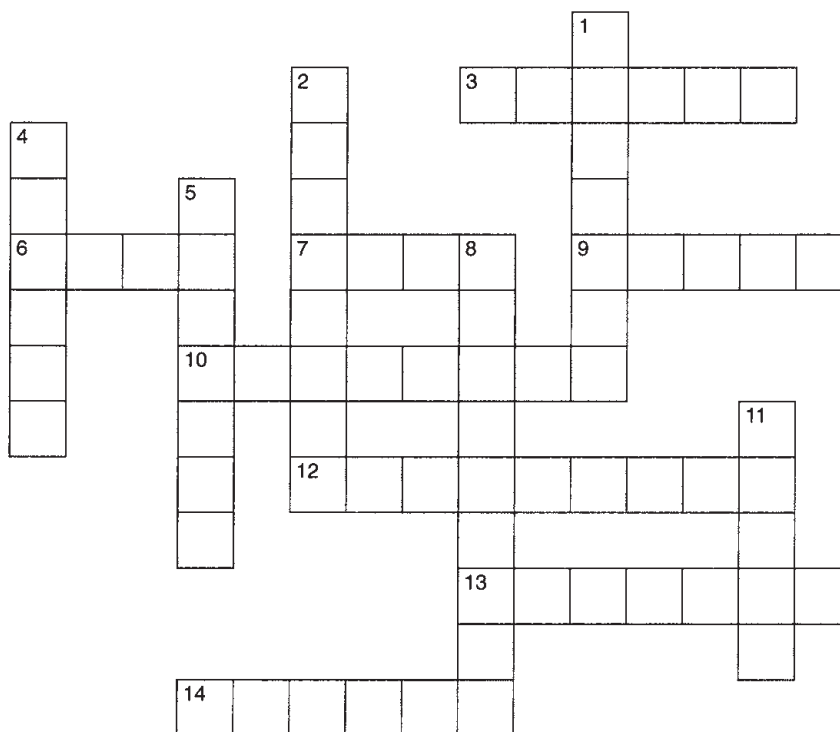
Across

- 3 You should never taste an unknown in the lab because it might be this.
- 6 When cutting with a knife you should always cut in this direction.
- 7 After working in the lab, what should you do with your hands?
- 9 In the laboratory, one of these will protect your clothing.
- 10 Never cross a street unless you look _____ (two words).
- 12 When riding at night, your bike should have one of these on the rear.
- 13 Your eyes' best friend in the laboratory.
- 14 Head protection that should always be worn when riding a bike.



Down

- 1 When you turn your bike, you should warn others with hand _____.
- 2 The most dangerous chemical in the laboratory (two words).
- 4 Each time you ride your bike, what should you test?
- 5 To be safe you should learn the _____ for poison and other dangers.
- 8 When riding at night, your bike should have one of these in front.
- 11 Never cross the street unless the traffic light is this color.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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**You should never taste
an unknown in the lab
because it might be this.**





The Human Body: **Senses**

This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

inner

The part of the eye where light is focused.

taste

Organs that detect sound waves.

lens

A distinctive smell.

retina

Cells that are responsible for color vision are called _____ cells.

ears

The ear has three main parts: the outer, the middle, and the _____.

cone

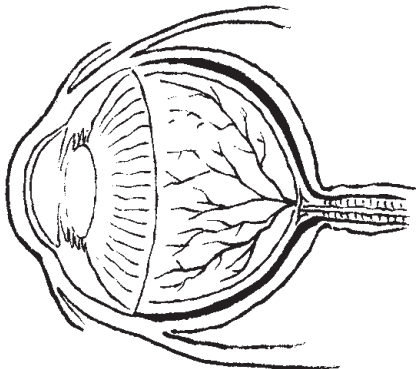
The part of the eye that focuses light.

scent

A basic sense that allows you to detect flavors.

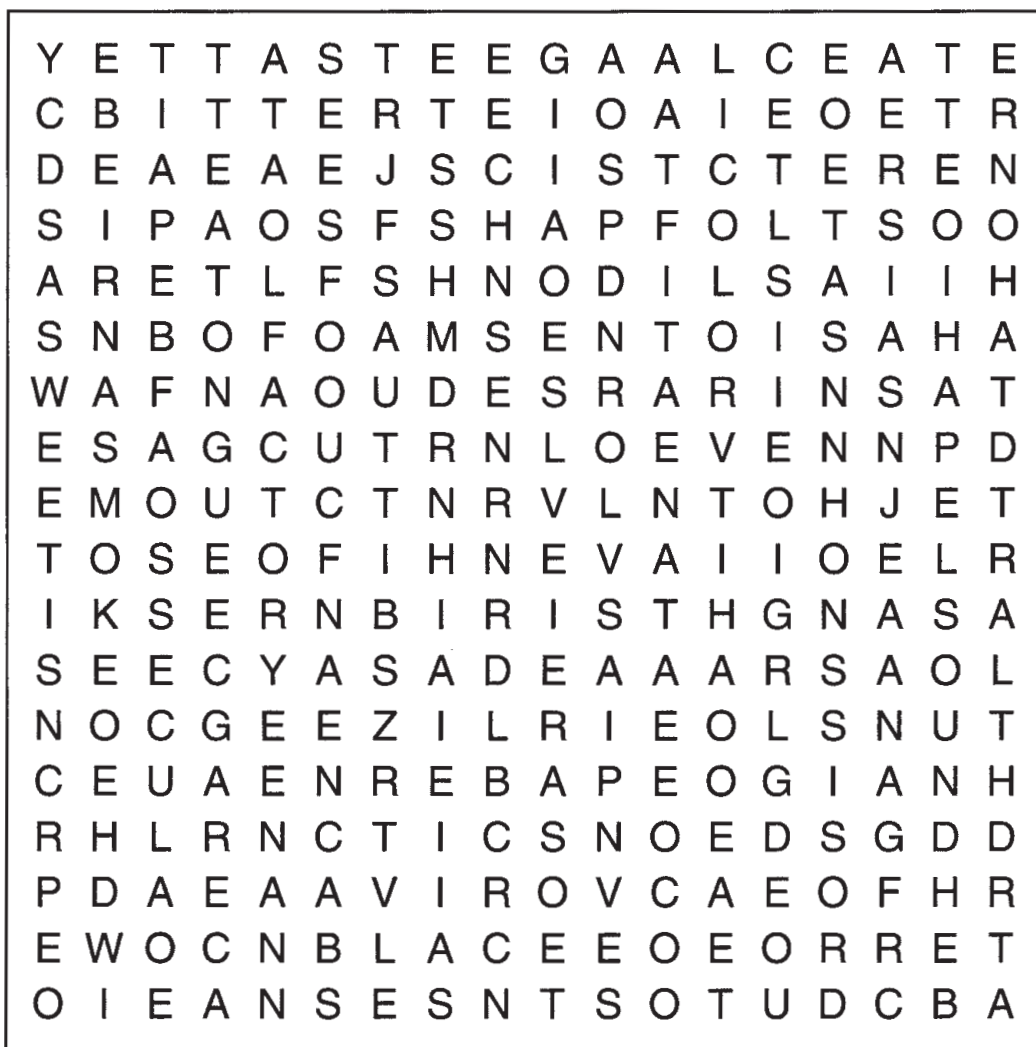
iris

The colorful part of the eye.





This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Acrid
Balance
Bitter
Canal
Color
Cone
Ears
Inner
Iris

Lens
Light
Nasal
Odor
Olfactory
Optic
Retina
Salt
Scent

Smell
Smoke
Sound
Sour
Sweet
Taste
Tongue
Vibration
Vision





The Human Body: **Senses**

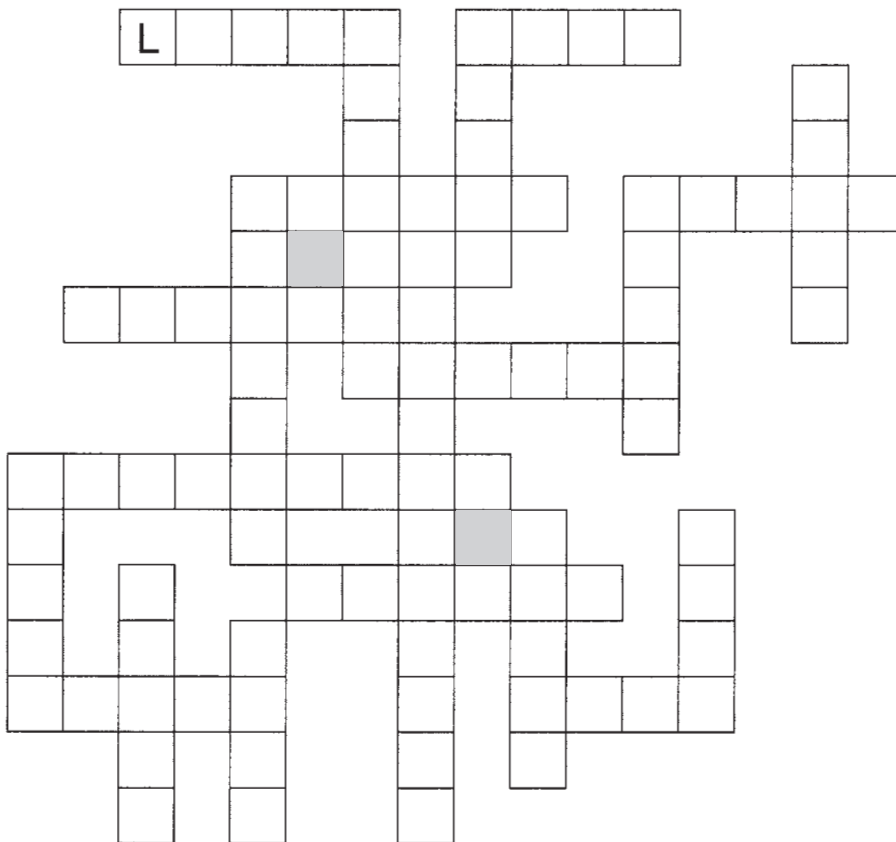
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Ears
Lens
Scent
Sound
Salty
Canal

Optic
Taste
Retina
Balance
Vibrations
Iris

Sour
Sweet
Color
Light
Inner
Smell

Vision
Bitter
Olfactory



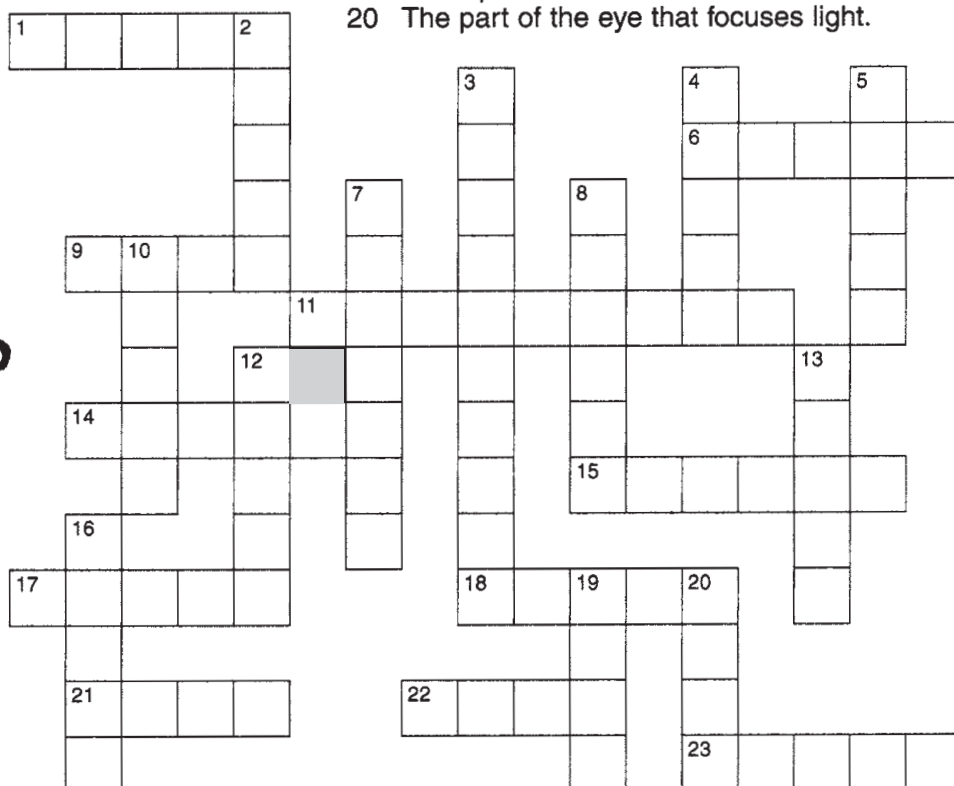


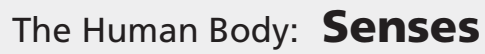
Across

- 1 One of the four basic tastes: not bitter, salty, or sour.
- 6 Having to do with the nose.
- 9 Cells that are responsible for color vision are called _____ cells.
- 11 Having to do with smell.
- 14 The process of sensing with the eyes.
- 15 The part of the eye where light is focused.
- 17 A distinctive smell.
- 18 A basic sense, used to detect odors.
- 21 The colorful part of the eye.
- 22 One of the four basic tastes: not bitter, salty, or sweet.
- 23 Vibrations in the air that can be heard.

Down

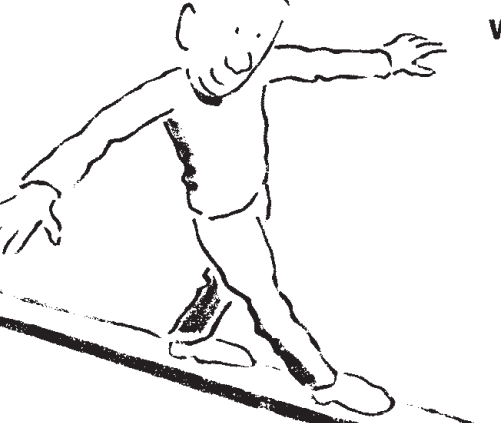
- 2 A basic sense that allows you to detect flavors.
- 3 Periodic movement of matter, sometimes detected as sound.
- 4 The ear has three main parts: the outer, the middle, and the _____.
- 5 One of the four basic tastes: not bitter, sweet, or sour.
- 7 The semicircular canals in your ears are key to this sense.
- 8 One of the four basic tastes: not sour, sweet, or salty.
- 10 The nerve that connects the eyes and brain is called the _____ nerve.
- 12 Visible electromagnetic energy.
- 13 A passageway from one part of an organ or system to another.
- 16 Harsh or bitter in smell or taste.
- 19 Organs that detect vibrations in the atmosphere.
- 20 The part of the eye that focuses light.





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This puzzle has two lists—words and definitions. Match the words with their definition by drawing a line between them.

ligaments

Small circular bones that make up the backbone.

socket

The large muscle on the back of the upper arm.

heart

The flexible part of the nose is supported by this tissue.

vertebrae

A muscle that contracts regularly every day of your life.

nerve

The tissue in the center of bones; produces blood cells.

triceps

The hip joint is a ball and _____ joint.

marrow

The tissue that directs how and when muscles move.

cartilage

Strong bands of connective tissue that hold bones in place.





The Human Body: **Skeletal-Muscular System**

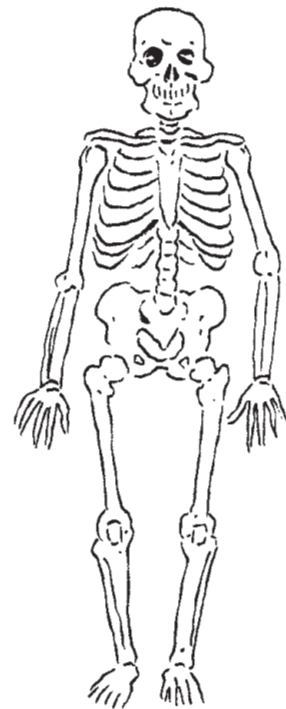
This puzzle contains hidden words. They can go up and down, across, at an angle, forward, or back. All the hidden words are in the list below the puzzle. When you find one, circle it and look for another.



