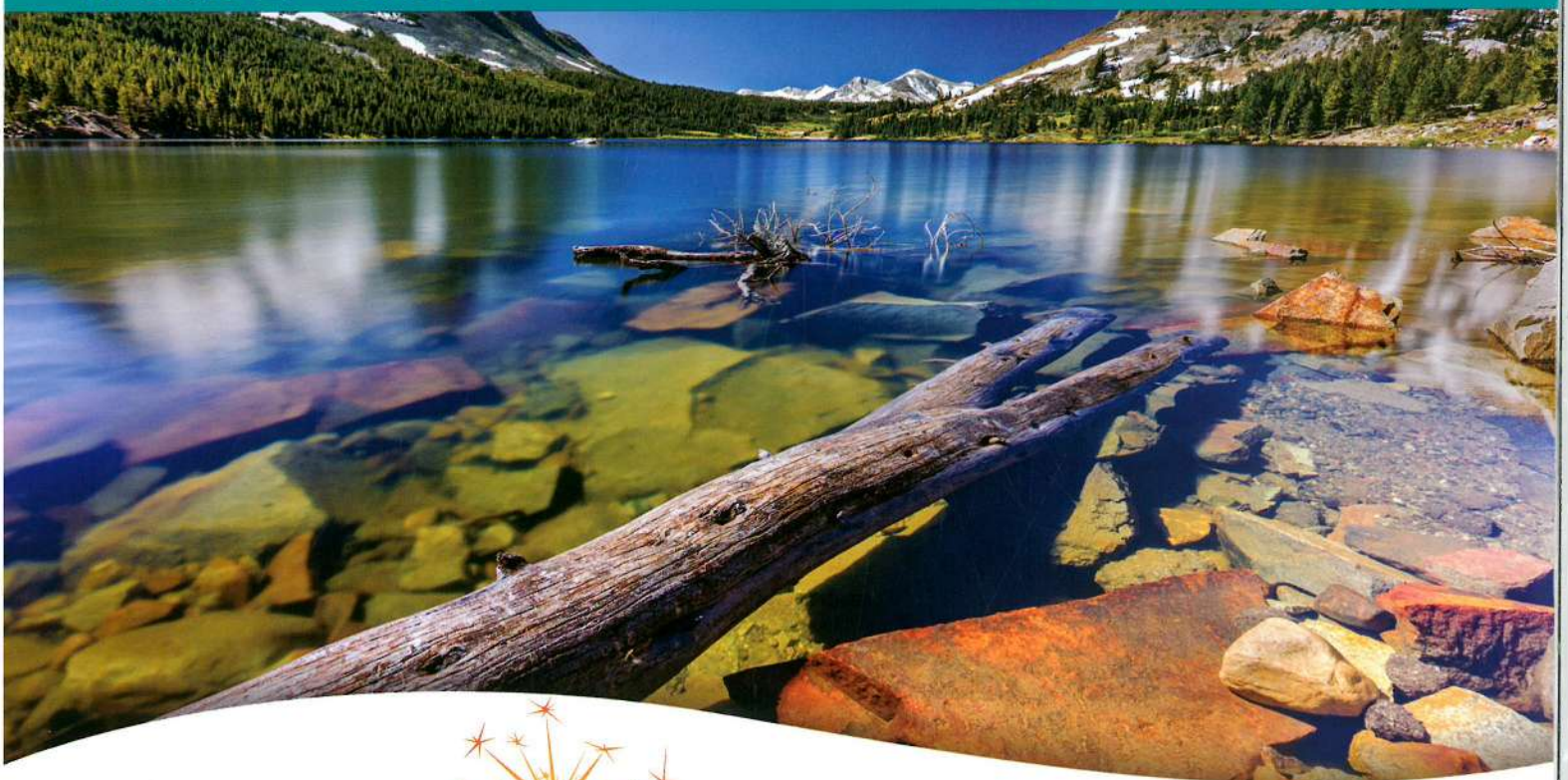
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

المدرسة الإماراتية

Grade 2 · Unit 1

Student Edition



Inspire Science

UAE Edition
Grade 2
2021-2022

Mc Graw Hill

Grade 2 · Unit 1

Inspire Science

Land and Water

Mc Graw Hill Education

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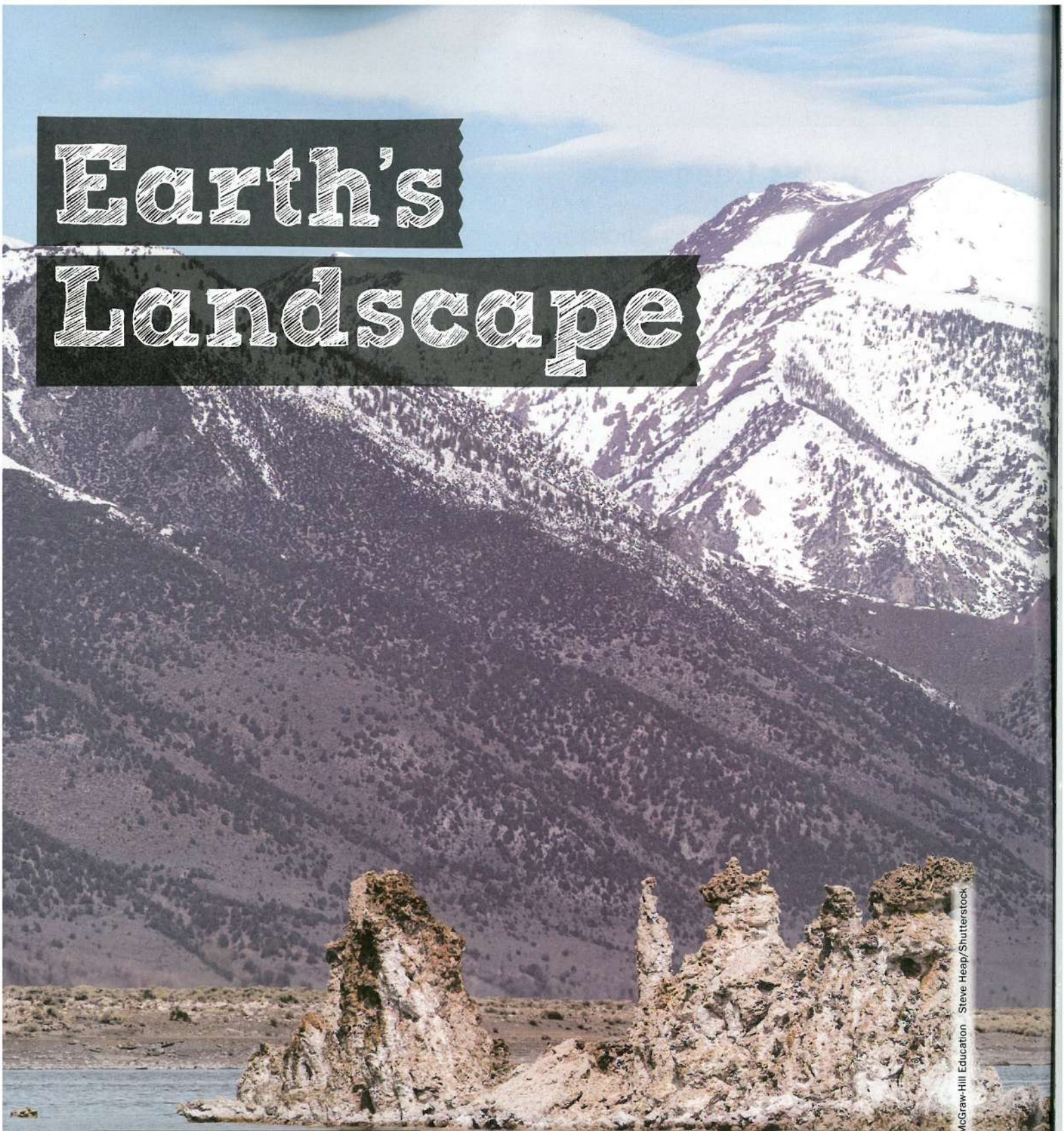
Table of Contents
Unit 1: Land and Water

Earth's Landscape

Earth's Landscape



Tufa towers at Mono Lake

ENCOUNTER
THE PHENOMENON

What kinds of land and bodies of water can be found on Earth?

