

Sciquest — Activity Book

A Spark & Anvil activity book — puzzles, questions, and fun from Sciquest.

Write in the book, circle your answers, and check the Answer Key at the back.

1. Push, Pull, Balance

Circle the correct answer

1. One kid pushes a scooter on the sidewalk HARDER than the kid on the other side. Which way does the scooter move?

(A) It stops because the pushes cancel. (B) Toward the stronger push's own side. (C) Toward the weaker push (the stronger push wins). (D) It stays still.

2. Two kids push a wagon on the path with EQUAL strength from opposite sides. What happens to the wagon?

(A) It moves toward the stronger side. (B) It keeps moving because a push is stored inside it. (C) It speeds up in one direction. (D) It stays still — the forces balance.

3. One kid pushes a box on the floor HARDER than the kid on the other side. Which way does the box move?

(A) Toward the stronger push's own side. (B) It stays still. (C) Toward the weaker push (the stronger push wins). (D) It stops because the pushes cancel.

4. Two kids push a crate on the ramp with EQUAL strength from opposite sides. What happens to the crate?

(A) It moves toward the stronger side. (B) It keeps moving because a push is stored inside it. (C) It stays still — the forces balance. (D) It speeds up in one direction.

5. One kid pushes a wagon on the path HARDER than the kid on the other side. Which way does the wagon move?

(A) It stays still. (B) Toward the stronger push's own side. (C) It stops because the pushes cancel. (D) Toward the weaker push (the stronger push wins).

6. Two kids push a scooter on the sidewalk with EQUAL strength from opposite sides. What happens to the scooter?

(A) It moves toward the stronger side. (B) It speeds up in one direction. (C) It keeps moving because a push is stored inside it. (D) It stays still — the forces balance.

Write the answer

7. One kid pushes a book on the desk HARDER than the kid on the other side. Which way does the book move?

Answer: _____

8. One kid pushes a sled on the snow HARDER than the kid on the other side. Which way does the sled move?

Answer: _____

9. One kid pushes a toy car on the ramp HARDER than the kid on the other side. Which way does the toy car move?

Answer: _____

10. Two kids push a toy car on the ramp with EQUAL strength from opposite sides. What happens to the toy car?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Two kids push a book on the desk with EQUAL strength from opposite sides. What happens to the book? →

2. One kid pushes a cart on the track HARDER than the kid on the other side. Which way does the cart move? →

3. Two kids push a cart on the track with EQUAL strength from opposite sides. What happens to the cart? →

4. One kid pushes a crate on the ramp HARDER than the kid on the other side. Which way does the crate move? →

5. Two kids push a puck on the ice with EQUAL strength from opposite sides. What happens to the puck? →

(A) Toward the weaker push (the stronger push wins).

(B) Toward the weaker push (the stronger push wins).

(C) It stays still — the forces balance.

(D) It stays still — the forces balance.

(E) It stays still — the forces balance.

2. Read the Pattern

Circle the correct answer

- 11.** A paper plane repeats the exact same motion each try. Predict the next try:
(A) It moves the opposite way. (B) A totally different motion. (C) You can never predict motion. (D) The same motion as before.
- 12.** A bouncing ball bounces a little LOWER each bounce, in a steady pattern. Predict the next bounce:
(A) A little lower than the last one. (B) Exactly the same height forever. (C) Higher than the last one. (D) It bounces off the wall.
- 13.** A domino chain repeats the exact same motion each try. Predict the next try:
(A) It moves the opposite way. (B) A totally different motion. (C) The same motion as before. (D) You can never predict motion.
- 14.** Ripples spread from a dropped pebble in even rings. Predict the next ring compared to the last:
(A) No pattern — random. (B) A little bigger, farther out. (C) Smaller, back toward the center. (D) The same ring, not moving.
- 15.** A skateboarder pumps the half-pipe, rising to the same height each time. Predict the next rise:
(A) To the ground and stops. (B) Unpredictable each time. (C) About the same height. (D) Twice as high.
- 16.** A top repeats the exact same motion each try. Predict the next try:
(A) You can never predict motion. (B) The same motion as before. (C) It moves the opposite way. (D) A totally different motion.