Involuntary
Cartilage
Voluntary
Calcium
Tendons
Biceps

Femur
Spine
Skull
Vertebrae
Ligaments
Contract

Triceps
Marrow
Socket
Heart
Joint
Nerve



The Human Body: **Skeletal-Muscular System**



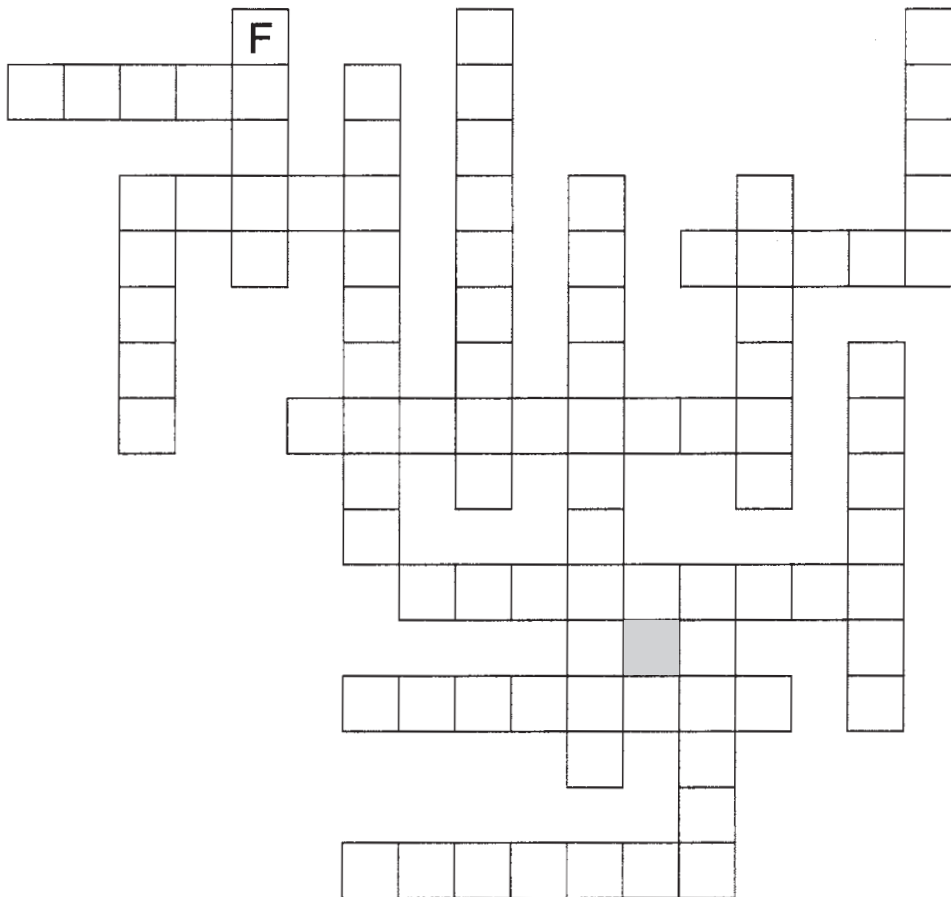
Using the words in the list, you can build your own crossword puzzle. Start with the letter printed at the top and count the number of letters in its word. Now you know what letter that word begins with and how many letters it has. Look at the list and find the word. Write it in and build from there.

Nerve
Skull
Joint
Socket

Triceps
Contract
Vertebrae
Ligaments

Heart
Femur
Spine
Biceps

Tendons
Voluntary
Cartilage
Involuntary





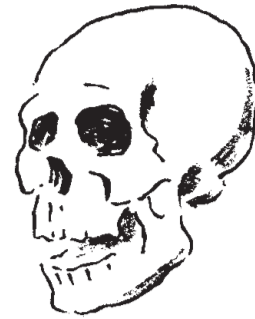
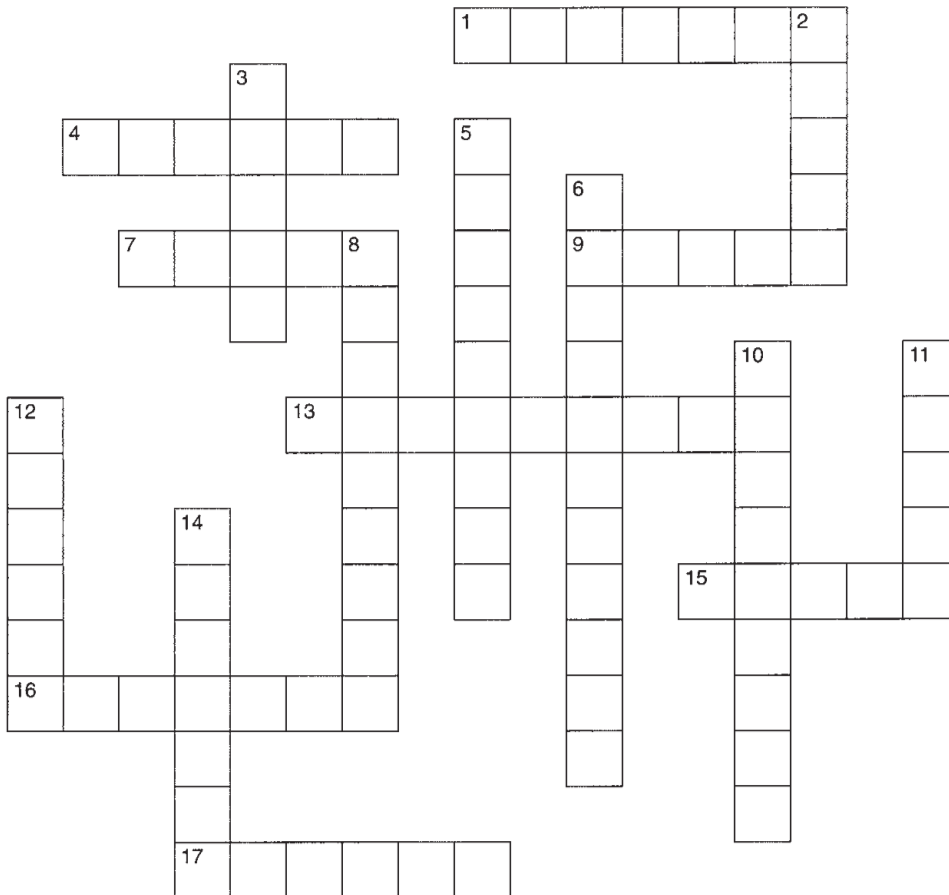
The Human Body: **Skeletal-Muscular System**

Across

- 1 Tough tissue that connects a muscle to a bone.
- 4 The large muscles on your upper arm.
- 7 A collection of bones fused together that protect the brain.
- 9 The tissue that directs how and when muscles move.
- 13 The flexible part of the nose is supported by this tissue.
- 15 A muscle that contracts regularly every day of your life.
- 16 The large muscle on the back of the upper arm.
- 17 The tissue in the center of bones; produces blood cells.

Down

- 2 Vertebrae stacked on each other make up this.
- 3 The large bone in your upper leg.
- 5 Muscles that we can control are called _____ muscles.
- 6 _____ muscles are those that contract automatically.
- 8 Strong bands of connective tissue that hold bones in place.
- 10 Small circular bones that make up the backbone.
- 11 The point where two bones meet.
- 12 The hip joint is a ball and _____ joint.
- 14 A chemical element that is essential to strong bones.





Unscramble the letters into words and write them in the boxes to the left. Now unscramble the letters in the boxes with circles to find the last word.

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NIPES

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IBPSEC

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SOENDTN

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ACTOCRTN

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The hip joint is a ball and _____ joint.



Life Science: Answer Key

Animals

fish — An organism that lives by eating plants.

earthworm — Vertebrates that have fins, scales, and gills.

nocturnal — A kind of vertebrate that starts out with gills and later develops lungs.

amphibian — A mammal whose young develop in a pouch on the mother.

chordates — A segmented worm commonly found underground in gardens and lawns.

carnivore — Term for animals that are active at night.

marsupial — An organism that survives by eating meat.

herbivore — Vertebrates and their relatives that have a notochord.

2

PLACENTA

NOCTURNAL

TRILOBITE

HAIR

VERTEBRATE

MAMMALS

HERBIVORE

ARTH WORM

5

Birds

eagle — A medium-sized red songbird.

robin — Falcon brought in to cities to control pigeon populations.

tern — A small seed-eating songbird; Darwin used the ones on the Galapagos Islands to show evolution.

lilt — An arctic seabird that migrates more than 8,000 miles.

cardinal — Nocturnal bird of prey with eyes that look forward.

peregrine — The bird that is the symbol of the United States.

owl — The red-breasted bird that signifies the return of spring.

finch — The force that keeps birds and aircraft in the air.

7

G D B E N C L T O K C Q A V W

F I S H T A H E R B I V O R E

O N I V E R T E B R A T E T V

D O T Y H N J P I A E O O P C

X S Y L J I O A L L A Y G C H

T A J M D V H C I L R V G P O

P U M W A O P T T A O M A X R

Y R T P E R P L K U R B S O D

S S E N H E S U A O P L I R A

Q C K D B I E U W C A N O T T

K V A M A U B H P M E W A E E

Q T S L N T T I M I Z N F L S

A S W V E R O A A O A U T L F

H X B S A S M B N N M L R A T

D E W E P C H O O P K L I G K

3

F I S H

M A M M A L S

E A R T H W O R M

N O C T U R N A L

H E R B I V O R E

T R I L O B I T E

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I O P E R E G R I N E N S W M

J V E G M O C T A L E A I J S

M Q Y G B A J Z T P F N G X Q

V D N K D V E F I H T K E L M

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P O T D X D A T S L C W R L F

B T R H I T S G Q L A L L R R

F E A T H E R S X O R T M W A

T U J R N A O H M W D D N J V

E A H U M M I N G B I R D B D

R Z L R F I W H A O N P O D Q

N D V O I L G D B N A D N L B

A A C B N R I A U E L B L K Z

M F S I C S Q F N S A R Y M L

Z S D N H M O H T N Y K I U C

8

HERBIVORE

MARSUPIALS

CHORDATES

EARTH WORM

SCALES

TRILOBITE

4

DRAG

EAGLE

LIFT

PTARMIGAN

CARDINAL

HOLLOWBONES

PEREGRINE

FINCH

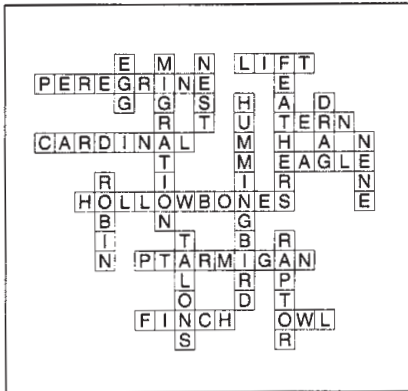
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ROBIN

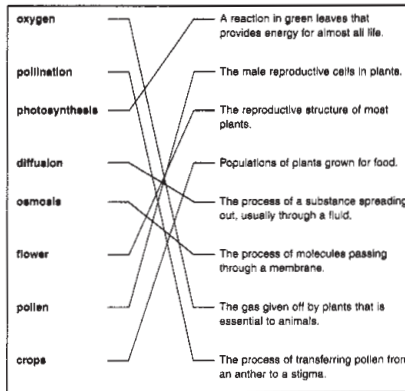
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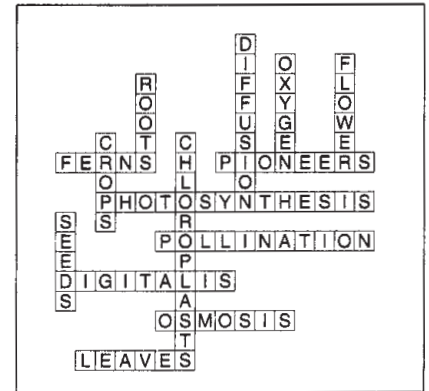
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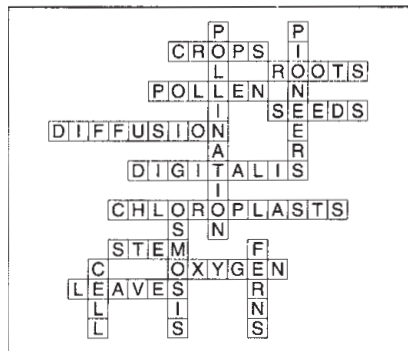
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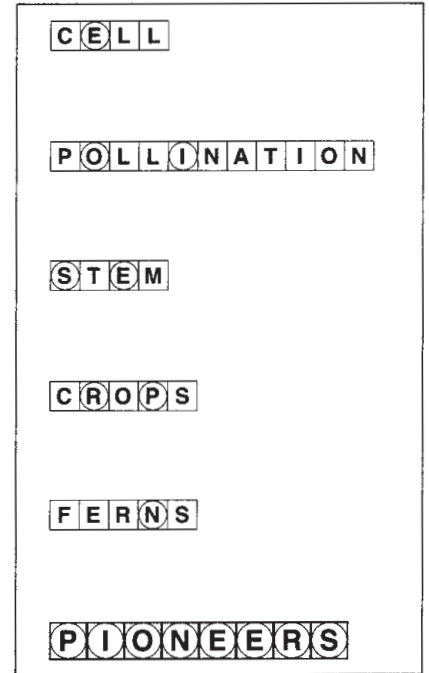
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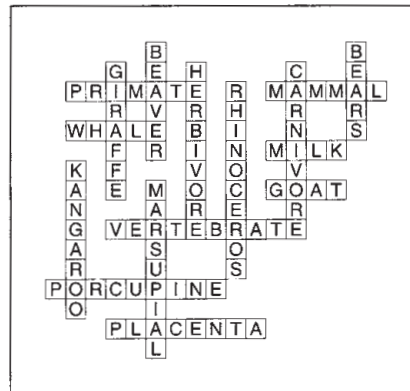
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Life Science: Answer Key

Mammals

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| beaver | — | An animal with a backbone. |
| elephant | — | Forest-dwelling omnivorous mammals that hibernate through winter. |
| whale | — | Large Australian marsupial, with large rear legs, and a long, tapered tail. |
| vertebrate | — | An organism that eats meat. |
| carnivore | — | A stream-dwelling mammal that builds dams. |
| dolphin | — | A marine mammal; some are the largest animals that have ever lived. |
| kangaroo | — | A medium-sized marine mammal that navigates by sonar. |
| bears | — | A large mammal from Africa and Asia that has a prehensile trunk. |

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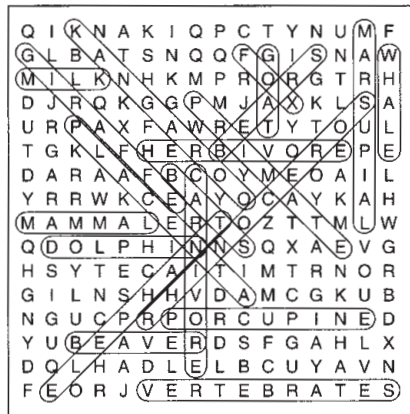


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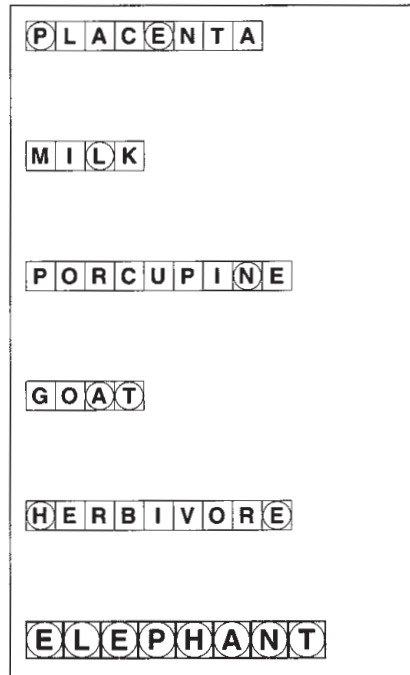
Reptiles

| | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| fangs | — | Legless reptiles that can have more than 400 ribs. |
| chameleon | — | A poison injected into prey by some reptiles. |
| snakes | — | The largest North American reptile. |
| komodo | — | A large, fishlike reptile that swam in ancient oceans. |
| lizards | — | A real, live dragon! |
| venom | — | A lizard that can change color. |
| alligator | — | The largest group of reptiles, with more than 3,000 species. |
| ichthyosaurus | — | Long, hollow teeth that inject venom into prey. |