GO ONLINE
Check out *Land and Water* to see the phenomenon in action.

Talk About It

Look at the photo and watch the video of land and water. What do you observe? What questions do you have? Talk about them with a partner.

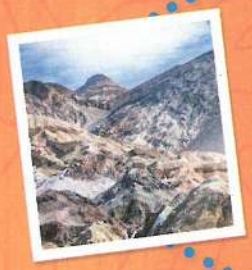
Did You Know?

Tufa towers grow under water. The water in Mono Lake used to be much higher. That is why we can see the towers today.

STEM Module Project Launch
Science Challenge

Build a Model of Your State

Lesson 1
Local Landscapes



Lesson 2
Land on Earth

Lesson 3
Water on Earth

How can you show someone what the land and water are like where you live? A cartographer makes maps of places on Earth. Like a cartographer, you will show the land and water in your area. You will build a model of land and water in your state.

Cartographer

You will make maps like a cartographer!

Cartographers make maps. Maps represent places on Earth.

MAYA
Geologist

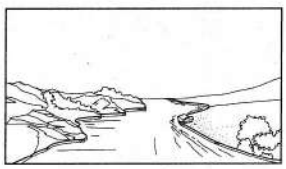
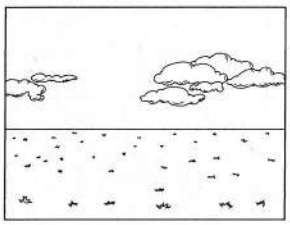
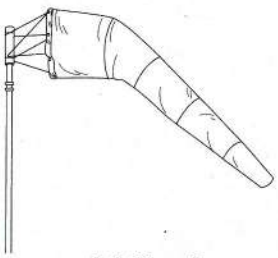
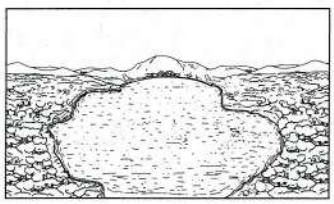
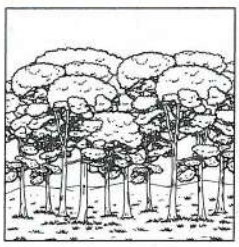
STEM Module Project

Plan and Complete the Science Challenge Use what you learn throughout the module to build your model.

LESSON 1 LAUNCH

Mapping Earth's Surface

Circle the things you might see on a map of Earth's surface.

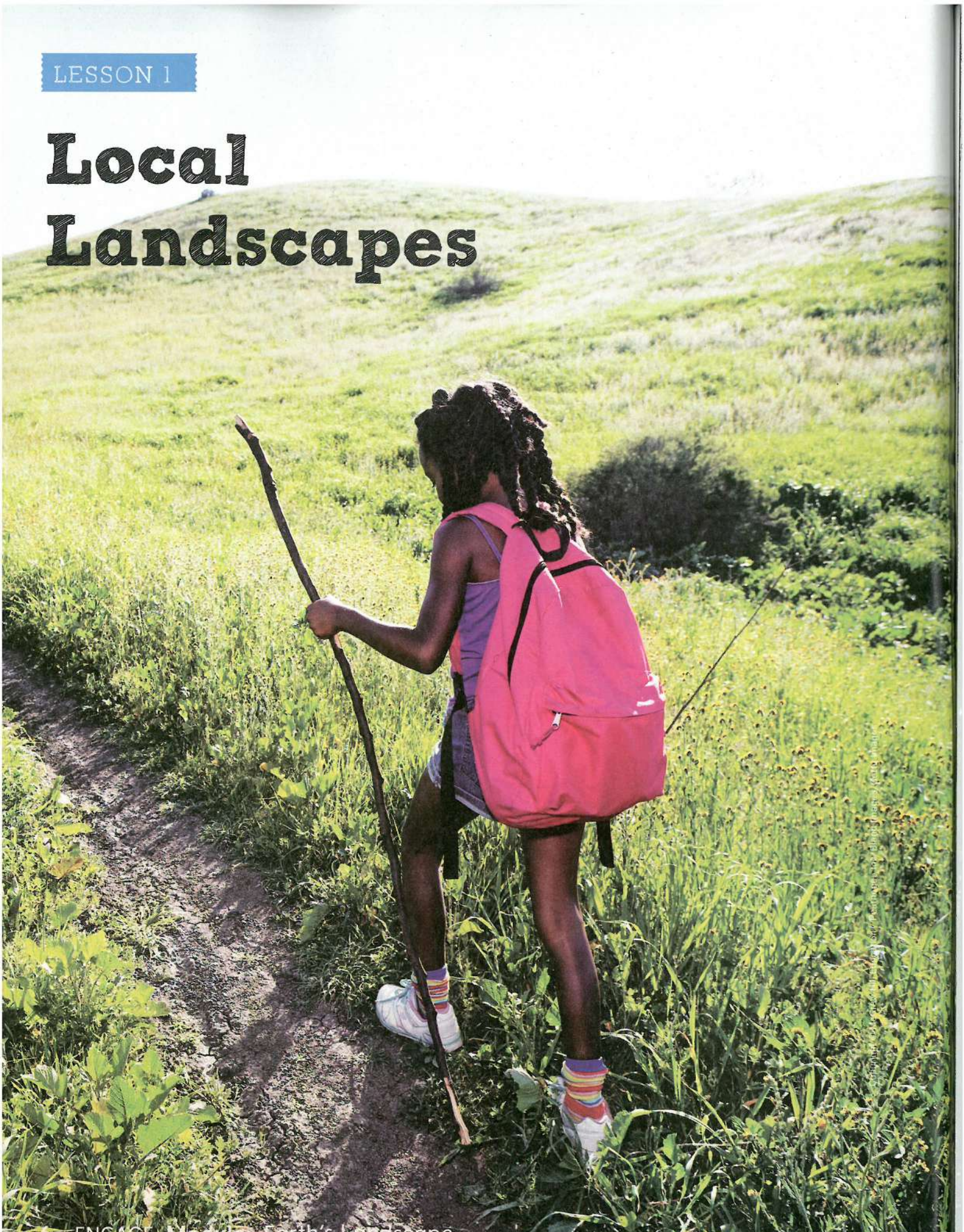
 Hills	 Rainfall	 Mountains
 Rivers	 Plains	 Wind
 People	 Lakes	 Trees

Explain your thinking.

