

Student Handout — [Science 1.1: General science](#)

Name: _____ Date: _____

You must be logged in to Off2Class to complete these tasks. Open the slide(s) listed, then complete the questions below.

Task 1 — Vocabulary/Reading: Complete the sentences (Slides 3, 4)

Open slides 3 and 4. Complete each sentence with a science word from Slide 3 or 4.

Word bank: water, air, sun, plant, animal, rock, atom, cell, energy, gravity

1. We need _____ to breathe.
2. A _____ is a living thing that can move and eat other living things.
3. The _____ gives Earth light and heat.
4. A _____ is a small part of a living thing.
5. An _____ is a tiny building block of matter.
6. Plants need sunlight, _____, and nutrients to grow.
7. A _____ is a natural, solid material found in the ground.
8. _____ pulls objects toward Earth.
9. We need _____ to live, and we get it from food.
10. A _____ needs sunlight and water to grow.

Task 2 — Reading/Grammar: Identify observation, hypothesis, or theory (Slides 7, 8, 9)

Open slides 7–9. Read each sentence below and choose whether it is an *Observation*, a *Hypothesis*, or a *Theory*.

1. The pond surface was frozen this morning.	_____
2. If the pond gets more sunlight this week, then the ice may melt faster.	_____
3. Water changes from solid to liquid when its temperature gets high enough because heat adds energy to the molecules.	_____
4. I noticed the compass needle pointed north when I held it steady.	_____
5. If we run a current through this wire, it will probably get warm.	_____
6. Moving electric charge creates a magnetic field around a conductor.	_____

Task 3 — Vocabulary/Grammar: Complete sentences (Slides 6, 12-15, 17-18)

Open the labeled slides about affixes and the scientist paragraph (6, 12–15, 17–18). Use the word bank to fill each blank with the correct word or word part. All answers come from the lesson vocabulary and affixes.

Word Bank: homogeneous, hydrology, laboratory, photosynthesis, microscope, scientist, theory, thermometer, experiment, observations, microbiology, hypothesis

1. A _____ studies questions and runs tests to learn new facts about the world.
2. We recorded careful _____ during the test so we could compare results.
3. Before we ran the test, we wrote a _____ to predict what might happen.
4. Scientists use a _____ to see very small cells that are invisible to the eye.
5. The study of water and its movement is called _____.

6. Plants make energy and sugars from light in a process called _____.

Task 4 – Reading/Writing: Find affixes and answer reading questions (Slide 16)

Open slide 16 and read the paragraph about science. Answer the questions below by writing a full-sentence answer.

Use evidence from the paragraph.

(what / microscopes / help scientists see?)	Q: _____ A: _____
(what / microbiology / study?)	Q: _____ A: _____
(what / hydrology / tell us about?)	Q: _____ A: _____

Find one word in the paragraph with the prefix 'micro-' and give the meaning.

Find one word in the paragraph with the suffix '-ology' and give the meaning.

Give one reason that the paragraph says discoveries are helpful.

Answer Key – General science

Task 1

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|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. air | 4. cell | 7. rock | 10. plant |
| 2. animal | 5. atom | 8. gravity | |
| 3. sun | 6. water | 9. energy | |

Task 2

1. Observation
2. Hypothesis
3. Theory
4. Observation
5. Hypothesis
6. Theory

Task 3

1. scientist
2. observations
3. hypothesis
4. microscope
5. hydrology
6. photosynthesis

Task 4

Guidance: Accept equivalent full-sentence answers that use information in the paragraph. When checking, make sure students show the affix and explain its meaning in simple terms for the affix questions.

Examples:

1. Q: What do microscopes help scientists see? A: Microscopes help scientists see tiny living things that are too small to see with the naked eye.
2. Q: What does microbiology study? A: Microbiology studies tiny living organisms such as bacteria and other microorganisms.
3. Q: What does hydrology tell us about? A: Hydrology tells us about water and its properties, including how water moves and changes.
4. A: 'Microbiology' – 'micro-' means small, so microbiology is the study of very small living things.
5. A: 'Biology' – '-ology' means the study of, so biology is the study of living organisms.
6. A: Discoveries help scientists and people understand the world better and solve problems.