Write the answer

- 17.** A toy train loops the same track. It's at the station now; last loop took 30 seconds. Predict when it returns:

Answer: _____

- 18.** A fan blade is marked with one white tip, spinning fast and steady. Predict the tip's spot a full turn later:

Answer: _____

- 19.** A yo-yo repeats the exact same motion each try. Predict the next try:

Answer: _____

- 20.** A pendulum takes the same time for each swing (a steady tick). If you start it higher, predict its swing TIME:

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. A jump rope turns in a steady circle. Predict where the rope will be a half-turn from the top: →
 2. A carousel spins at a steady speed. A red horse passes you every 10 seconds. Predict when it passes next: →
 3. A ball rolls down the same ramp the same way every time and always lands in the cup. Predict the next roll: →
 4. A metronome clicks left-right-left-right at a steady beat. Predict the click AFTER a 'left': →
 5. A roller repeats the exact same motion each try. Predict the next try: →
 - (A) The same motion as before.
 - (B) Right.
 - (C) About 10 seconds later.
 - (D) At the bottom.
 - (E) It lands in the cup again.
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3. Pull Without Touching

Circle the correct answer

21. Two magnets: a NORTH pole faces a SOUTH pole. Predict what they do.
(A) They pull together (attract). (B) They push apart. (C) Nothing — poles don't matter. (D) They stick only if touching first.
22. Will a magnet attract this iron bolt without touching it?
(A) Yes — it can pull it from a small distance. (B) Only if it is painted. (C) No — it is never magnetic. (D) No — magnets only work by touching.
23. Design idea: you want a fridge note-holder to grip a steel door. Which part must be magnetic?
(A) A wooden block. (B) A plastic clip only. (C) A magnet in the holder. (D) A rubber pad.
24. Does a magnet attract a copper wire?
(A) Yes — everything shiny is magnetic. (B) Only big magnets attract it. (C) Yes — all metals are magnetic. (D) No — it is not made of iron, cobalt, or nickel.
25. Will a magnet attract this steel paperclip without touching it?
(A) No — it is never magnetic. (B) Only if it is painted. (C) No — magnets only work by touching. (D) Yes — it can pull it from a small distance.

26. Will a magnet attract this iron nail without touching it?

(A) Only if it is painted. (B) No — it is never magnetic. (C) No — magnets only work by touching. (D) Yes — it can pull it from a small distance.

Write the answer

27. Does a magnet attract a glass marble?

Answer: _____

28. Will a magnet attract this nickel coin without touching it?

Answer: _____

29. Will a magnet attract this iron key without touching it?

Answer: _____

30. Will a magnet attract this steel scissors without touching it?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Two magnets: a NORTH pole faces another NORTH pole. Predict what they do. →

2. Does a magnet attract a rubber band? →

3. A magnet moves a paperclip through a thin sheet of paper without touching it. This shows magnetism can act... →

4. Does a magnet attract a aluminum can? →

5. Will a magnet attract this iron horseshoe without touching it? →

(A) through some materials, across a gap.

(B) Yes — it can pull it from a small distance.

(C) No — it is not made of iron, cobalt, or nickel.

(D) No — it is not made of iron, cobalt, or nickel.

(E) They push apart (repel).