You will revisit the Page Keeley Science Probe later in the lesson.

LESSON 1

Local Landscapes



ENCOUNTER
THE PHENOMENON

How can you describe this land?

GO ONLINE

Check out *Exploring the Land* to see the phenomenon in action.

Talk About It

Look at the photo and watch the video. What do you observe about the shape of this land? What questions do you have? Share your questions with a partner. Write or draw your thoughts below.

Did You Know?

Even land under ocean water has hills and mountains!

INQUIRY ACTIVITY

Hands On

Observe Land

Land can be described in many ways. Make observations about the land around you.

Make a Prediction How can you use marbles and water to observe the land around you?

Materials


cup of water


marbles


crayons

Carry Out an Investigation

BE CAREFUL Listen to your teacher.

1. Find an area of land.
2. Pour water on the land and observe how the water moves.
3. Roll the marbles on the land and observe how they move.
4. **Record Data** Draw or write to record your observations.
5. Find an area of land that is different. Repeat steps 2–4.

	Water	Marbles
Area 1		
Area 2		

Communicate Information

6. Did what you learned match your prediction? Explain.

Talk About It

What are other ways you can make observations about land?

VOCABULARY

Look for these words as you read:

compass rose

landscape

map

slope

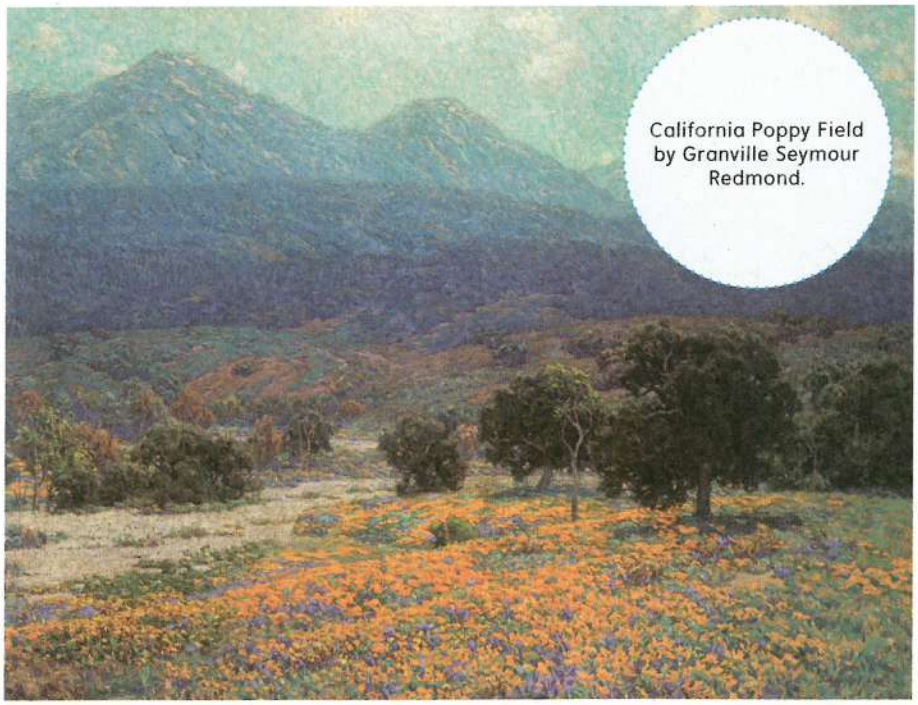
symbol

Landscapes

What do you think of when you hear the word *landscape?* You might think of plants and flowers. A **landscape** is the stretch of land that can be seen from a place.

The landscape in one area might be high and on a **slope**, or slant. The landscape in another area might be low and flat. It might be covered with trees or water. What is the landscape like around you?

Artists and cartographers study landscapes.



California Poppy Field by Granville Seymour Redmond.

1. Describe the landscape in the painting.

2. Circle an area on the painting that shows a slope in the landscape.

Maps

SOCIAL STUDIES Connection One way to show what the land is like is to make a map. A **map** is a drawing of an area of Earth's surface. It can show you what the land and water are like in an area.

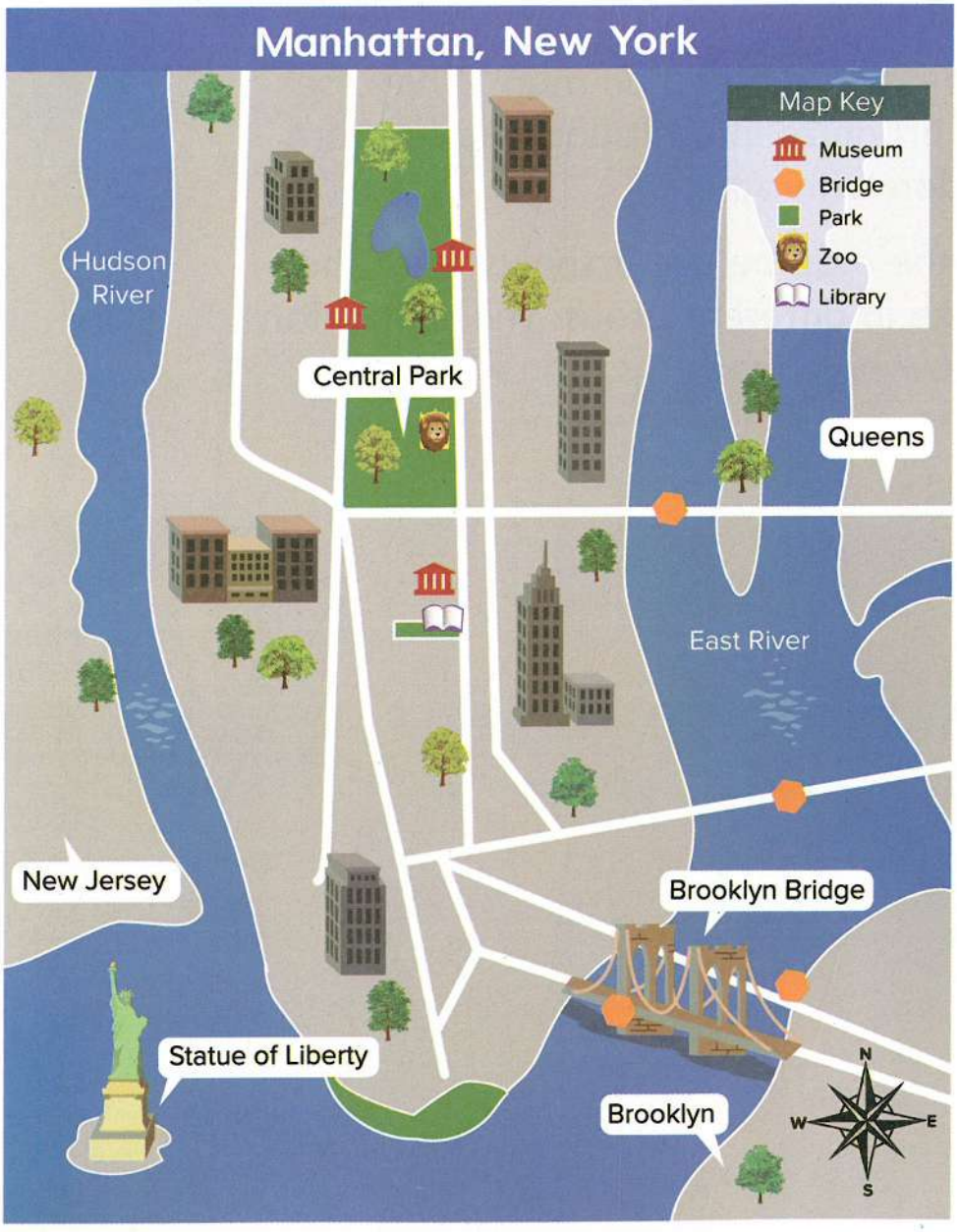
Scientists Use Maps

Many scientists depend on maps. They use maps to organize information and to share information with others.