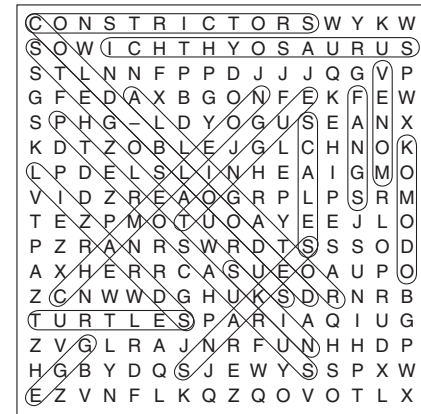
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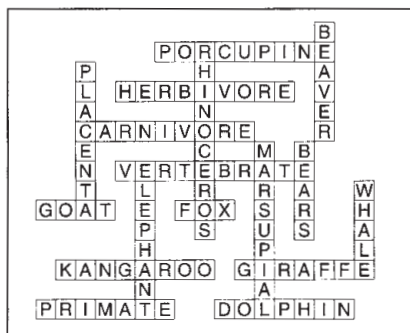
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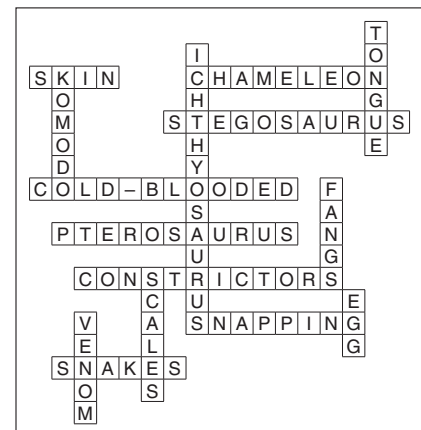
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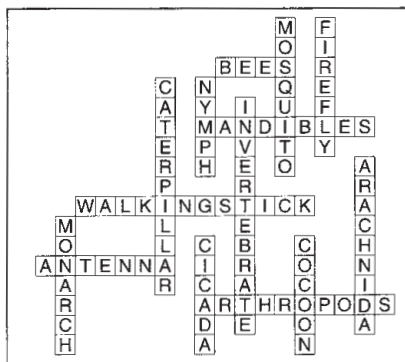
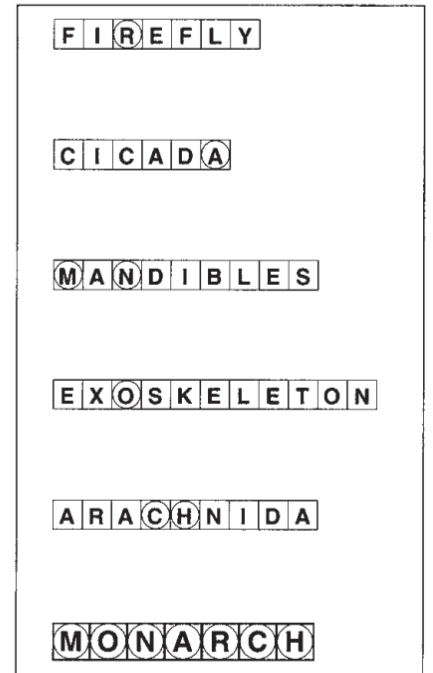
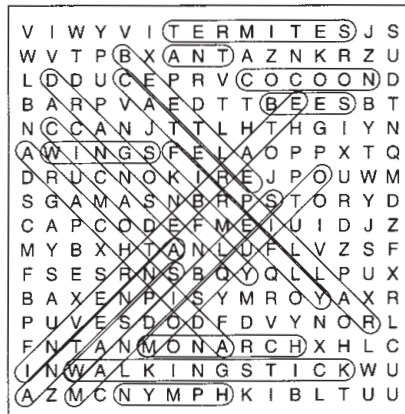
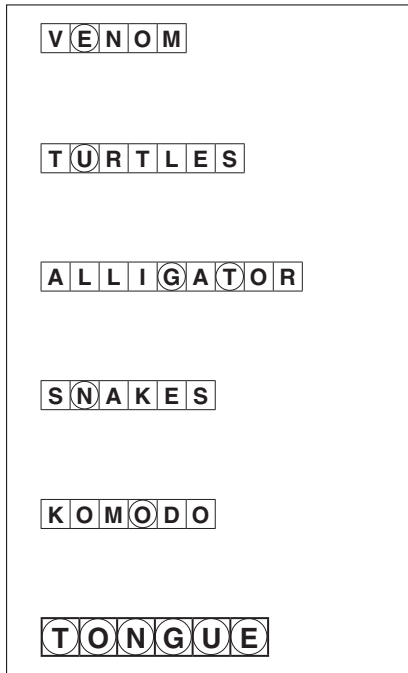
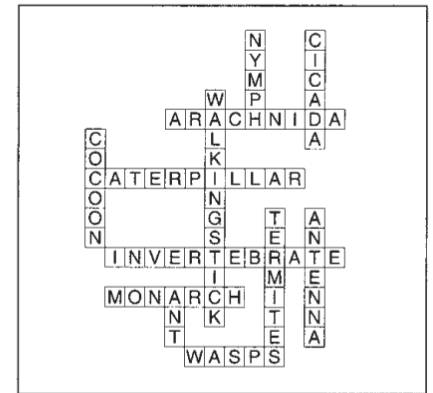
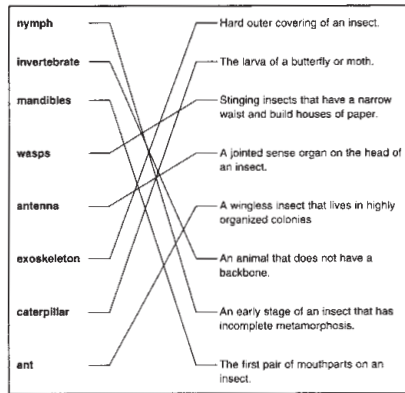
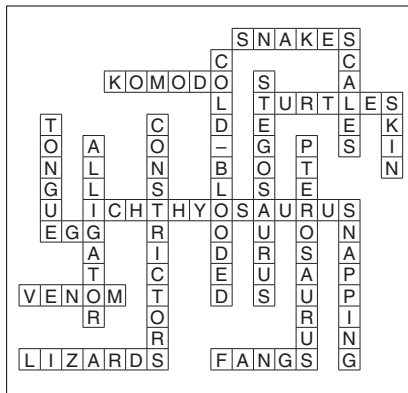


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Insects

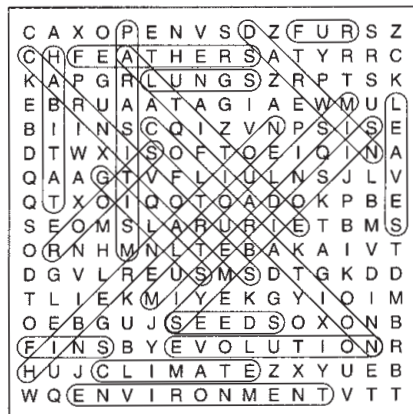


Life Science: Answer Key

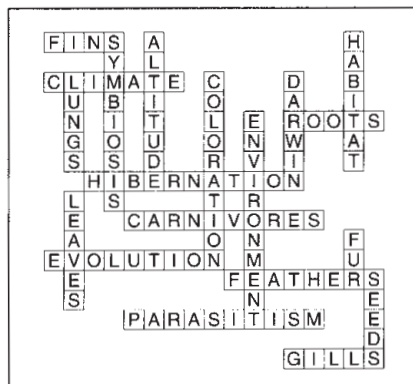
Adaptation

| | |
|-------------|--|
| coloration | Plant structures that gather and store energy, where photosynthesis happens. |
| fin | Color that helps with recognition and camouflage. |
| gills | The process of species changing over time by natural selection. |
| environment | An adaptation of plant species that helps them spread over large areas. |
| seeds | A British scientist, one of the first to describe adaptation. |
| evolution | An adaptation in fish that makes them good swimmers. |
| leaves | An adaptation in fish that allows them to take oxygen from water. |
| Darwin | All of the things and conditions that surround an organism. |

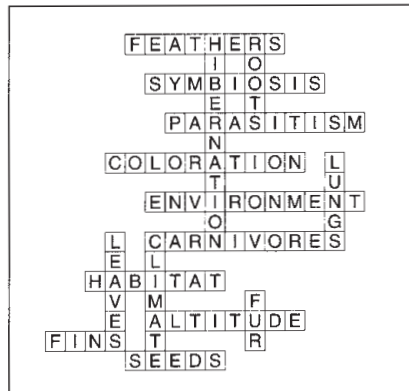
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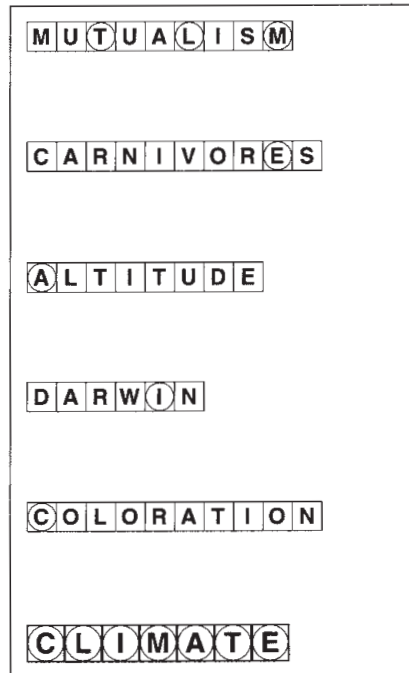
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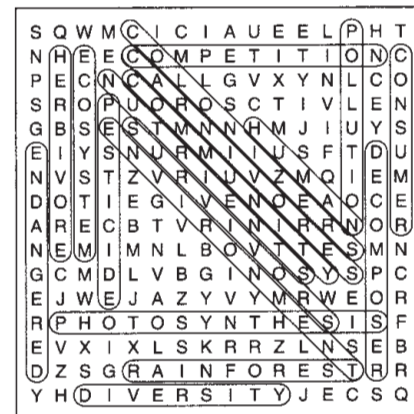


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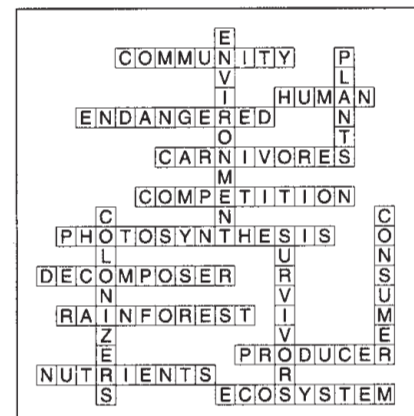
Ecology

| | |
|----------------|--|
| biosphere | Organisms alive after a natural disaster, such as a flood or eruption. |
| human | A substance, usually a manufactured chemical, used to kill pests. |
| pesticide | Food, minerals, and vitamins that sustain an organism. |
| ecosystem | A primate that has a large brain, walks upright, and has little hair. |
| photosynthesis | All of the interacting living and nonliving parts within an environment. |
| survivors | A process by which plants store energy from sunlight in sugars. |
| community | Ecosystem that includes every place that life exists on earth. |
| nutrients | Groups of living things that interact within an area. |

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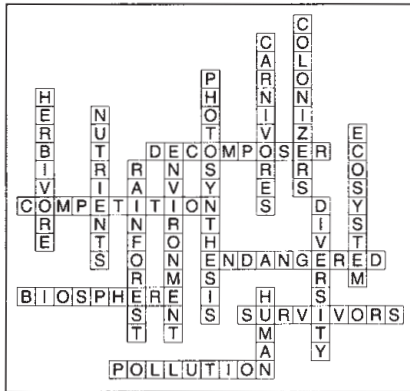


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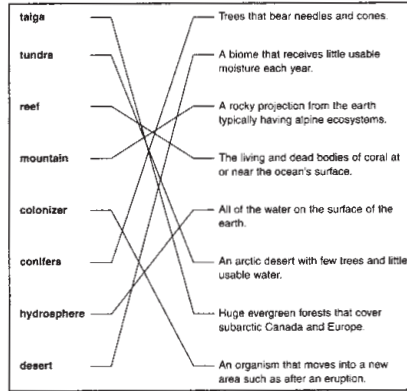


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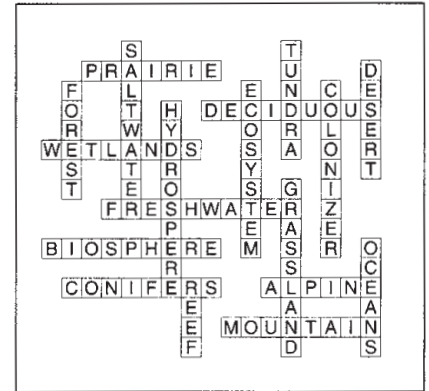
Biomes and Habitats



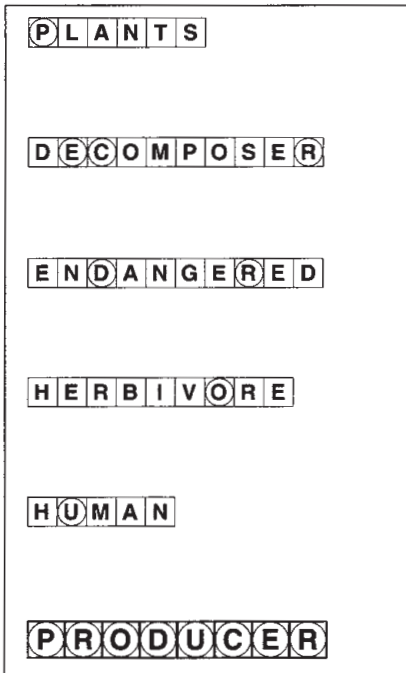
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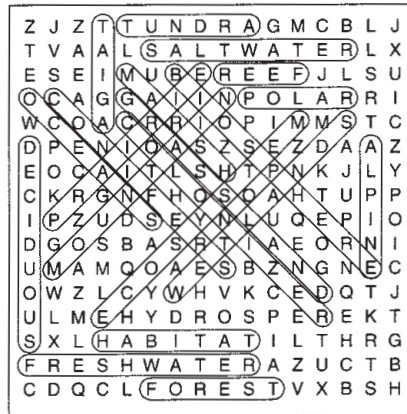
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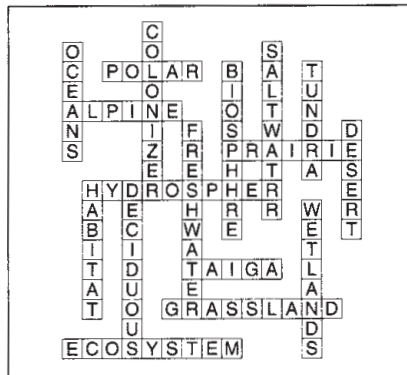
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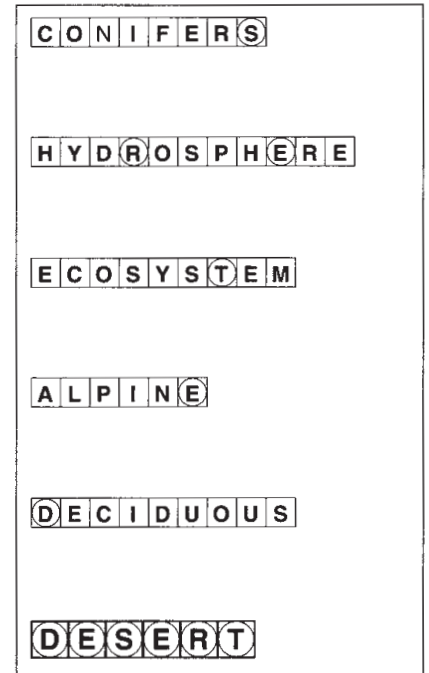
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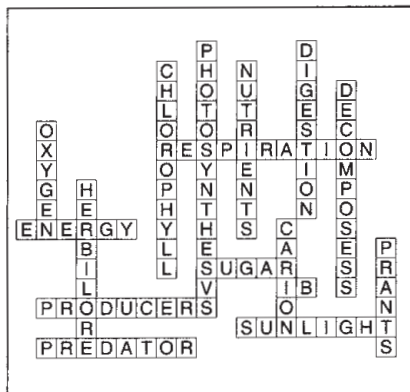
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Life Science: Answer Key

Food Chains

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| decomposers | — | An animal that eats only plants. |
| predator | — | Organisms that break down dead organisms into simpler chemicals. |
| nutrients | — | An organism that eats both plants and animals. |
| sugars | — | Food, minerals, and vitamins that sustain an organism. |
| herbivore | — | An organism that hunts others for food. |
| omnivore | — | The process by which oxygen cells combine oxygen with sugar and release energy. |
| respiration | — | The source of almost all energy on earth. |
| sunlight | — | Chemical compounds produced by photosynthesis. |

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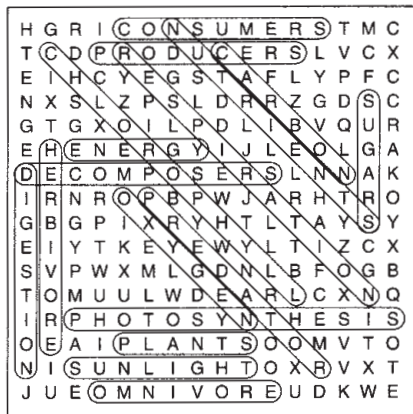