4. Round and Round

Circle the correct answer

31. Which comes FIRST in a dog's life cycle?

(A) newborn pup (B) puppy (C) adult dog (D) young dog

32. Which comes FIRST in a chicken's life cycle?

(A) adult hen (B) egg (C) chick (D) young hen

33. In a salmon, what comes right AFTER the fry?
(A) young salmon (B) egg (C) adult salmon (D) fry
34. Which comes FIRST in a sea turtle's life cycle?
(A) egg (B) adult turtle (C) hatchling (D) young turtle
35. A seed will not grow into a plant unless it has water, air, and warmth. A seed is...
(A) the end of the life cycle. (B) an adult plant already. (C) nonliving, like a pebble.
(D) a living stage that begins the plant's life cycle.
36. Which comes FIRST in a sunflower's life cycle?
(A) seedling (B) young plant (C) seed (D) flowering sunflower

Write the answer

37. In a sea turtle, what comes right AFTER the hatchling?
Answer: _____
38. In a bean plant, what comes right AFTER the sprout?
Answer: _____
39. Which comes FIRST in a frog's life cycle?
Answer: _____
40. Which comes FIRST in a butterfly's life cycle?
Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. In a chicken, what comes right AFTER the chick? →
2. In a butterfly, what comes right AFTER the caterpillar? →
3. What do ALL animal and plant life cycles have in common? →
4. In a ladybug, what comes right AFTER the larva? →
5. In a frog, what comes right AFTER the tadpole? →
- (A) young hen
(B) chrysalis
(C) young frog
(D) Birth, growth, reproduction, and death.
(E) pupa
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5. Passed Down or Learned

Circle the correct answer

41. Is 'riding a bike' something passed down from parents, or LEARNED?

(A) It is passed in the blood. (B) Inherited from parents. (C) Learned — not inherited. (D) Both, equally, always.

42. Why a bigger dog because it ate more food? Inherited or caused by the environment?

(A) It was born that way. (B) Inherited from its parents. (C) Caused by the environment (more food). (D) It will pass to its offspring.

43. Is 'fur color' a trait passed down from parents (inherited)?

(A) No — you learn it. (B) Only if you practice it. (C) No — the weather makes it. (D) Yes — it is inherited.

44. Is 'flower color' a trait passed down from parents (inherited)?

(A) No — the weather makes it. (B) No — you learn it. (C) Only if you practice it. (D) Yes — it is inherited.

45. Is 'a parrot's taught phrase' something passed down from parents, or LEARNED?

(A) Learned — not inherited. (B) Both, equally, always. (C) Inherited from parents. (D) It is passed in the blood.

46. Is 'tying shoes' something passed down from parents, or LEARNED?

(A) Learned — not inherited. (B) It is passed in the blood. (C) Inherited from parents. (D) Both, equally, always.

Write the answer

47. Is 'a dog's trained trick' something passed down from parents, or LEARNED?

Answer: _____

48. Is 'leaf shape' a trait passed down from parents (inherited)?

Answer: _____

49. Is 'beak shape' a trait passed down from parents (inherited)?

Answer: _____

50. Is 'tail length' a trait passed down from parents (inherited)?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Is 'eye color' a trait passed down from parents (inherited)? →
 2. Why a tree bent by strong wind? Inherited or caused by the environment? →
 3. Why a plant grown in the dark is pale? Inherited or caused by the environment? →
 4. Why a scar from a scrape? Inherited or caused by the environment? →
 5. Is 'speaking a language' something passed down from parents, or LEARNED? →
 - (A) Caused by the environment (the wind).
 - (B) Learned — not inherited.
 - (C) Yes — it is inherited.
 - (D) Caused by the environment (less sunlight).
 - (E) Caused by the environment (an injury).
-

6. Blend In, Survive

Circle the correct answer

51. On sandy beach, which coloring helps an animal survive by hiding from predators?
(A) The tan crab. (B) Both are seen equally. (C) The red crab. (D) Color never matters.
52. Predict: over many years on snowy ground, will there be MORE white hares or MORE brown hares?
(A) Exactly equal numbers. (B) More white hares. (C) None will survive. (D) More brown hares.
53. On green leaves, which coloring helps an animal survive by hiding from predators?
(A) The yellow bug. (B) Color never matters. (C) Both are seen equally. (D) The green bug.
54. On dark cave, which coloring helps an animal survive by hiding from predators?
(A) Both are seen equally. (B) The pale fish. (C) Color never matters. (D) The bright fish.
55. Some birds have beaks that crack big seeds; some have thin beaks for insects. In a place with only big seeds, which survives better?
(A) The thin insect beak. (B) The big-seed-cracking beak. (C) Beak shape doesn't matter. (D) Both the same.
56. Predict: over many years on green leaves, will there be MORE green bugs or MORE yellow bugs?
(A) Exactly equal numbers. (B) More yellow bugs. (C) More green bugs. (D) None will survive.