Look at the map below. It shows what the land is like in different areas. The rough, tan areas show high land. The smooth, yellow and green areas show low land.

Read a Map

Maps can also show cities, roads, and buildings. Most maps have a map key. A map key uses **symbols** to show where certain features are located. Many maps include a **compass rose** to show direction.

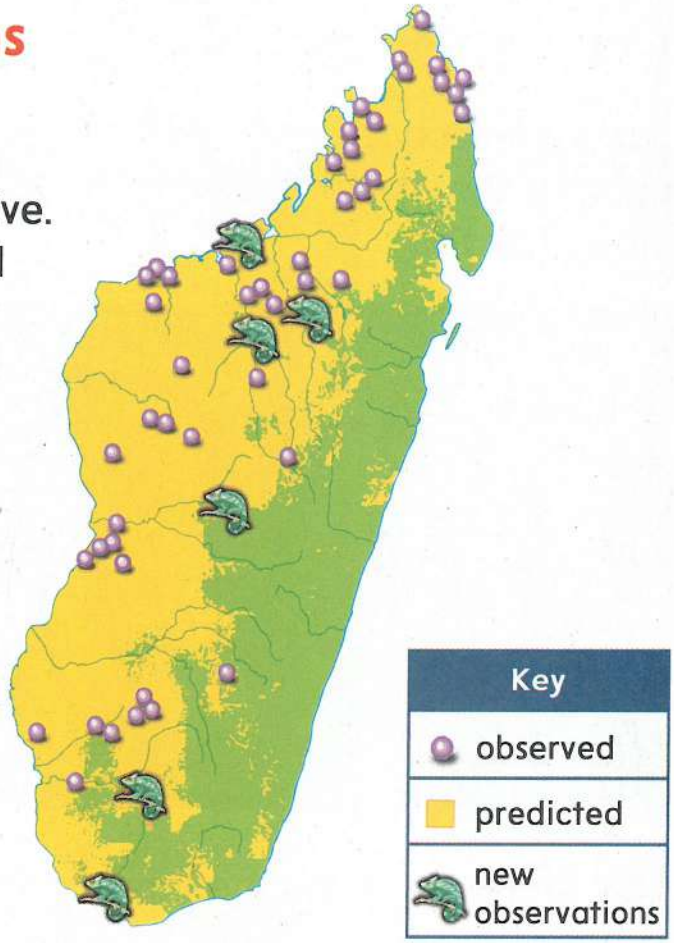


Talk About It

What questions can this map help you answer?

Maps Answer Questions

Maps help scientists answer questions. This map answers questions about where lizards live. Look at the key. A lizard symbol marks each new place a lizard was found. A purple symbol marks each place a lizard was observed.



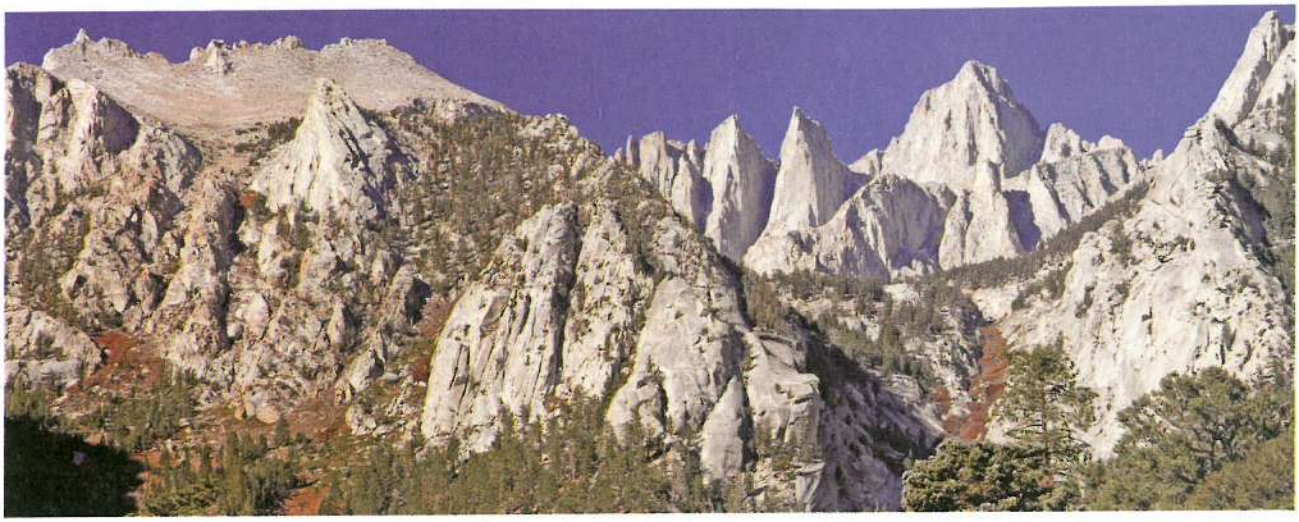
1. Use the map key. Find the area that shows where scientists predicted they would find lizards. Circle it.

Look at the map on page 11. What patterns do you notice? Write a question about a pattern you see.

GO ONLINE Watch the video *Learning from Maps* to see how different maps can answer questions.

Landscape Shapes

Some landscapes may remind you of shapes. Look at the photo below. What shapes do you see in the land?



Use shapes to draw the landscape on a separate sheet of paper.