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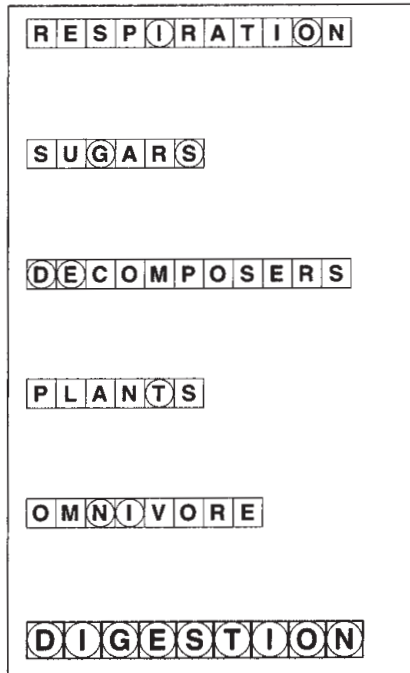
Heredity

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| recessive | — | Genetic engineering is possible because of gene ____. |
| DNA | — | A gene that does not express itself when paired with a dominant gene. |
| genes | — | Traits that come from a parent's genes are called ____. |
| Mendel | — | Small organisms used in the laboratory to study genetics (two words). |
| fruit flies | — | A change in the DNA that determines an organism's traits. |
| inherited | — | Areas on a chromosome that control individual traits. |
| splitting | — | An Austrian monk who first described the rules of inheritance. |
| mutation | — | Initials of the chemical deoxyribonucleic acid. |

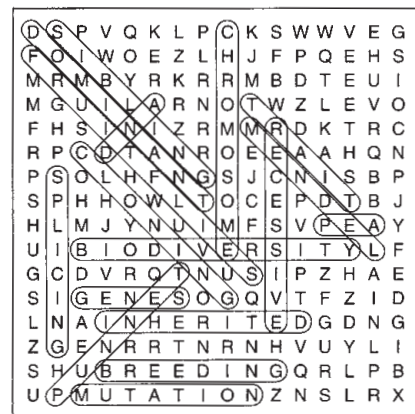
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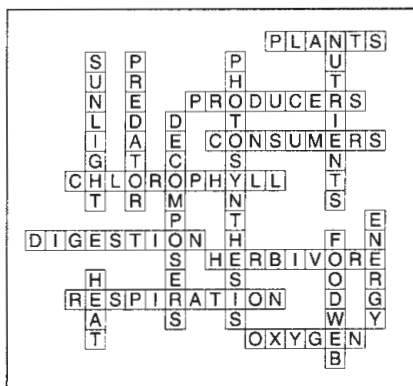
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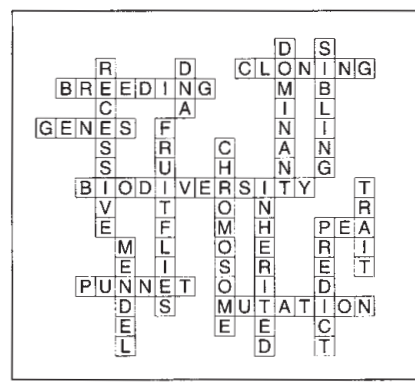
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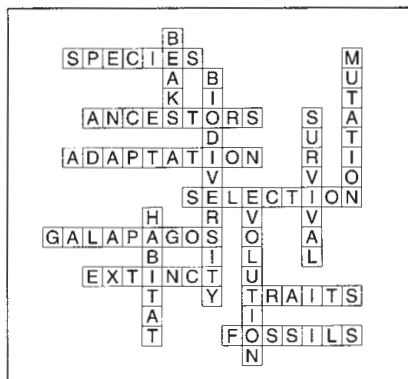
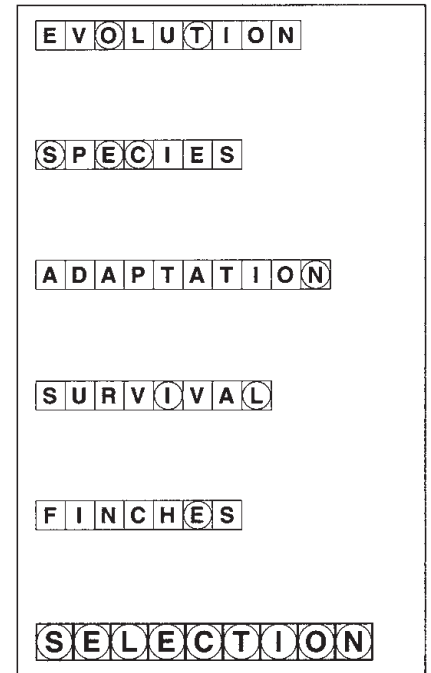
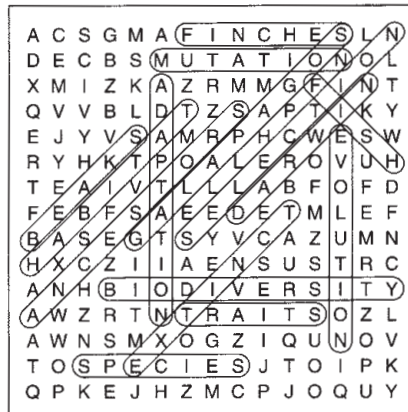
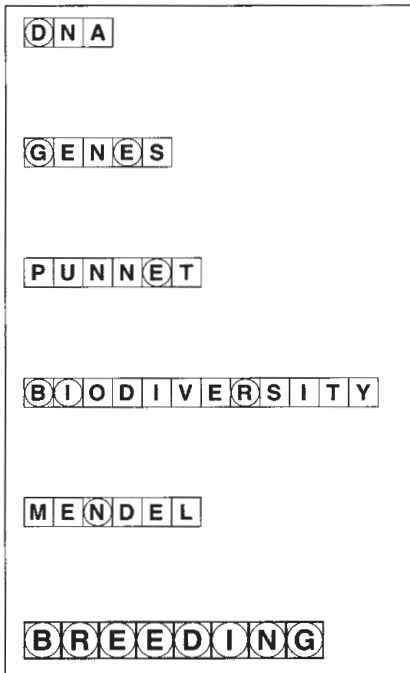
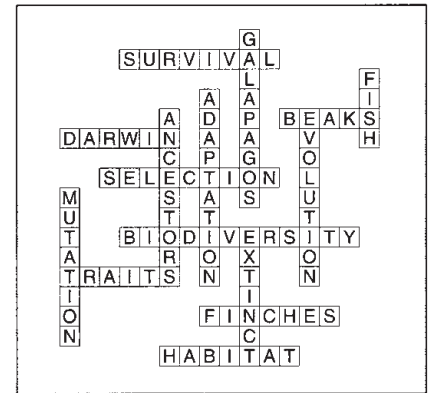
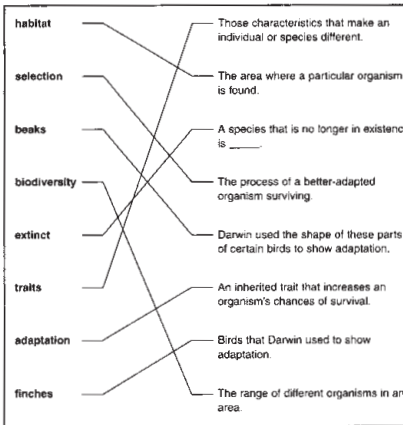
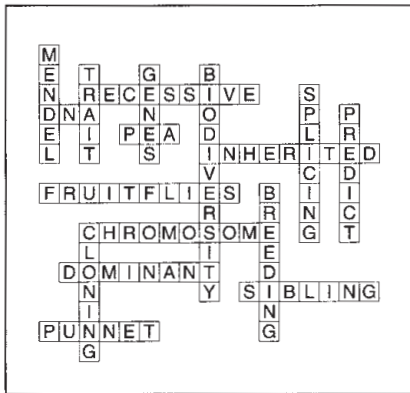


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Evolution

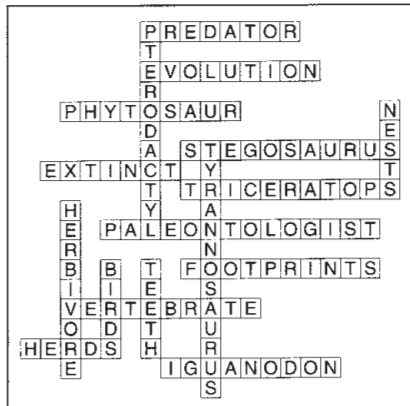


Earth Science: Answer Key

Dinosaurs

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| teeth | — | A type of animal that has a backbone. |
| extinct | — | A dinosaur that could fly. |
| nects | — | Describes a species whose members are totally dead and gone. |
| mesozoic | — | Changes in a species over a long period of time. |
| triceratops | — | Flesh-eating dinosaurs had pointed ones for grasping and ripping. |
| pteroactyl | — | A large dinosaur that had three horns. |
| vertebrate | — | A period in earth's history from 245 to 65 million years ago. |
| evolution | — | Where dinosaurs laid their eggs and raised their young. |

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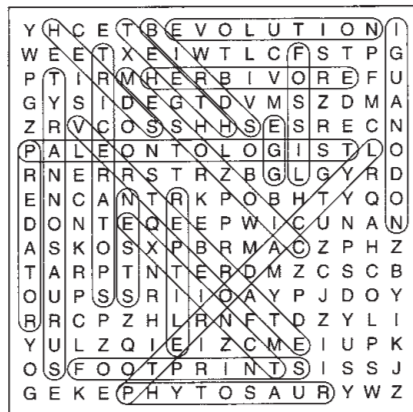


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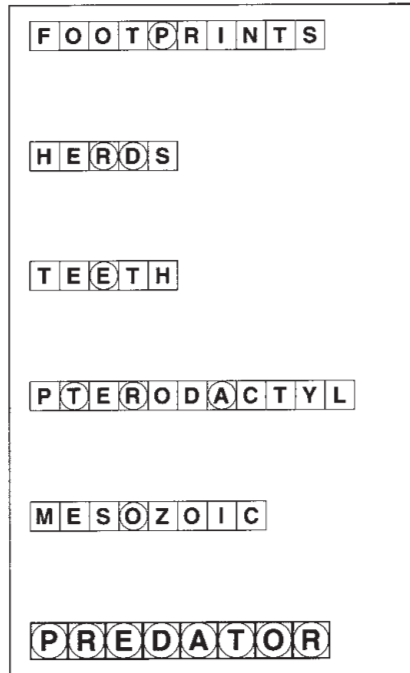
Earthquakes

| | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| mantle | — | A crack in the earth's crust along which rocks can move. |
| magnitude | — | A push or a pull. |
| fault | — | The middle layer of the earth. |
| aftershock | — | The solid part of the earth. |
| force | — | Earth movements that occur after an earthquake. |
| lithosphere | — | The relative strength of an earthquake. |
| epicenter | — | Areas under the earth where earthquake waves bounce off. |
| reflectors | — | The point in the earth where an earthquake started. |

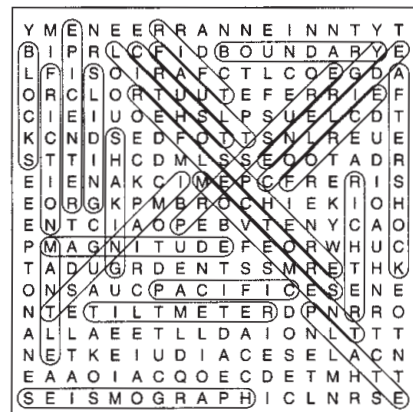
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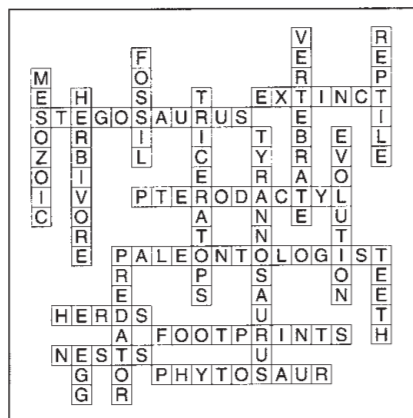
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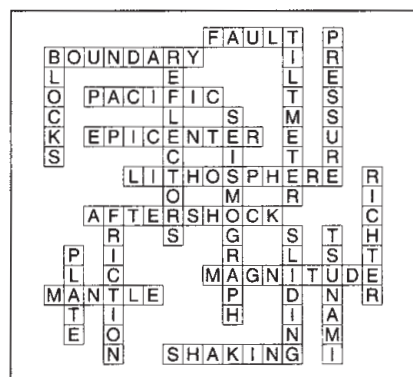
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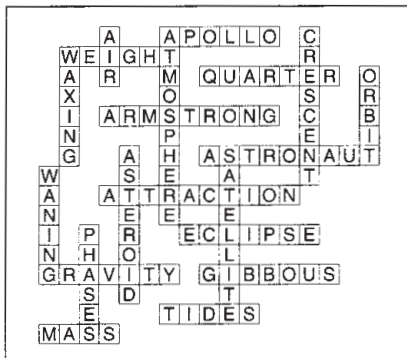
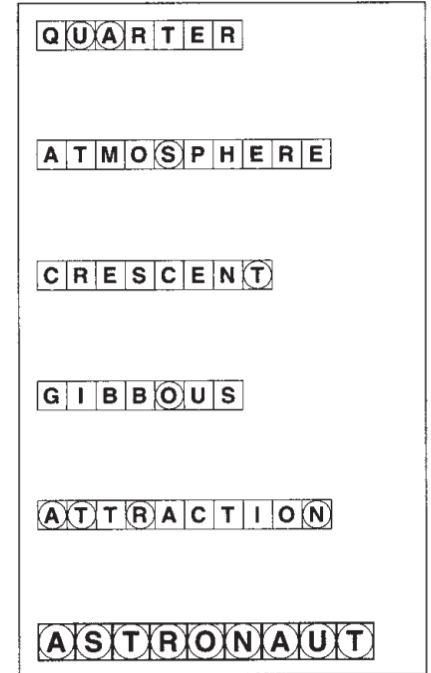
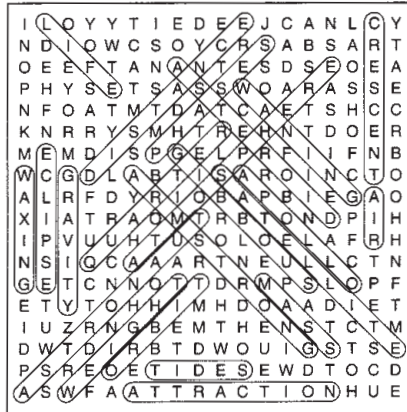
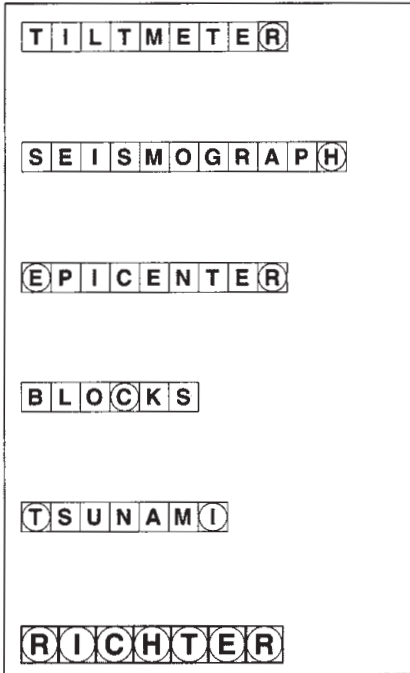
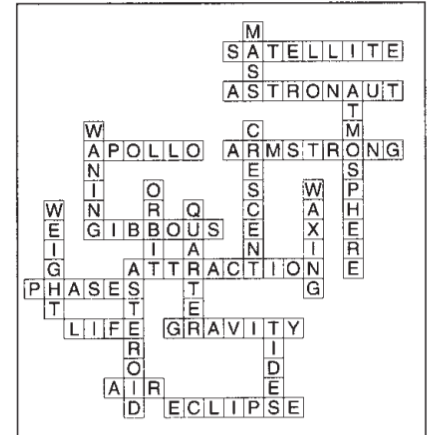
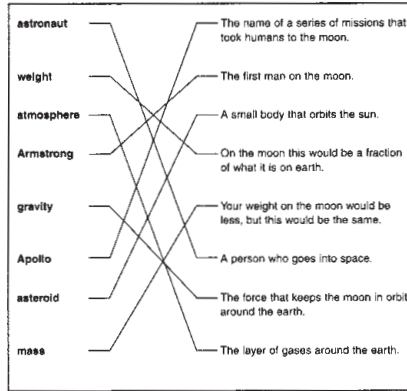
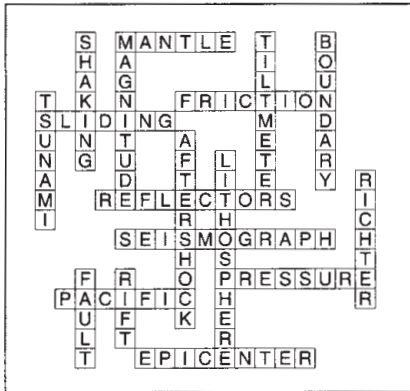