Write the answer

57. On gray rocks, which coloring helps an animal survive by hiding from predators?

Answer: _____

58. Predict: over many years on dark tree bark, will there be MORE dark moths or MORE light moths?

Answer: _____

59. On autumn leaves, which coloring helps an animal survive by hiding from predators?

Answer: _____

60. Predict: over many years on green pond weeds, will there be MORE green turtles or MORE pink turtles?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. On brown desert, which coloring helps an animal survive by hiding from predators?

→

2. On dark tree bark, which coloring helps an animal survive by hiding from predators?

→

3. Predict: over many years on sandy beach, will there be MORE tan crabs or MORE red crabs? →

4. Predict: over many years on dark cave, will there be MORE pale fishs or MORE bright fishs? →

5. A trait helps an animal FIND A MATE (like a bright song). How can that help the species? →

(A) More pale fishs.

(B) The dark moth.

(C) More tan crabs.

(D) The tan lizard.

(E) More mating means more offspring with that trait.

7. Today vs Usually

Circle the correct answer

61. Bayside's weather chart shows mostly hot, sunny days. Which season does the DATA point to?

(A) Summer (B) Winter (C) Spring (D) Fall

62. A season's weather chart shows many cold, sometimes snowy days. Which season is it most likely?

(A) Winter (B) Fall (C) Summer (D) Spring

63. Predict the CLIMATE (usual year-round weather) of a mountain top:

(A) Cold and snowy even in summer (B) Hot and wet all year (C) Very cold most of the year (D) Very hot days, little rain

64. Windgap's weather chart shows cool, windy, falling-leaves days. Which season does the DATA point to?

(A) Fall (B) Summer (C) Winter (D) Spring

65. Pine Valley's weather chart shows cool, windy, falling-leaves days. Which season does the DATA point to?

(A) Summer (B) Winter (C) Fall (D) Spring

66. Sunhill's weather chart shows rain showers and new buds. Which season does the DATA point to?

(A) Winter (B) Spring (C) Summer (D) Fall

Write the answer

67. Rain puddles dry up on a warm day. Where did the water GO?

Answer: _____

68. Fern Hollow's weather chart shows many snowy, freezing days. Which season does the DATA point to?

Answer: _____

69. Maple Town's weather chart shows mostly hot, sunny days. Which season does the DATA point to?

Answer: _____

70. Clearwater's weather chart shows rain showers and new buds. Which season does the DATA point to?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. It is a HOT summer day in a place with a cold climate. Is that possible? →
2. Predict: which season likely has the chart with the MOST daylight hours? →
3. A season's weather chart shows many mild with rain showers days. Which season is it most likely? →
4. Predict the CLIMATE (usual year-round weather) of a desert: →
5. River City's weather chart shows many snowy, freezing days. Which season does the DATA point to? →

- (A) Yes — one hot day doesn't change the cold climate.
 - (B) Spring
 - (C) Very hot days, little rain
 - (D) Summer.
 - (E) Winter
-