1. MATH Connection What shapes did you use to model the landscape?

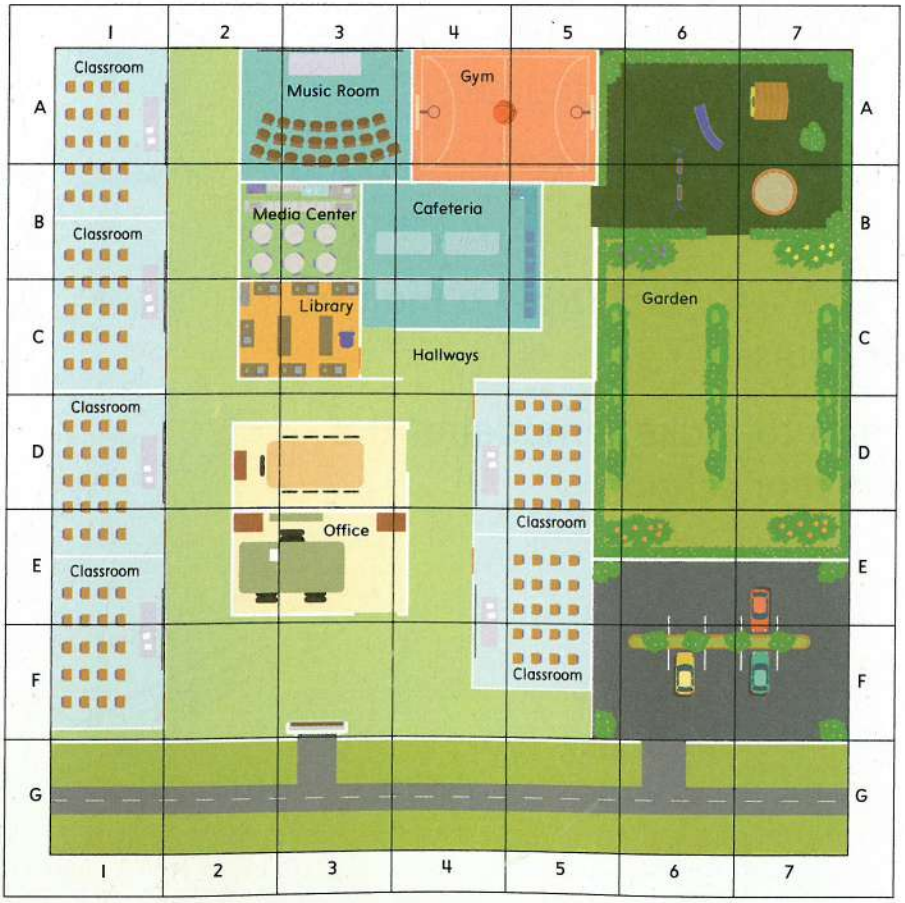
Talk About It

What shapes do you see in the land around you? Tell a partner.

FOLDABLES®

SOCIAL STUDIES Connection Cut out the Notebook Foldables given to you by your teacher. Glue the anchor tabs as shown below. Find each area on the map. Write the letter and number of each location.

Glue anchor tab here



INQUIRY ACTIVITY

Hands On

Model Your Landscape

Make a map of the landscape around your schoolyard. Use your map to make a model of the land around you.

Make a Claim How can you model the land around you?

Materials


safety goggles

modeling clay


sand


aluminum pan


cup of water


construction paper


crayons


shoebox

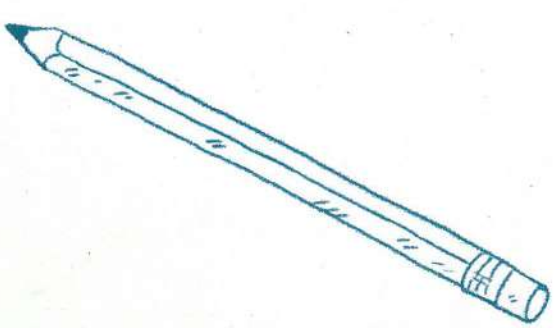

scissors


masking tape

Make a Model

BE CAREFUL Wear safety goggles.

1. Go outside and observe the land around your school.
2. SOCIAL STUDIES Connection Draw a map to show what you see.
3. Use your map to make a model of the land around your school.



Talk About It

Tell a partner about the land in your model.

INQUIRY

Hands On

Model

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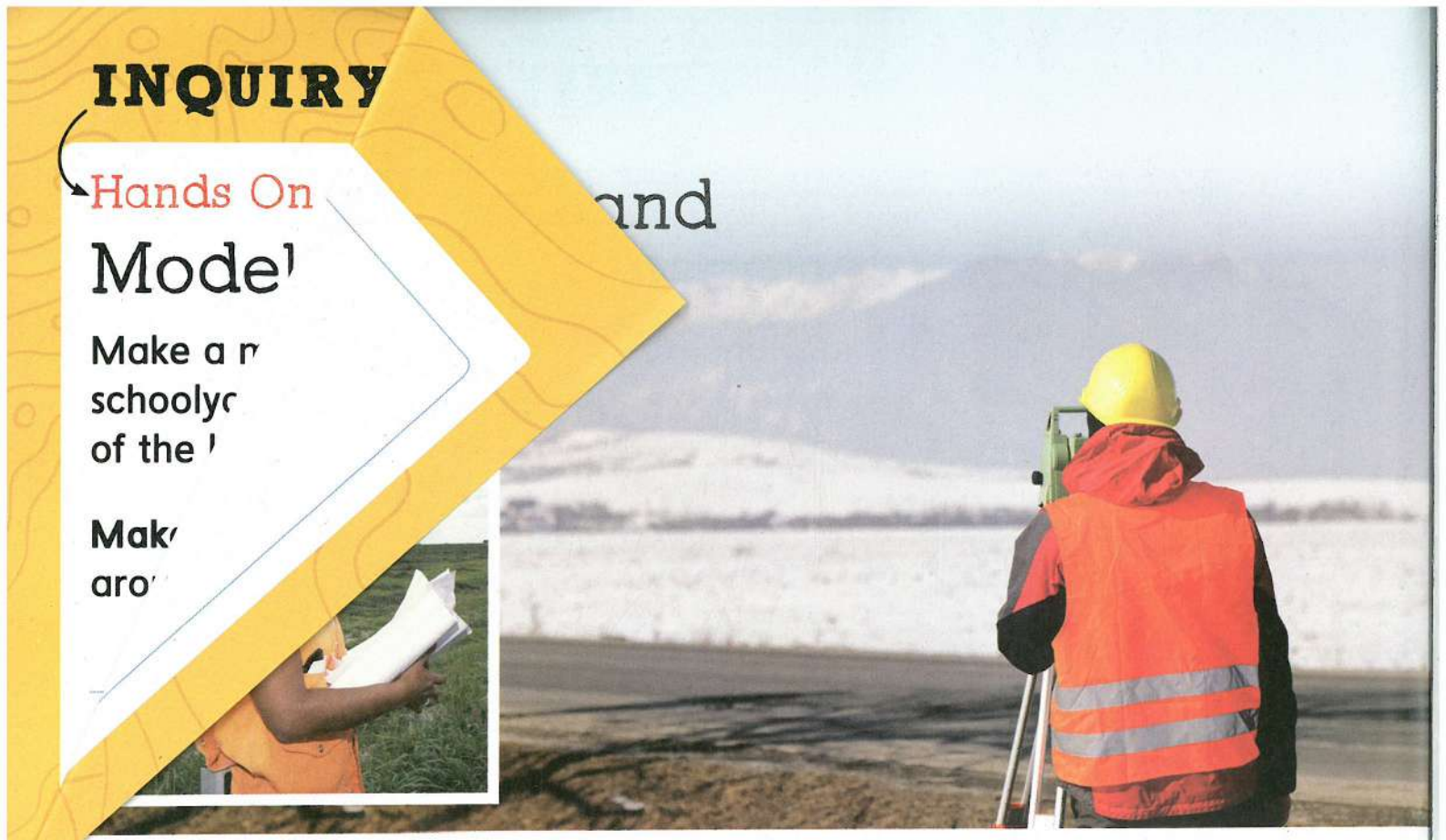
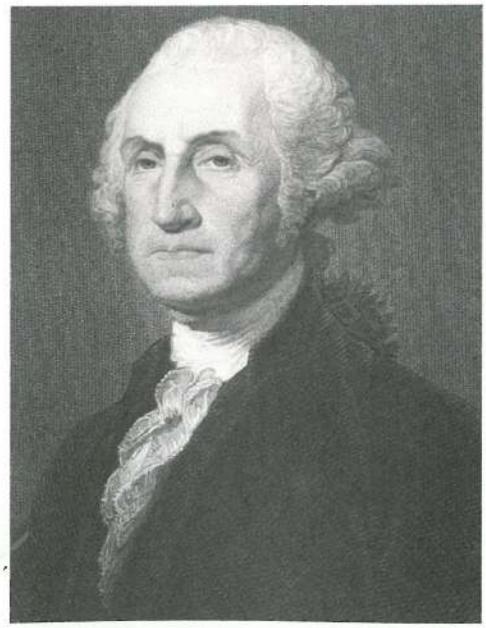