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The Moon



Earth Science: Answer Key

Natural Resources

| | |
|---------------|--|
| iron | A mineral, consisting of carbon, that is mined and used as a fuel. |
| oceans | The principal natural resource taken from forests. |
| silver | The natural resource from which gasoline and oil are made. |
| lumber | The source of most of the water on earth. |
| hydroelectric | A shiny metal used to make photographic film and coins. |
| desalination | The metal contained in the ore hematite. |
| coal | A process that converts the energy in moving water to electricity. |
| petroleum | The process of removing salt from water. |

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PETROLEUM

CROPS

REFINERY

WATER

METALS

MINERALS

HYDROELECTRIC

DESALINATION

TECHNOLOGY

LUMBER

COAL

82

DESALINATION

LUMBER

CLIMATE

CROPS

TECHNOLOGY

MINERALS

80

DESALINATION

LUMBER

CLIMATE

CROPS

TECHNOLOGY

MINERALS

81

Oceanography

| | |
|-----------|---|
| sediments | Another name for low tide. |
| waves | Openings in the earth's crust under the sea where gases and magma emerge. |
| vents | Movements of the sea floor along many rifts. |
| plankton | An undersea mountain. |
| spreading | Tiny living things that drift with the current in the sea. |
| neap | Solid particles that have fallen to the bottom of a body of water. |
| seamount | Animals that move through the water on their own. |
| nekton | The movement of water across the surface, usually caused by wind. |

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DESALINATION

LUMBER

CLIMATE

CROPS

TECHNOLOGY

MINERALS

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DESALINATION

LUMBER

CLIMATE

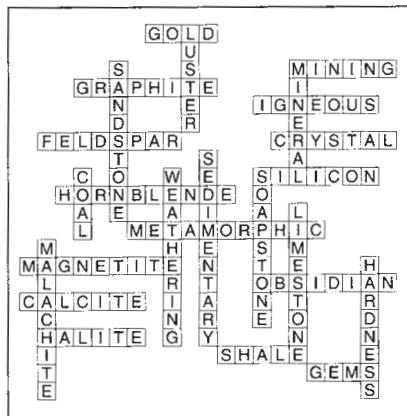
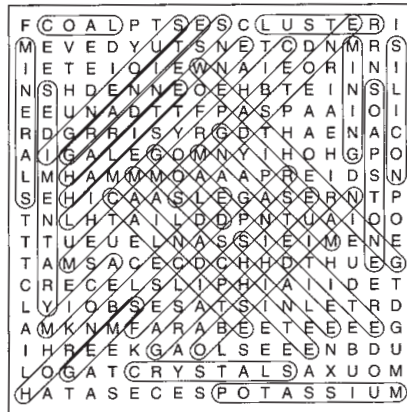
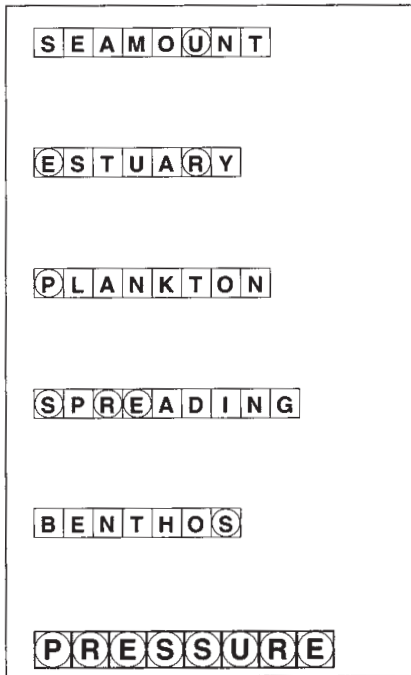
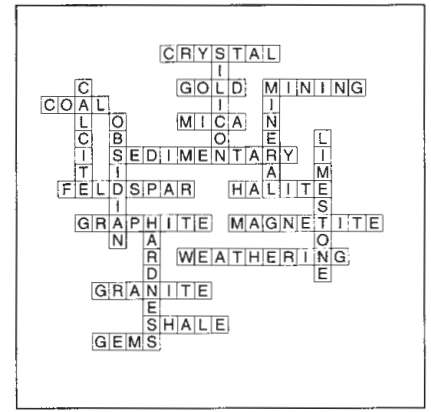
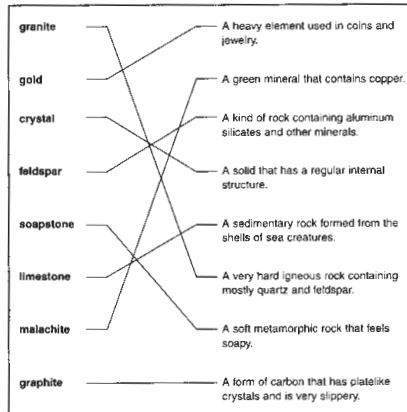
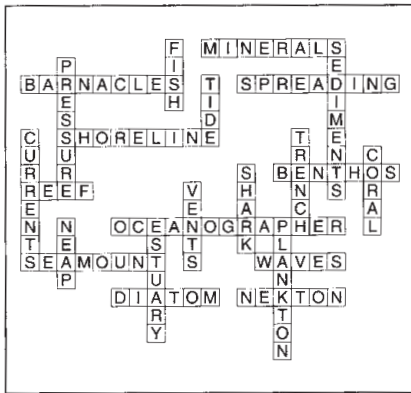
CROPS

TECHNOLOGY

MINERALS

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Rocks and Minerals



Earth Science: Answer Key

Solar System

radiation — Movement around a central axis.

rotation — The process of one body in space blocking light from another.

comet — The planet closest to the sun.

gravity — A frozen chunk of ice and dust from outside the solar system.

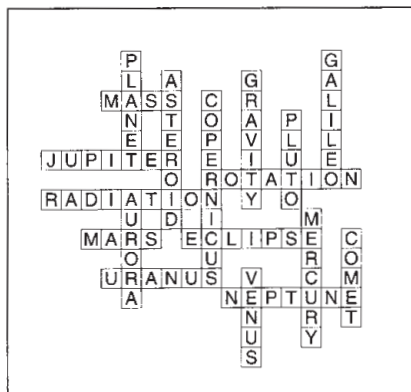
eclipse — The "red planet," fourth from the sun.

Mercury — A rocky body that orbits the sun between the planets.

asteroid — The process by which energy travels from the sun to the earth.

Mars — The force of attraction between two bodies.

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Space

Hubble — Vehicle that took the first astronauts to the moon.

satellite — The space telescope is named for this American astronomer.

moon — An area of space with gravity so strong that it traps light (two words).

light-year — A natural body in space that orbits a planet.

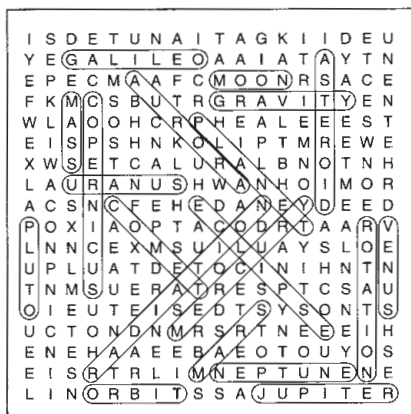
black hole — The distance that light can travel in one year.

sun — A space pioneer who first developed liquid-fueled rockets.

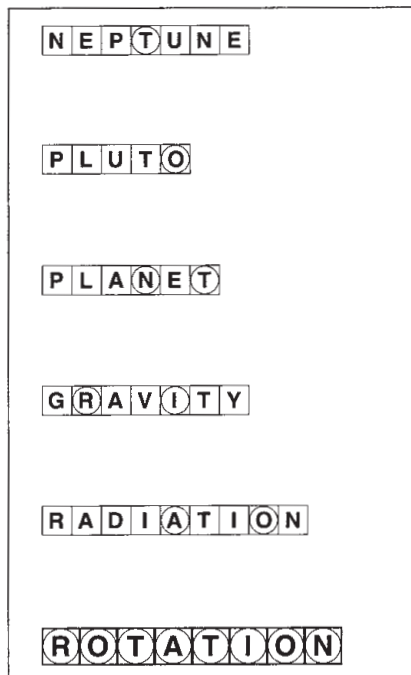
Apollo — Our nearest star.

Goddard — A body that revolves around another body in space.

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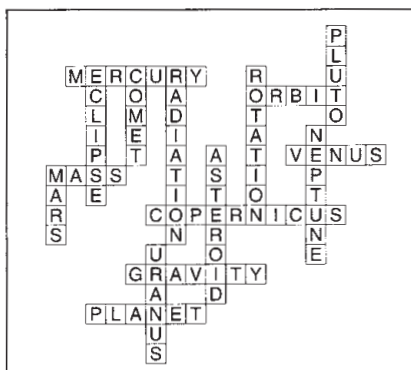
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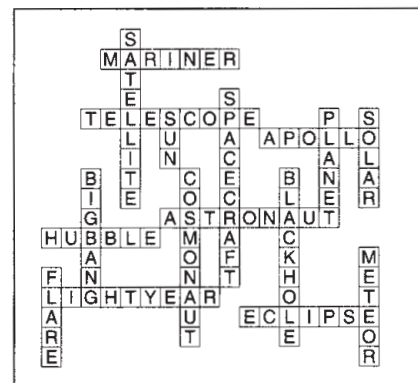
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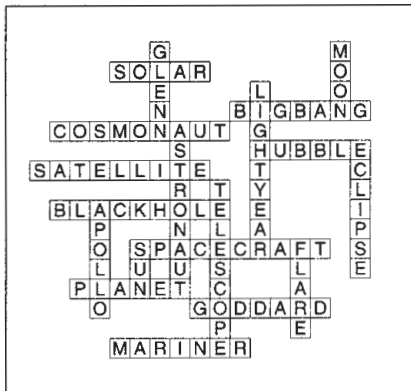


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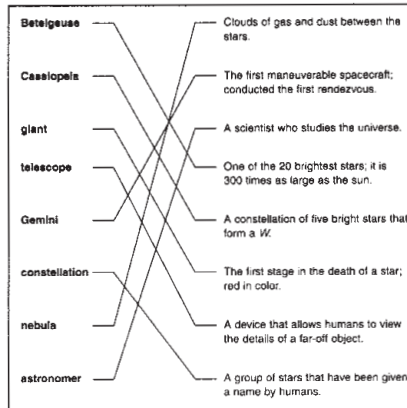


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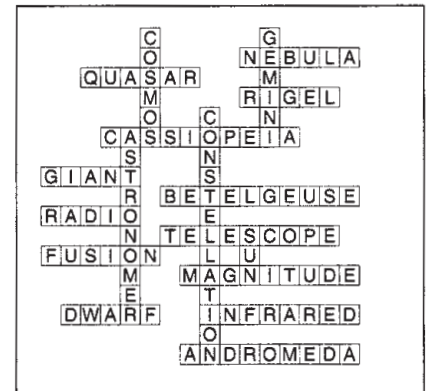
The Stars



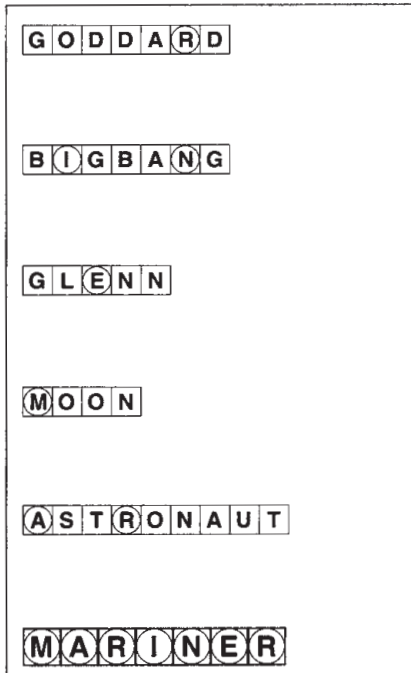
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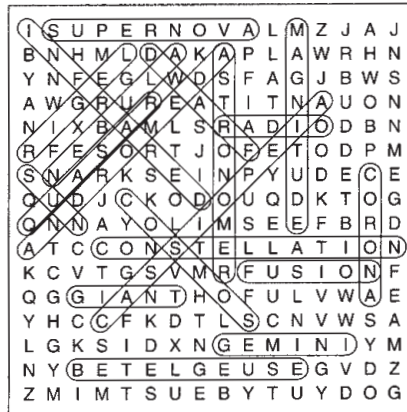
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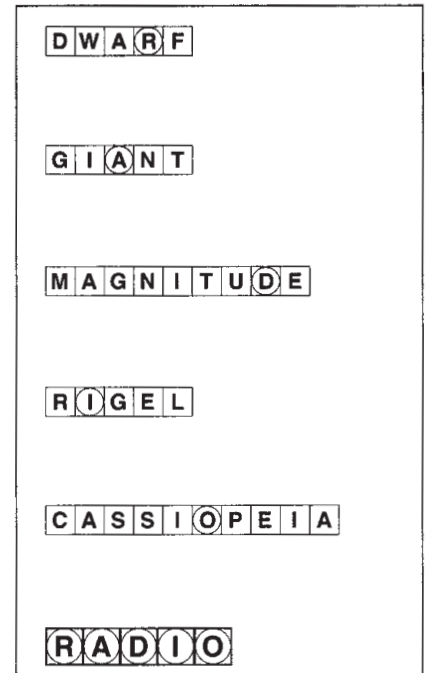
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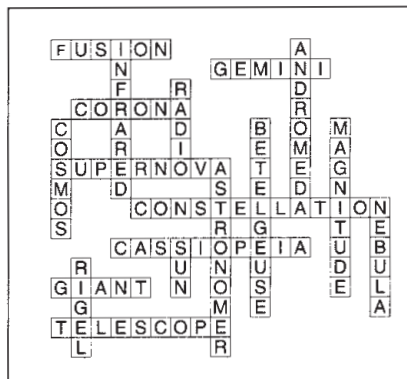
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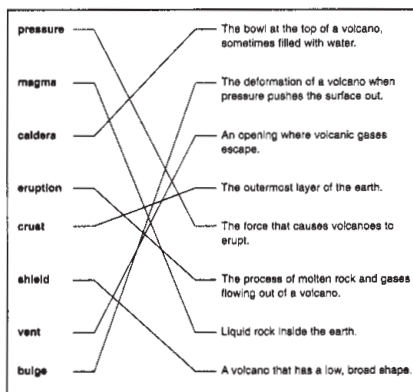
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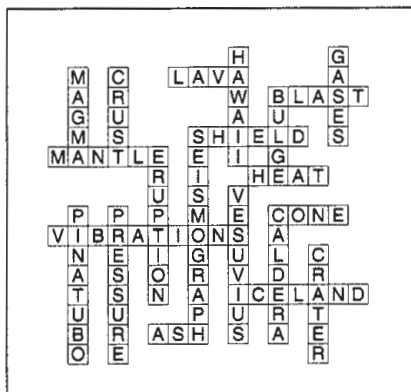
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Earth Science: Answer Key

Volcanoes

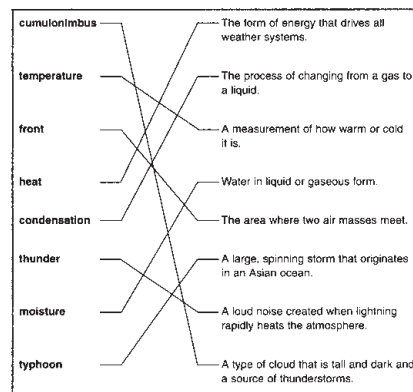


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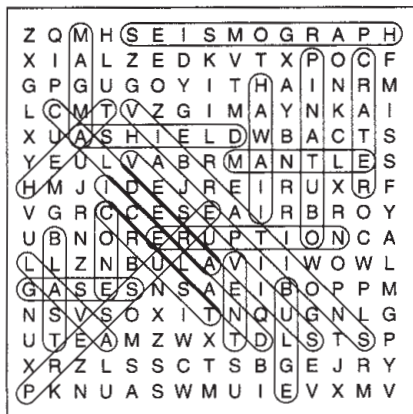