8. Read the Layers

Circle the correct answer

71. A crinoid fossil is found in a rock layer. It is evidence the area once had...
- (A) a busy highway. (B) no living things at all. (C) exactly today's weather. (D) a deep ancient sea.
72. A shark tooth fossil is found in a rock layer. It is evidence the area once had...
- (A) exactly today's weather. (B) the ocean. (C) a busy highway. (D) no living things at all.
73. A dragonfly fossil is found in a rock layer. It is evidence the area once had...
- (A) exactly today's weather. (B) a busy highway. (C) a wet forest. (D) no living things at all.
74. A leaf fossil is found in a rock layer. It is evidence the area once had...
- (A) a forest. (B) exactly today's weather. (C) no living things at all. (D) a busy highway.
75. A sea urchin fossil is found in a rock layer. It is evidence the area once had...
- (A) a busy highway. (B) no living things at all. (C) a shallow sea floor. (D) exactly today's weather.
76. A mangrove root fossil is found in a rock layer. It is evidence the area once had...
- (A) a warm coastal swamp. (B) a busy highway. (C) no living things at all. (D) exactly today's weather.

Write the answer

77. A snail shell fossil is found in a rock layer. It is evidence the area once had...

Answer: _____

78. A trilobite fossil is found in a rock layer. It is evidence the area once had...

Answer: _____

79. A fossil FISH is found in rock on a dry hill far from any water. What does it tell us?

Answer: _____

80. A fossil animal looks a little like a lizard but is not alive anywhere today. This is evidence that...

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. A clam shell fossil is found in a rock layer. It is evidence the area once had... →

2. A fish scale fossil is found in a rock layer. It is evidence the area once had... →

3. A coral fossil is found in a rock layer. It is evidence the area once had... →

4. In flat rock layers, which fossil is OLDEST? →

5. A fern fossil is found in a rock layer. It is evidence the area once had... →

(A) water.

(B) a warm swamp.

(C) a warm ocean reef.

(D) The one in the deepest (bottom) layer.

(E) shallow water.

9. Lab Mix

Circle the correct answer

81. Which comes FIRST in a sea turtle's life cycle?

(A) hatchling (B) young turtle (C) egg (D) adult turtle

82. Two magnets: a NORTH pole faces a SOUTH pole. Predict what they do.

(A) Nothing — poles don't matter. (B) They pull together (attract). (C) They push apart. (D) They stick only if touching first.

83. A season's weather chart shows many hot days. Which season is it most likely?

(A) Summer (B) Fall (C) Spring (D) Winter

84. One kid pushes a crate on the ramp HARDER than the kid on the other side. Which way does the crate move?

(A) It stops because the pushes cancel. (B) Toward the weaker push (the stronger push wins). (C) It stays still. (D) Toward the stronger push's own side.

85. Which comes FIRST in a salmon's life cycle?

(A) adult salmon (B) fry (C) egg (D) young salmon

86. On snowy ground, which coloring helps an animal survive by hiding from predators?

(A) The white hare. (B) The brown hare. (C) Color never matters. (D) Both are seen equally.

Write the answer

87. Will a magnet attract this iron bolt without touching it?

Answer: _____

88. A season's weather chart shows many cold, sometimes snowy days. Which season is it most likely?

Answer: _____

89. On dark tree bark, which coloring helps an animal survive by hiding from predators?

Answer: _____

90. Can a soft animal (like a jellyfish or a worm) ever leave a fossil?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. One kid pushes a ball on the grass HARDER than the kid on the other side. Which way does the ball move? →

2. Which comes FIRST in a ladybug's life cycle? →

3. Predict: over many years on dark tree bark, will there be MORE dark moths or MORE light moths? →

4. Is 'tail length' a trait passed down from parents (inherited)? →

5. Is 'number of petals' a trait passed down from parents (inherited)? →

(A) More dark moths.

(B) Toward the weaker push (the stronger push wins).

(C) egg

(D) Yes — it is inherited.

(E) Yes — it is inherited.