Land surveyors collect data about the shape, location, and height of land. They measure pieces of land to draw boundaries. The information they find helps people decide where roads or buildings will go. Land surveyors also use their measurements to help make maps.

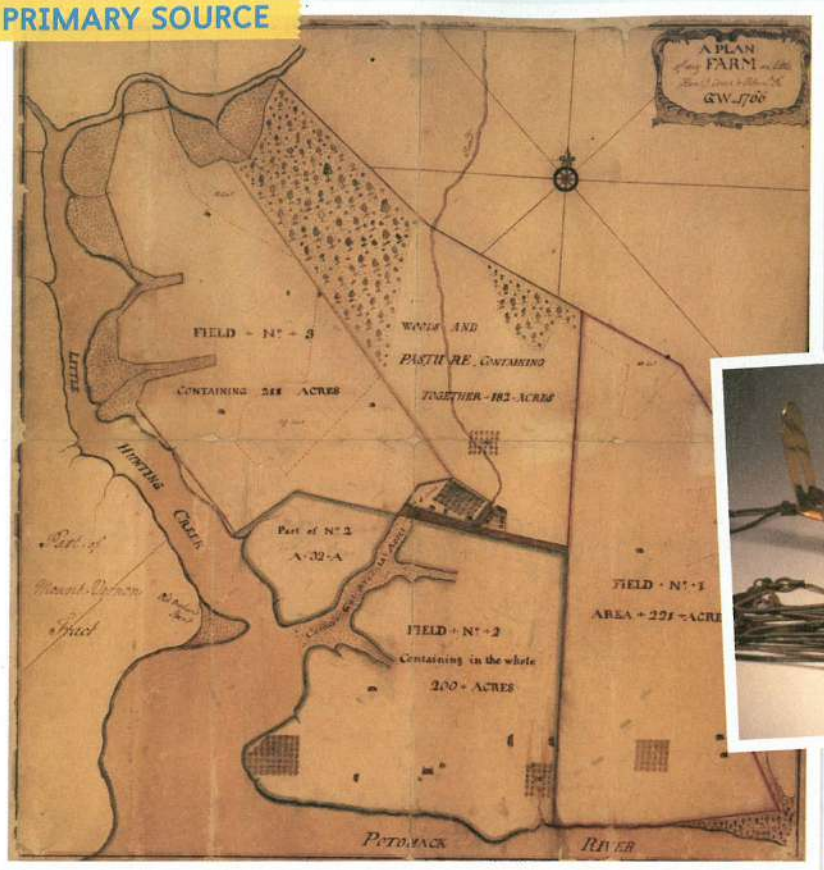
A Famous Land Surveyor

SOCIAL STUDIES Connection

George Washington was the first president of the United States. Did you know he was also a land surveyor? He made the map on the next page. It is a map of his farm in Virginia.



PRIMARY SOURCE



These are the tools that George Washington used as a land surveyor.

1. Describe the landscape of George Washington's farm.

2. What symbols do you see on this map?

It's Your Turn

Think about the map you made of the land around your school. How could you improve your map after reading about land surveyors?

LESSON 1

Review

EXPLAIN
THE PHENOMENON

How can you describe this land?

Summarize It

Describe the shape of this land.

REVISIT
PAGE KEELEY SCIENCE PROBES

Revisit the Page Keeley Science Probe earlier in the lesson. Has your thinking changed? If so, explain how it has changed.

Three-Dimensional Thinking

1. Look at the map below. Which sentence can you tell is true by reading the map?

   A. Ted lives on a hill.

   B. Ted lives west of the pond.

   C. The land around Ted's school has grass.

   D. The land south of Ted's school has trees.

2. Ted wants to make a model of the map. How can Ted show that he lives on a hill?

Extend It

You are a land surveyor. Your job is to find the best place for a new airport in your town. Look at a map of your town. Identify an area that would make a good place for a new airport. What would the land look like?

Draw a map of the area. Include a compass rose, map key, and symbols. Use words and pictures to describe the landscape.

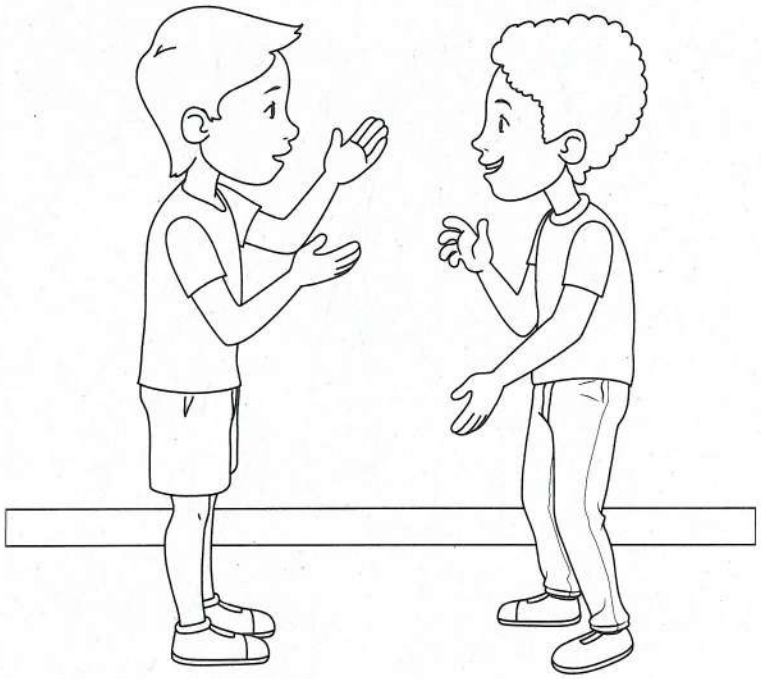
KEEP PLANNING

STEM Module Project
Science Challenge

Now that you have learned about maps and your local landscape, go to the Module Project Planning pages.

LESSON 2 LAUNCH

Earth's Landforms



Two friends are talking about mountains. They each have a different idea. Who do you agree with?