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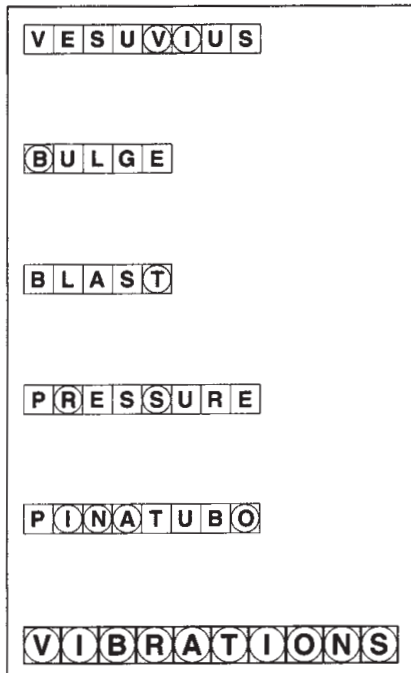
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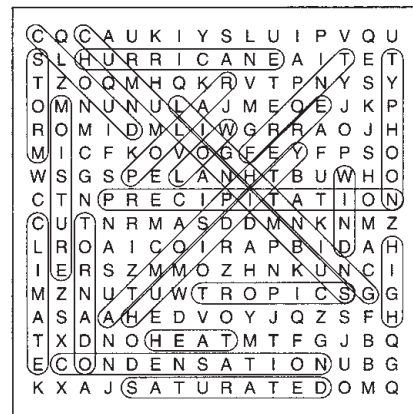
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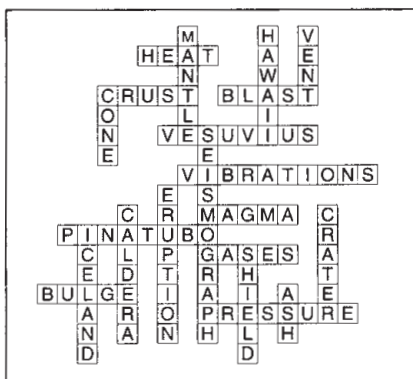
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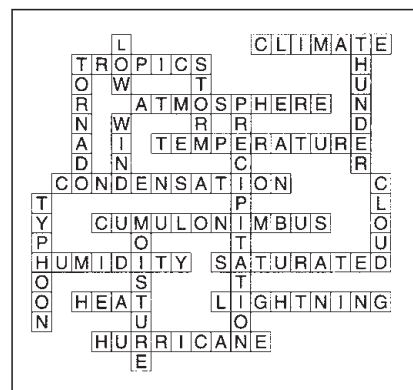
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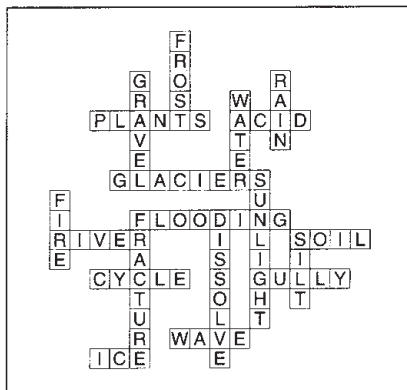
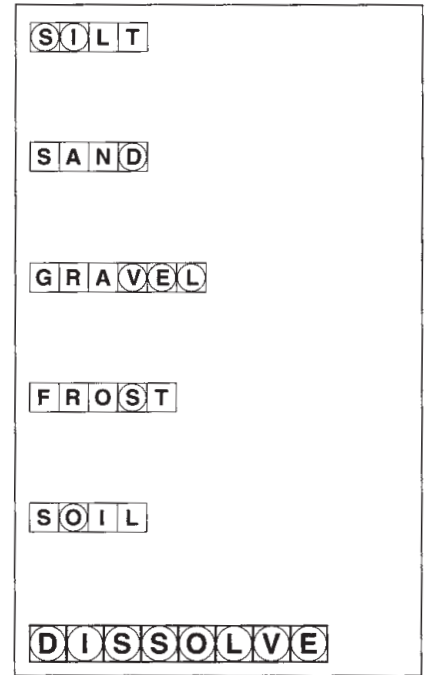
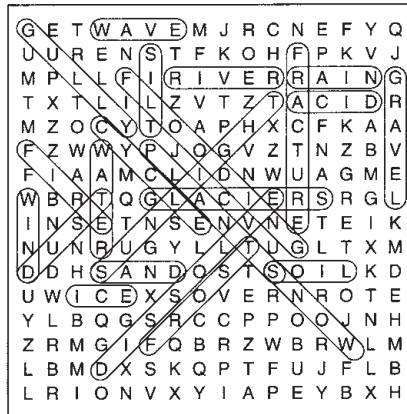
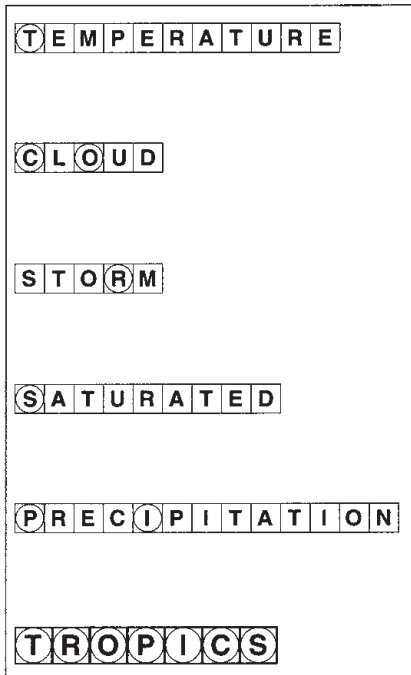
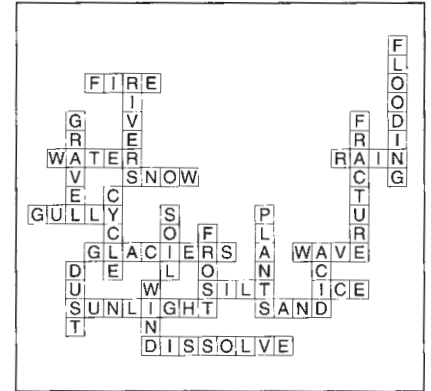
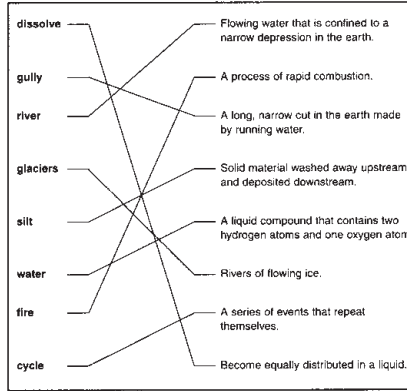
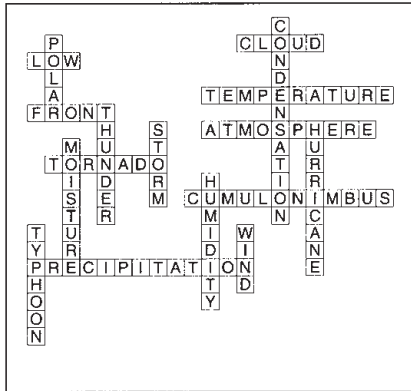


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Weathering and Erosion



Physical Science: Answer Key

Atoms and Matter

reaction — The central part of the atom, consisting of protons and neutrons.

Mendeleev — A particle, smaller than the atom, that carries a positive charge.

Thomson — A chemical combination of two or more dissimilar atoms.

compound — One of the first to arrange all elements into families.

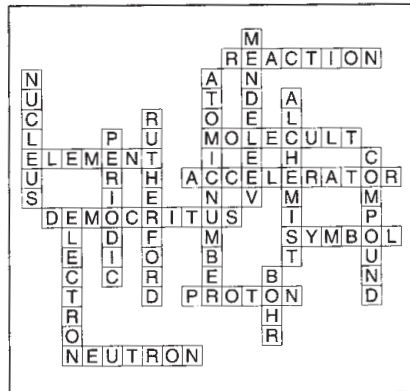
neutron — A British scientist who discovered the electron.

periodic — A particle, smaller than the atom, that carries no charge.

proton — Repeats at set intervals.

nucleus — Chemicals combining or breaking down into different compounds.

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129

Matter and Its Changes

combustion — A common compound consisting of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

conservation — The process of two atoms merging into one.

water — A substance, such as litmus, that signals the presence of something.

indicator — Symbol that represent the atoms in a compound or reaction.

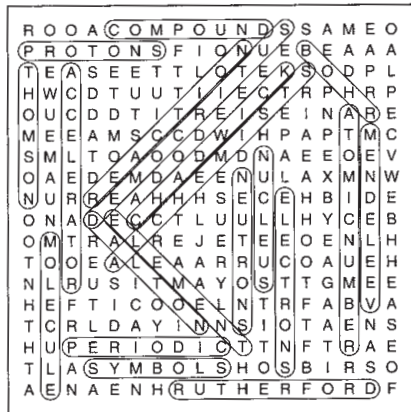
formula — The law of _____ of energy, which says that no energy is lost in a reaction.

fission — A compound that changes blue litmus paper to red and neutralizes bases.

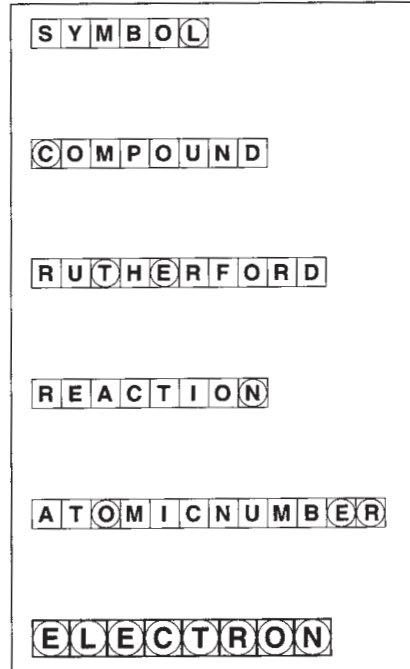
fusion — Rapid oxidation, usually with the release of heat and light.

acid — The process of an atom splitting into pieces.

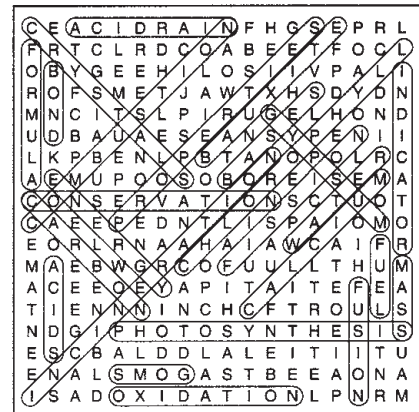
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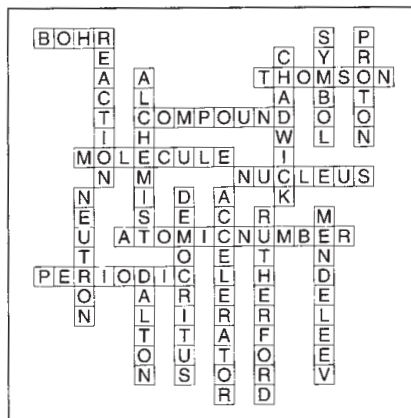
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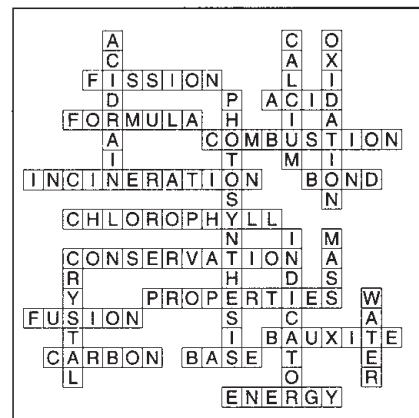
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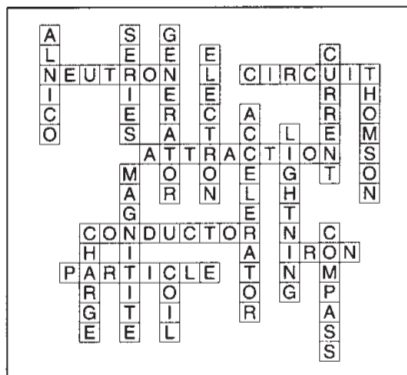
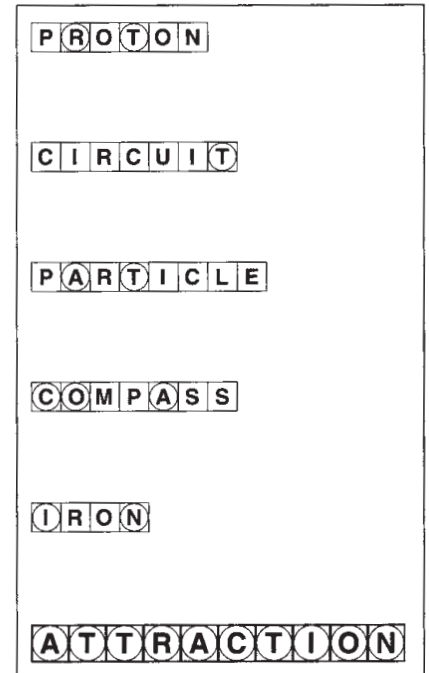
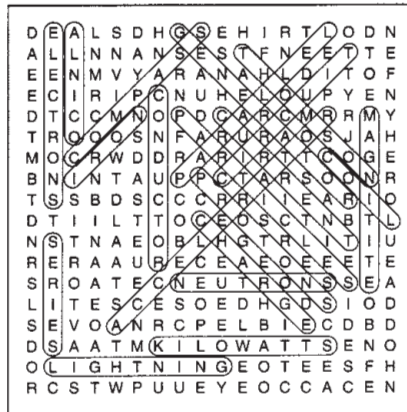
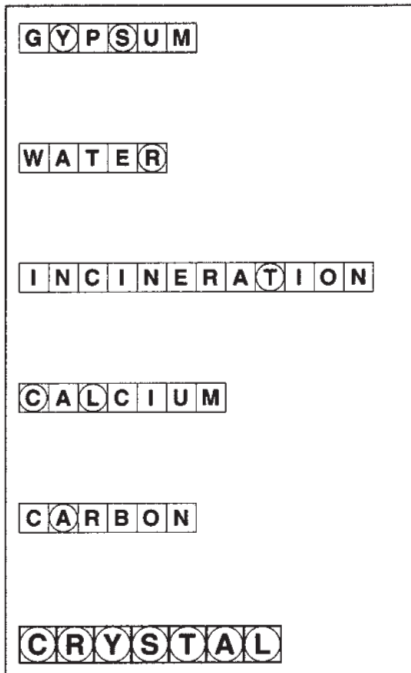
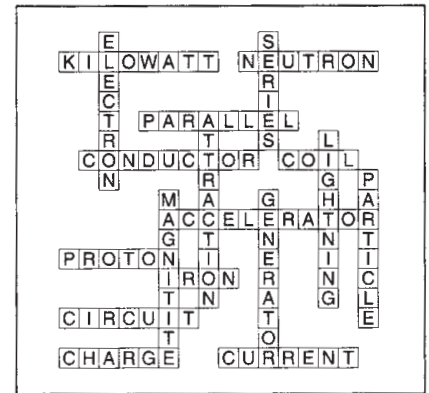
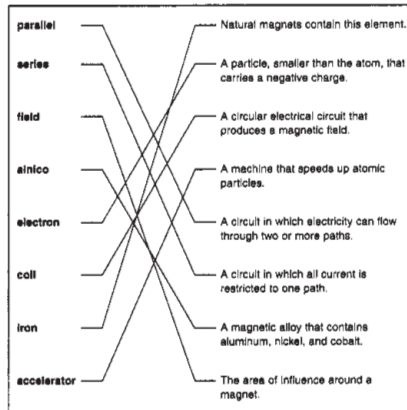
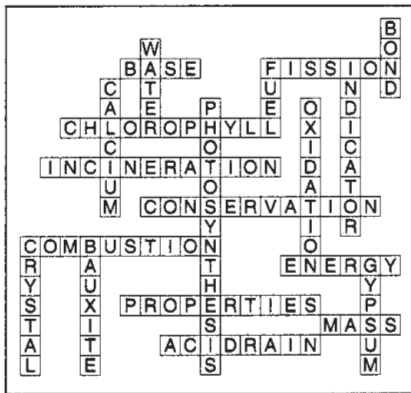
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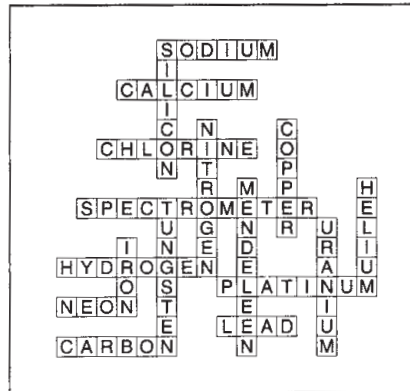
Electricity and Magnetism

Physical Science: Answer Key

Elements

| | |
|--------------|---|
| carbon | One of the lightest elements, used in blimps and balloons. |
| tungsten | A reddish brown metal used to conduct electricity. |
| helium | A device that analyzes the light given off when an element is burned. |
| spectrometer | One of the first to arrange elements into families. |
| chlorine | A very heavy metal used as source of energy in nuclear power plants. |
| Mendeleev | Chains of atoms of this element are basic to living things. |
| copper | This element is used to purify water. |
| uranium | A gray metal with a high melting point; used in incandescent lights. |