10. Weather Hazards

Circle the correct answer

91. A heavy storm with strong spinning wind that can lift things is a...
(A) tornado (B) gentle breeze (C) light drizzle (D) sunny day
92. To stay safe in a lightning storm, the BEST choice is to...
(A) fly a kite (B) go inside a building (C) swim in a pool (D) stand under a tall tree
93. A town near a river that floods builds its houses UP on tall stilts. This design helps by...
(A) saving paint (B) adding more windows (C) making homes prettier (D) keeping homes above the flood water
94. A weather forecast warns of a big snowstorm tomorrow. A good way to prepare is to...
(A) get warm supplies ready before it hits (B) water the garden (C) plan a beach trip (D) leave the door open
95. Sandbags are stacked along a river before a flood. Their job is to...
(A) feed the fish (B) block water from spreading (C) make the river deeper (D) clean the water
96. A lightning rod on a tall building keeps people safer by...
(A) blocking wind (B) making rain (C) guiding lightning safely to the ground (D) lighting up the sky

Write the answer

97. Which weather is a HAZARD (can be dangerous)?
Answer: _____
98. A family makes a plan for where to meet if a storm comes. Making a plan ahead of time...
Answer: _____
99. Storm shutters go over windows before a big wind storm to...
Answer: _____
100. Scientists study past storms to...
Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Which action would BEST reduce damage from a flood? →
2. A drought means a long time with... →
3. During a drought, a town might reduce impact by... →
4. Why do weather forecasters give WARNINGS before big storms? →
5. A hurricane brings both strong wind AND heavy rain. This means it can cause... →

- (A) very little rain
 - (B) so people have time to prepare
 - (C) more than one kind of damage
 - (D) saving and storing water
 - (E) build a wall (levee) along the river
-

11. Habitats & Survival

Circle the correct answer

- 101.** A fish has gills and fins. It is best able to survive in a...
(A) snowy mountain top (B) pond or lake (C) dry desert (D) hot oven
- 102.** A cactus stores water in its thick stem. This helps it survive in the...
(A) snowfield (B) desert (C) ocean (D) rainforest
- 103.** A polar bear has thick fur and fat. These traits help it survive in a...
(A) hot desert (B) warm pond (C) city street (D) cold, snowy place
- 104.** Wolves hunt together in a pack. Living in a group helps them...
(A) eat less (B) sleep alone (C) catch bigger prey and stay safe (D) get lost more
- 105.** If a pond a frog lives in dries up, the frog will MOST likely...
(A) grow gills for the desert (B) turn into a bird (C) get bigger instantly (D) have to move or struggle to survive
- 106.** Ducks fly south together in winter. Traveling in a group helps them...
(A) get lost alone (B) fly slower (C) get colder (D) find the way and stay safe

Write the answer

- 107.** Bees live in a hive with thousands of other bees. One reason to live in a group is to...

Answer: _____

- 108.** Which animal is best suited to survive in the OCEAN?

Answer: _____

109. A forest is cut down and turned into a parking lot. Animals that lived there will...

Answer: _____

110. Meerkats take turns standing guard while others eat. This group behavior helps them...

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. A duck has webbed feet. Webbed feet are BEST for... →

2. An animal with traits that FIT its habitat is more likely to... →

3. Ants work together to carry food much bigger than one ant. This shows a group can... →

4. A snowshoe hare turns white in winter. This helps it survive by... →

5. If a habitat changes so an animal's needs are NO LONGER met, one thing the animal might do is... →

(A) move to a new place that meets its needs

(B) do more than one alone

(C) survive and have young

(D) swimming in water

(E) hiding in the snow from predators

Answer Key

1. C — Toward the weaker push (the stronger push wins).

2. D — It stays still — the forces balance.

3. C — Toward the weaker push (the stronger push wins).

4. C — It stays still — the forces balance.

5. D — Toward the weaker push (the stronger push wins).

6. D — It stays still — the forces balance.

7. Toward the weaker push (the stronger push wins).

8. Toward the weaker push (the stronger push wins).

9. Toward the weaker push (the stronger push wins).

10. It stays still — the forces balance.

Matching (Push, Pull, Balance): 1→C, 2→A, 3→C, 4→A, 5→C

11. D — The same motion as before.
 12. A — A little lower than the last one.
 13. C — The same motion as before.
 14. B — A little bigger, farther out.
 15. C — About the same height.
 16. B — The same motion as before.
 17. In about 30 seconds.
 18. Right back where it is now.
 19. The same motion as before.
 20. About the same time per swing.
- Matching (Read the Pattern): 1→D, 2→C, 3→E, 4→B, 5→A