Lonnie: *Mountains are usually found in groups of mountains.*

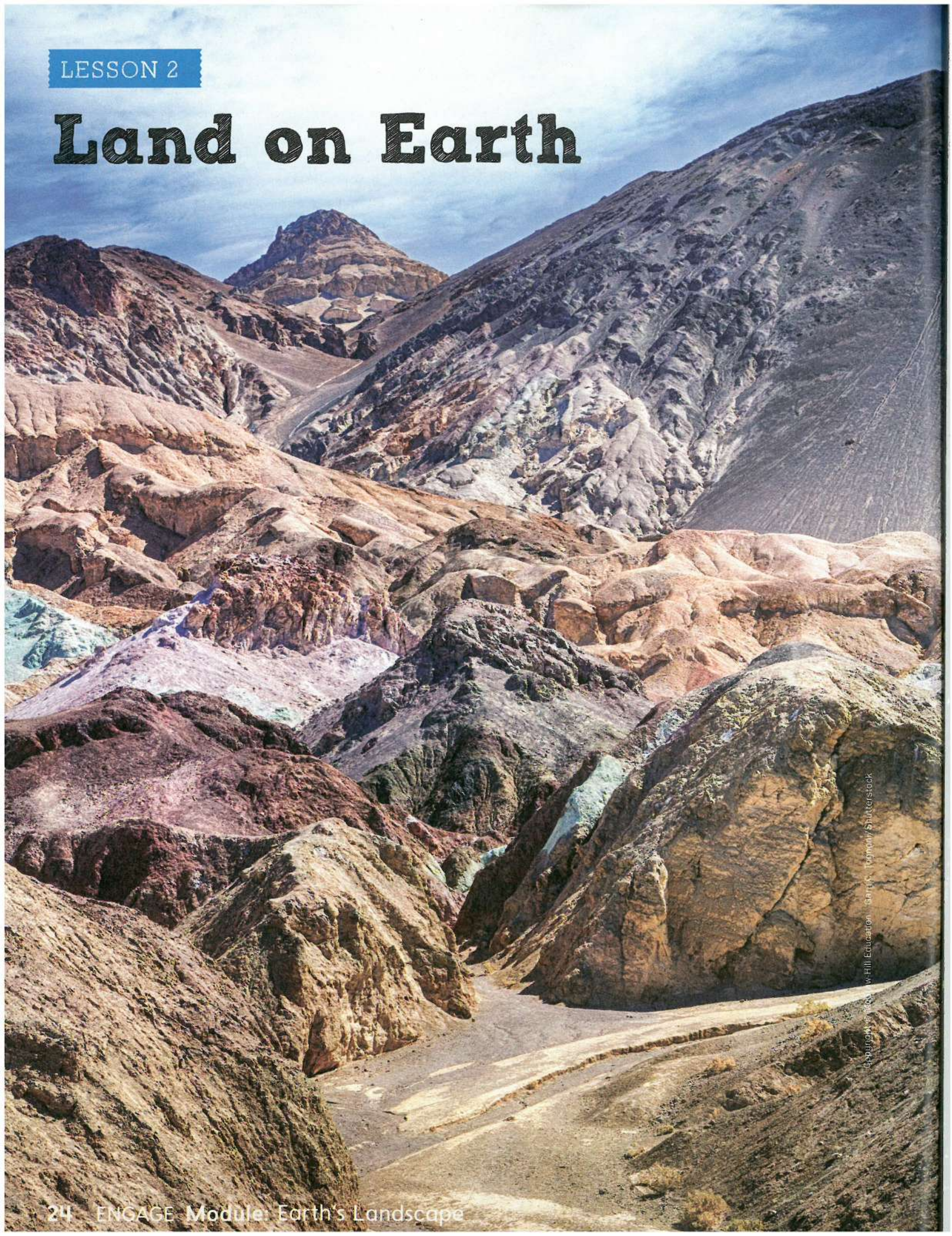
Diego: *Mountains are usually found as a single mountain.*

Explain your thinking.

You will revisit the Page Keeley Science Probe later in the lesson.

LESSON 2

Land on Earth



ENCOUNTER
THE PHENOMENON

What do you observe about the land?

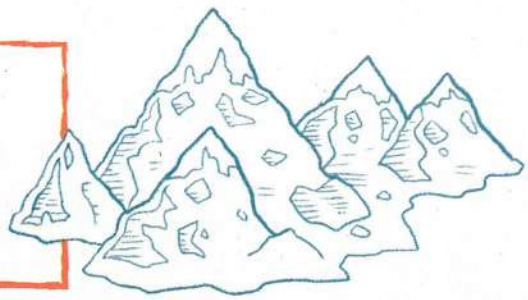
GO ONLINE
Check out *Artist's Palette* to see the phenomenon in action.

Talk About It

Look at the photo and watch the video. What do you observe? What do you wonder about this land? Talk about your questions with a partner. Record your questions below.

Did You Know?

The tallest landform in the United States is Denali Peak. It rises 6,190 meters (20,310 feet) above sea level.



INQUIRY ACTIVITY

Hands On

OPEN INQUIRY

Earth's Land

Think about the local land you explored in Lesson 1. Look at the photos of land on Earth. Choose one photo and make a model of the land.

Ask a Question What question will your model help you answer?

Materials


safety goggles


aluminum pan

modeling clay


cup of water

Make a Model

BE CAREFUL Wear safety goggles.

1. Look at the photos of different land and water.
2. Place the aluminum pan on a table or the floor.
3. Use the photo as your guide. Make a model of the land in the aluminum pan using the clay.
4. Add water if needed.

5. Draw and label a picture of your model.

Communicate Information

6. Look back at the question you asked at the beginning of the inquiry. What is the answer to your question?

Talk About It

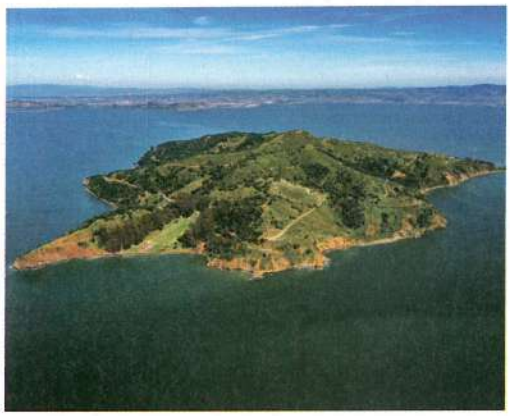
Compare your model with a partner's model. How is your model the same as your partner's? How is it different?