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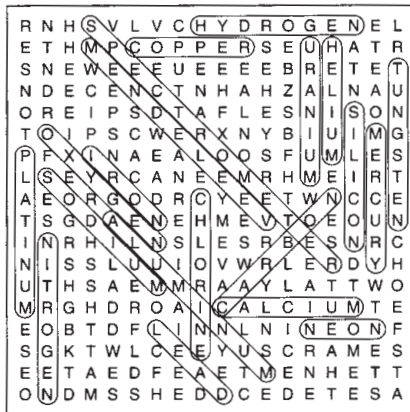


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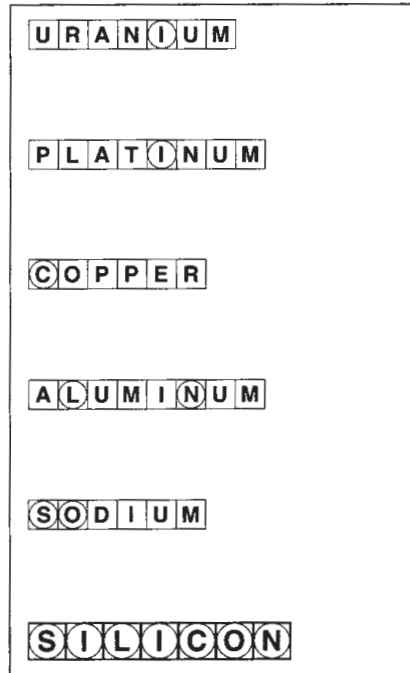
Light and Heat

| | |
|------------|---|
| convex | Part of the spectrum with long wavelengths, easily converted to heat. |
| sunlight | Electromagnetic waves that carry energy, arranged by wavelength. |
| radiation | Lenses with thick centers and thin edges are called ____. |
| energy | Light travels in waves; the color of light is determined by ____. |
| spectrum | The ability to do work. |
| reflection | The ultimate source of almost all the energy on earth. |
| infrared | The process of radiated energy bouncing off a surface. |
| wavelength | Light travels through the vacuum of space as electromagnetic ____. |

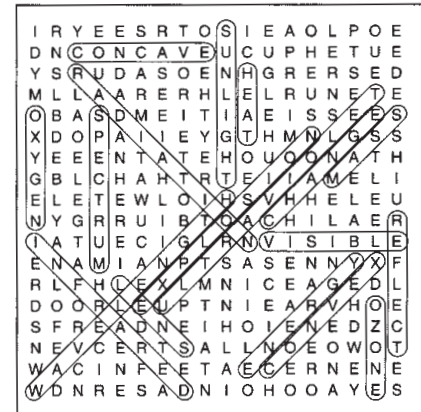
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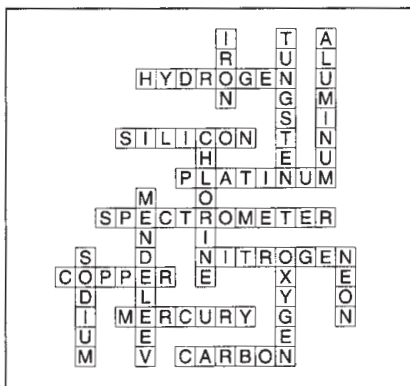
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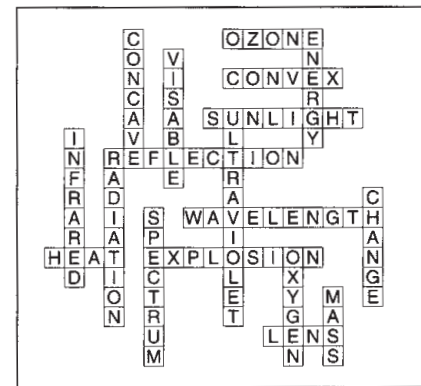
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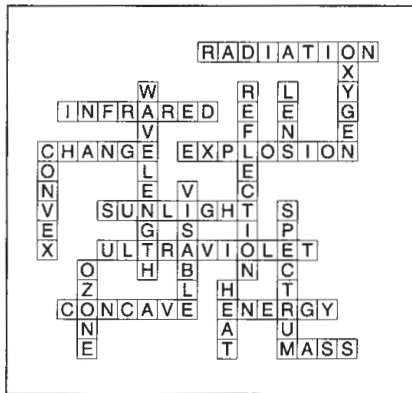
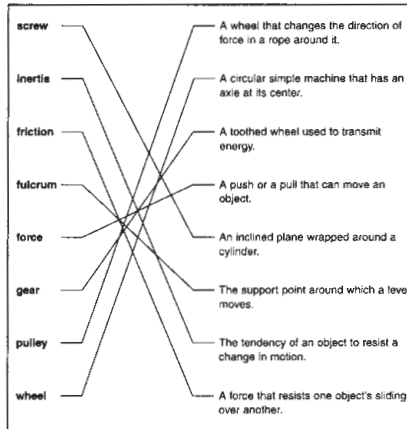
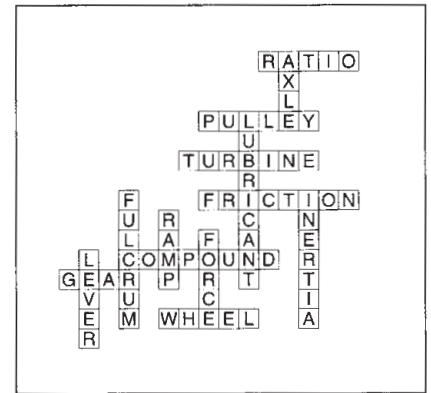
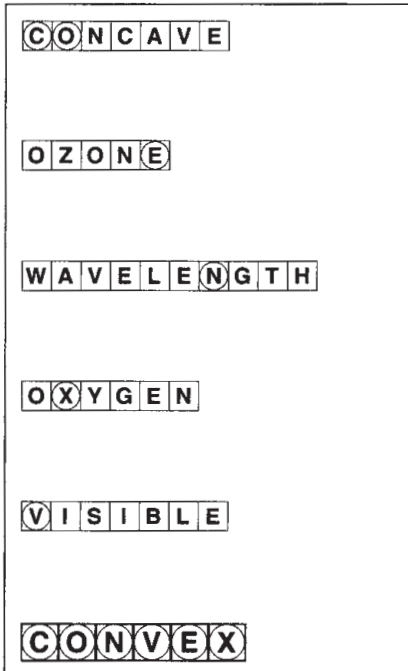
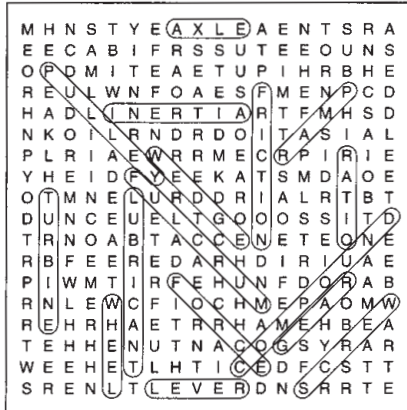
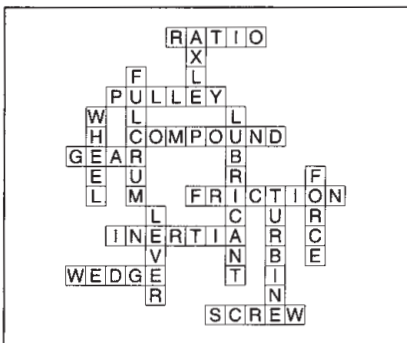
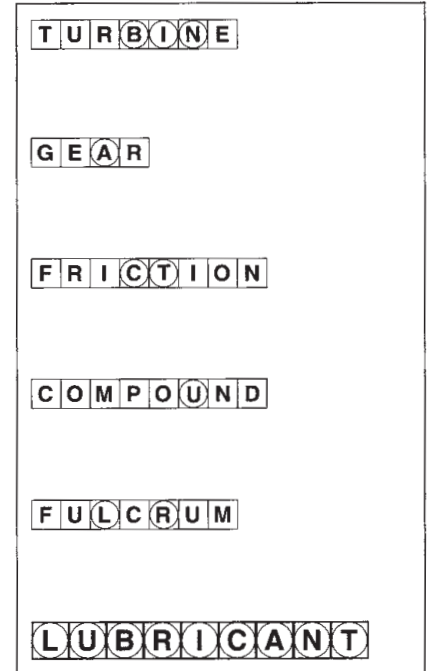
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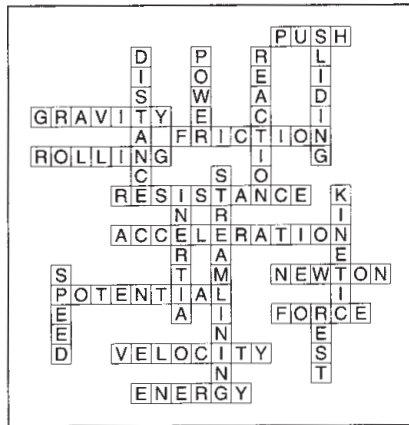
**149****Simple Machines****151****154****150****152****153****155**

Physical Science: Answer Key

Motion

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| reaction | — | The process of changing velocity. |
| kinetic | — | Work done per unit of time. |
| pull | — | Energy that is moving is called ____ energy. |
| acceleration | — | A force away from a source. |
| power | — | A force toward the source. |
| inertia | — | A body that is not moving is said to be at ____. |
| push | — | The resistance of a body to changes in motion. |
| rest | — | A force that is opposite to an action. |

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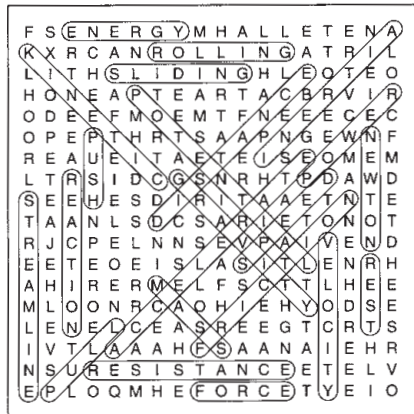


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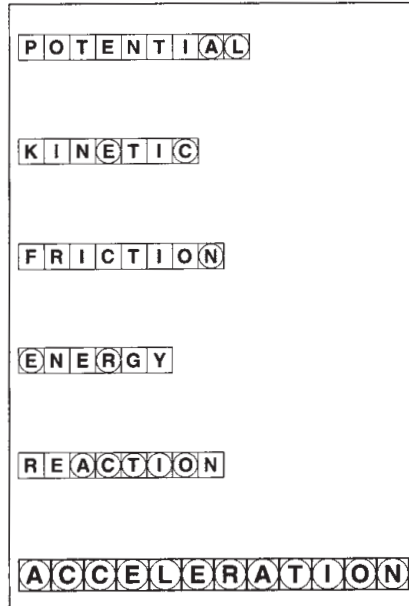
Sound

| | | |
|------------|---|--|
| note | — | The human organ used to detect sound. |
| pitch | — | The name given to very low musical notes. |
| frequency | — | A musical sound of one frequency. |
| acoustics | — | The number of times an object vibrates per second. |
| bass | — | An object vibrating in response to sound is ____. |
| ear | — | How high or low the frequency of a sound is. |
| resonating | — | When a sound can be heard it is called ____. |
| audible | — | The study of how sound behaves. |

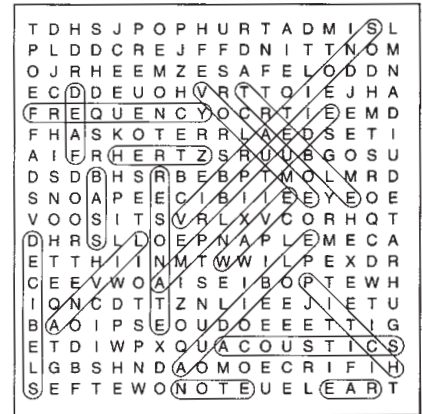
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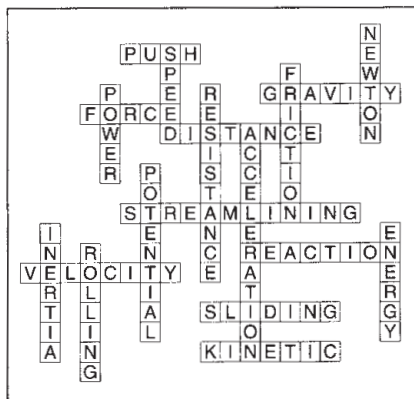
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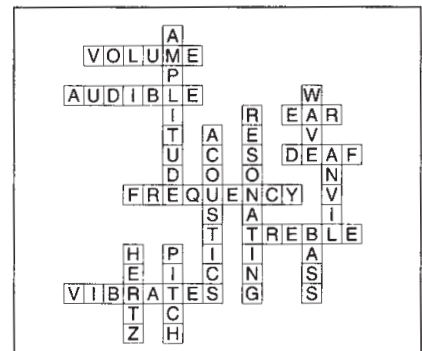
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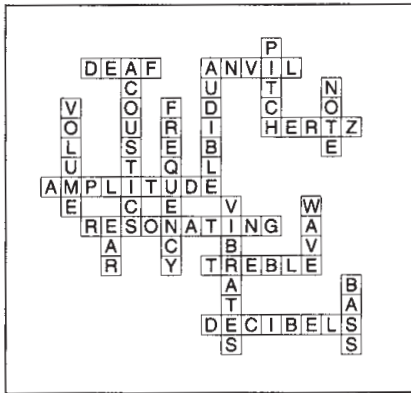


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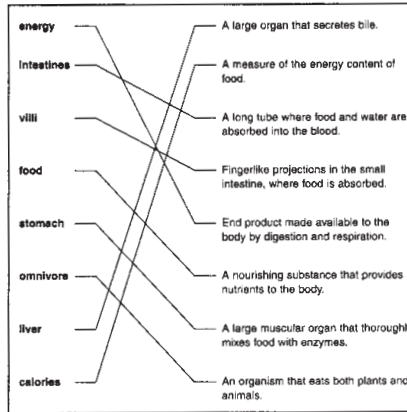