21. A — They pull together (attract).
 22. A — Yes — it can pull it from a small distance.
 23. C — A magnet in the holder.
 24. D — No — it is not made of iron, cobalt, or nickel.
 25. D — Yes — it can pull it from a small distance.
 26. D — Yes — it can pull it from a small distance.
 27. No — it is not made of iron, cobalt, or nickel.
 28. Yes — it can pull it from a small distance.
 29. Yes — it can pull it from a small distance.
 30. Yes — it can pull it from a small distance.
- Matching (Pull Without Touching): 1→E, 2→C, 3→A, 4→C, 5→B
31. A — newborn pup
 32. B — egg
 33. A — young salmon
 34. A — egg
 35. D — a living stage that begins the plant's life cycle.
 36. C — seed

37. young turtle

38. young plant

39. egg

40. egg

Matching (Round and Round): 1→A, 2→B, 3→D, 4→E, 5→C

41. C — Learned — not inherited.

42. C — Caused by the environment (more food).

43. D — Yes — it is inherited.

44. D — Yes — it is inherited.

45. A — Learned — not inherited.

46. A — Learned — not inherited.

47. Learned — not inherited.

48. Yes — it is inherited.

49. Yes — it is inherited.

50. Yes — it is inherited.

Matching (Passed Down or Learned): 1→C, 2→A, 3→D, 4→E, 5→B

51. A — The tan crab.

52. B — More white hares.

53. D — The green bug.

54. B — The pale fish.

55. B — The big-seed-cracking beak.

56. C — More green bugs.

57. The gray moth.

58. More dark moths.

59. The orange frog.

60. More green turtles.

Matching (Blend In, Survive): 1→D, 2→B, 3→C, 4→A, 5→E

61. A — Summer

62. A — Winter

63. A — Cold and snowy even in summer

64. A — Fall

65. C — Fall

66. B — Spring

67. It evaporated into the air as water vapor.

68. Winter

69. Summer

70. Spring

Matching (Today vs Usually): 1→A, 2→D, 3→B, 4→C, 5→E

71. D — a deep ancient sea.

72. B — the ocean.

73. C — a wet forest.

74. A — a forest.

75. C — a shallow sea floor.

76. A — a warm coastal swamp.

77. a damp land or pond.

78. an ancient sea.

79. Long ago, this place was underwater.

80. some kinds of living things lived long ago and are no longer here.

Matching (Read the Layers): 1→E, 2→A, 3→C, 4→D, 5→B

81. C — egg

82. B — They pull together (attract).

83. A — Summer

84. B — Toward the weaker push (the stronger push wins).

85. C — egg

86. A — The white hare.

87. Yes — it can pull it from a small distance.

88. Winter
89. The dark moth.
90. Yes — soft parts and their traces can fossilize too.
Matching (Lab Mix): 1→B, 2→C, 3→A, 4→D, 5→D
91. A — tornado
92. B — go inside a building
93. D — keeping homes above the flood water
94. A — get warm supplies ready before it hits
95. B — block water from spreading
96. C — guiding lightning safely to the ground
97. a hurricane
98. helps everyone stay safe
99. stop windows from breaking
100. predict and prepare for future ones
Matching (Weather Hazards): 1→E, 2→A, 3→D, 4→B, 5→C
101. B — pond or lake
102. B — desert
103. D — cold, snowy place
104. C — catch bigger prey and stay safe
105. D — have to move or struggle to survive
106. D — find the way and stay safe
107. share work like gathering food
108. a dolphin
109. lose their homes and food
110. watch for danger
Matching (Habitats & Survival): 1→D, 2→C, 3→B, 4→E, 5→A
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