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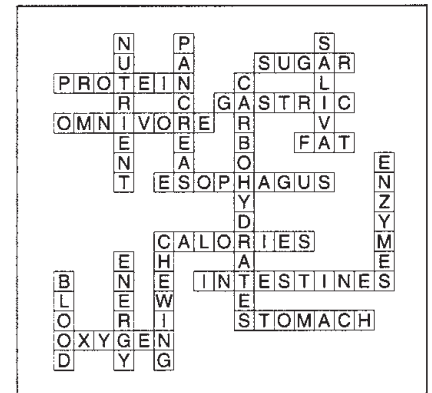
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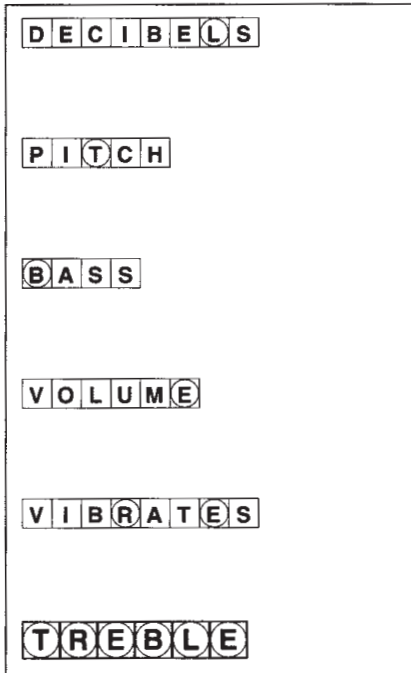
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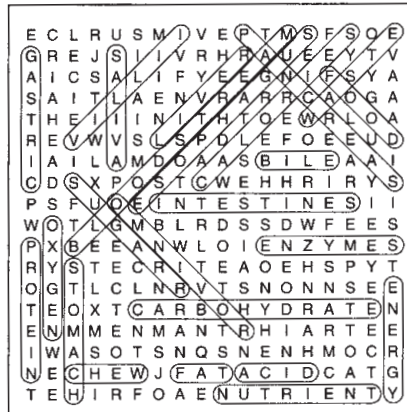
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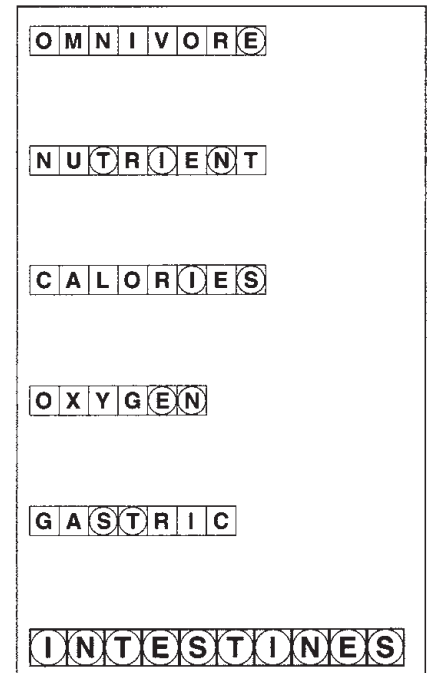
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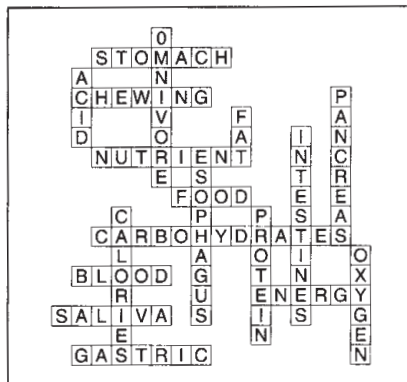
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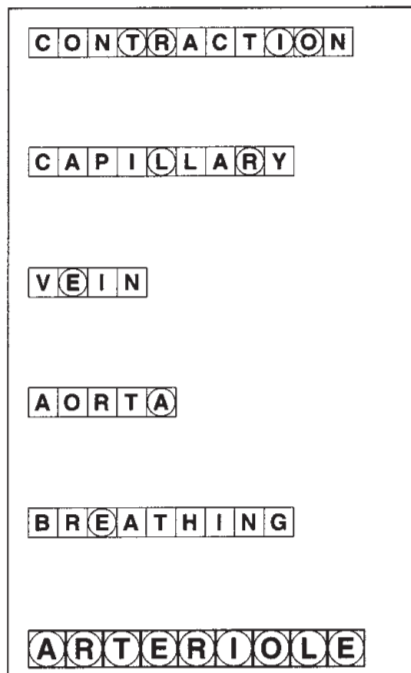
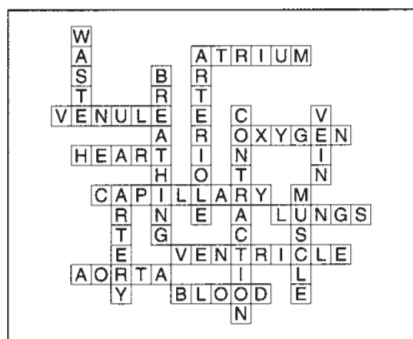
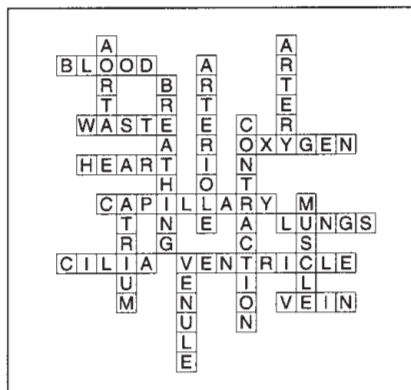
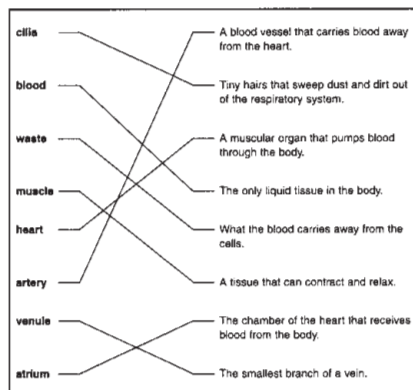
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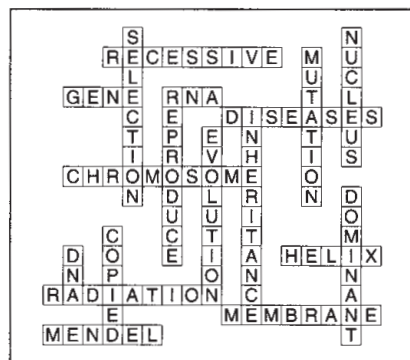
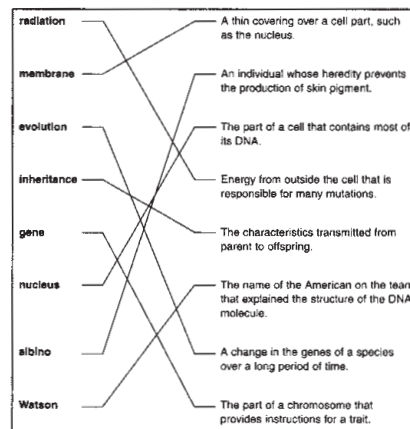
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The Human Body: Answer Key

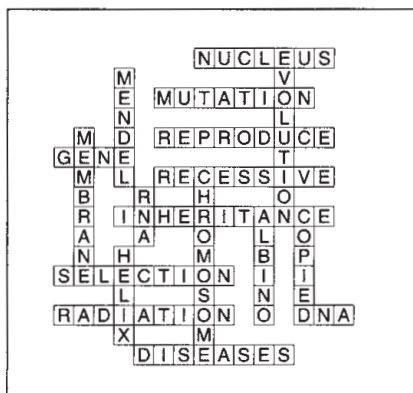
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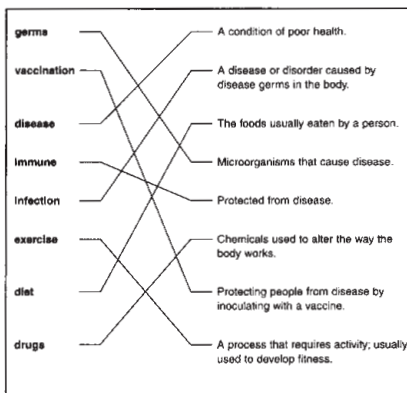
Human Heredity



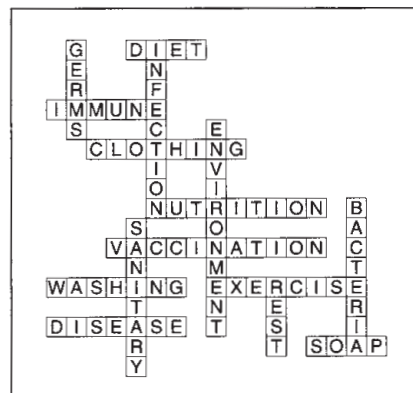
Hygiene



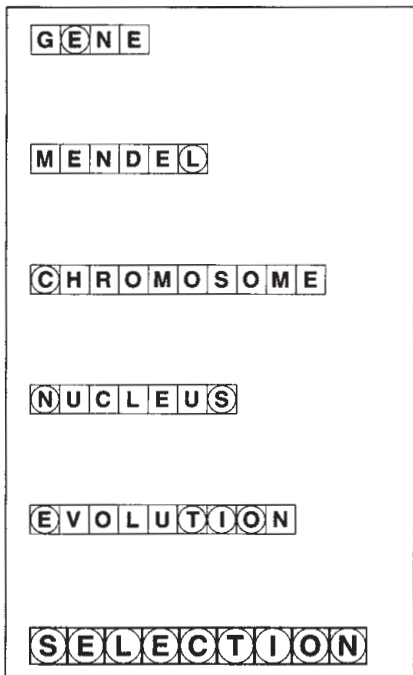
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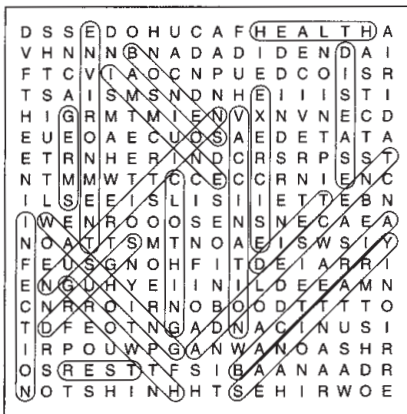
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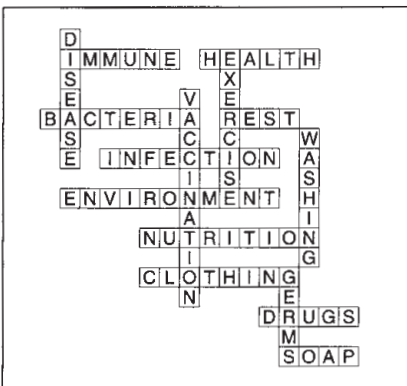
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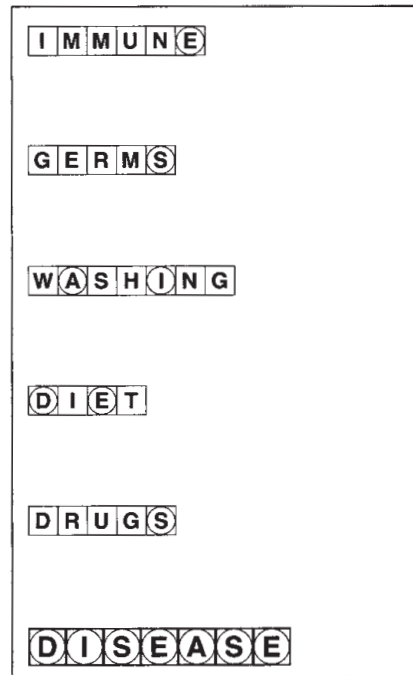
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The Human Body: Answer Key

Nutrition and Health

water — The first meal of the day.

kidneys — Chemicals that are required in small quantities for good health.

metabolism — All the processes necessary to keep an organism alive.

vitamins — A large organ that provides bile and is essential to digestion.

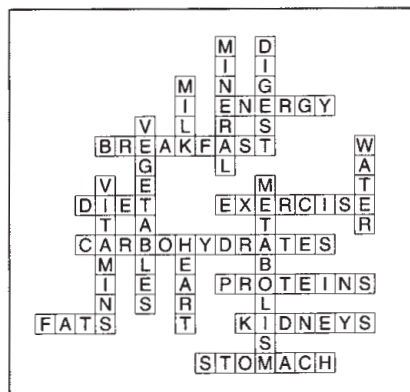
liver — A large muscular organ that mixes food and enzymes during digestion.

heart — A pair of organs that clean your blood of waste.

breakfast — A liquid that makes up most of the body and must be drunk regularly.

stomach — A muscular organ that powers the system that carries food to your body.

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Safety

hot water — When riding at night, your bike should have one of these in front.

headlight — Each time you ride your bike, what should you test?

poison — The most dangerous chemical in the laboratory (two words).

brakes — When you turn your bike, you should warn others with hand _____.

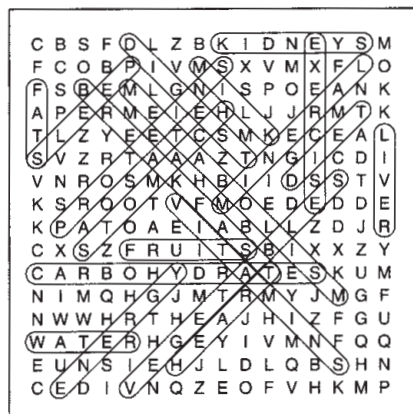
apron — Your eyes' best friend in the laboratory.

taste — In the laboratory, one of these will protect your clothing.

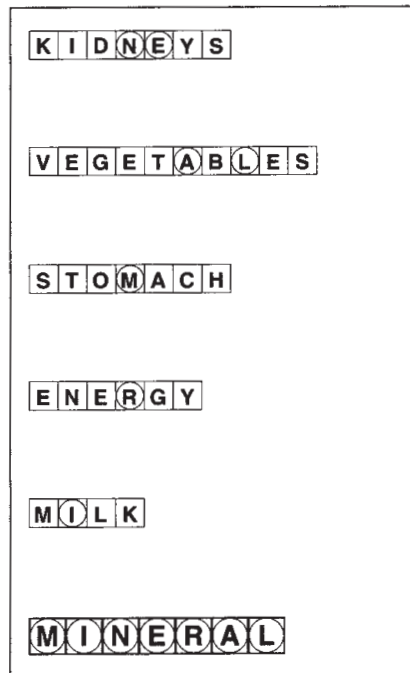
signals — Unless your teacher tells you to, you should never test for this.

goggles — You should never taste an unknown in the lab because it might be this.

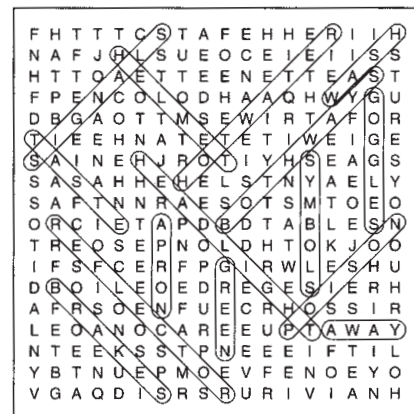
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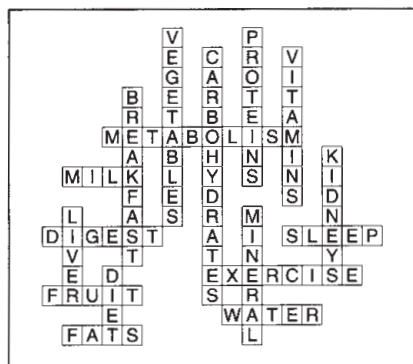
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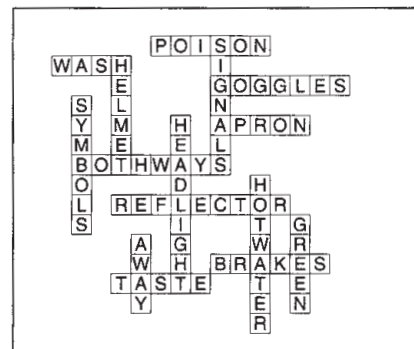
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Senses

Inner — The part of the eye where light is focused.

taste — Organs that detect sound waves.

lens — A distinctive smell.

retina — Cells that are responsible for color vision are called _____ cells.

ears — The ear has three main parts: the outer, the middle, and the _____

cone — The part of the eye that focuses light.

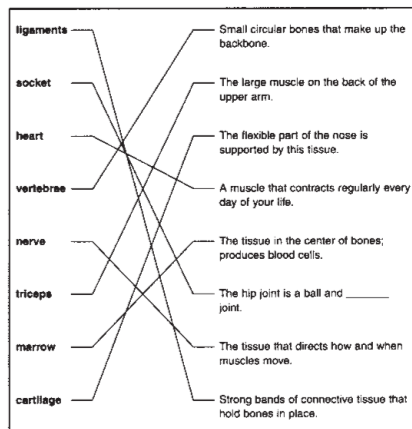
scent — A basic sense that allows you to detect flavors.

iris — The colorful part of the eye.

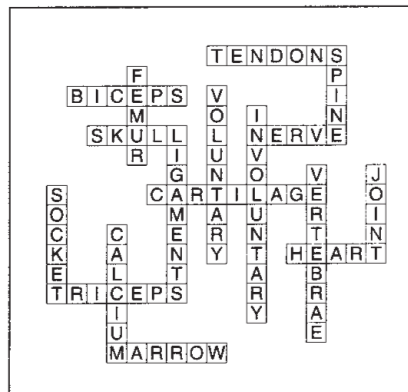


The Human Body: Answer Key

Skeletal-Muscular System



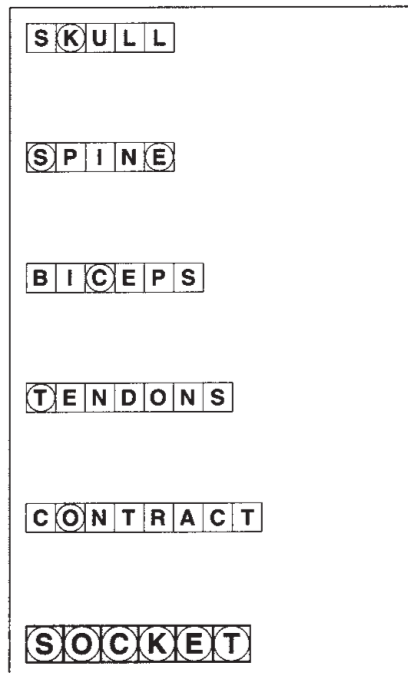
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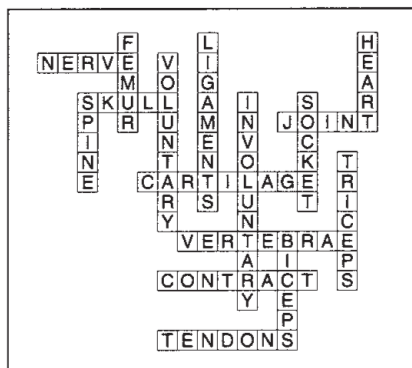
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