VOCABULARY

Look for these words as you read:

canyon	continent	island	landform
mountain	plain	valley	

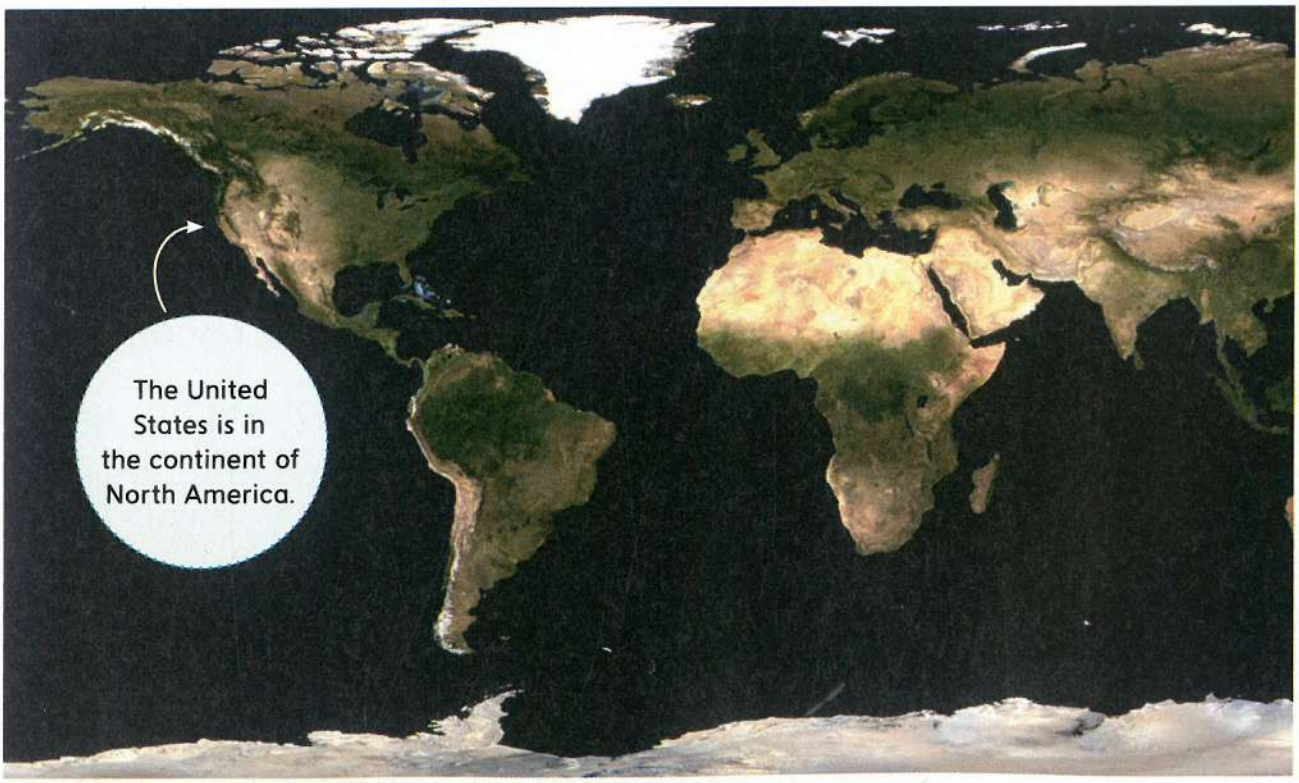
Earth's Surface



Earth has many different forms of land and water. A **landform** is one of the shapes of Earth's surface. The biggest areas of land are called **continents**.

Islands

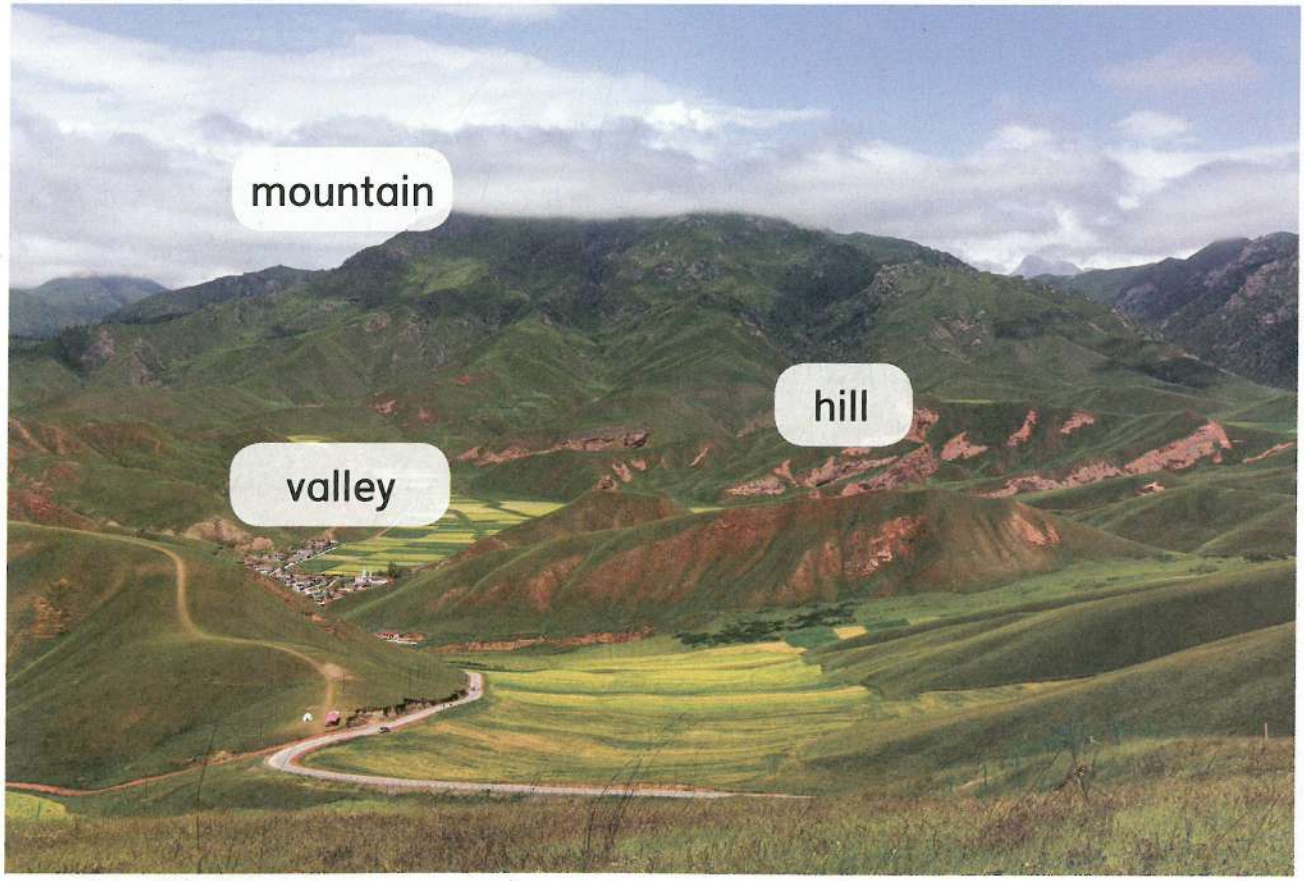
An **island** is an area of land surrounded by water. Islands can be small or large. Many islands often appear close together in a chain.



Mountains, Hills, and Valleys

The tallest kind of landform on Earth is a **mountain**. Mountains often have a pointed top and steep sides. Hills are mounds of land and rock. They are tall, too, but they are not as tall as mountains.

A **valley** is the low land between two mountains or hills. A valley can be deep and narrow or long and wide.



1. What symbols could you use to show mountains, valleys, and hills on a map? Draw and label them here.

Plains

A **plain** is land that is wide and flat. It has no hills or mountains. A plain can be a good place for farms. Plains can stretch for miles.

GO ONLINE

Watch the video *Landforms* to explore different types of landforms on Earth's surface.

2. Why do you think plains are good places for farms?

3. Choose two landforms. How are they similar? How are they different?

Landforms on a Map

Some maps show high and low areas of land. This map of California shows where landforms like mountains and plains are located.

Where can you find mountains and plains in California?

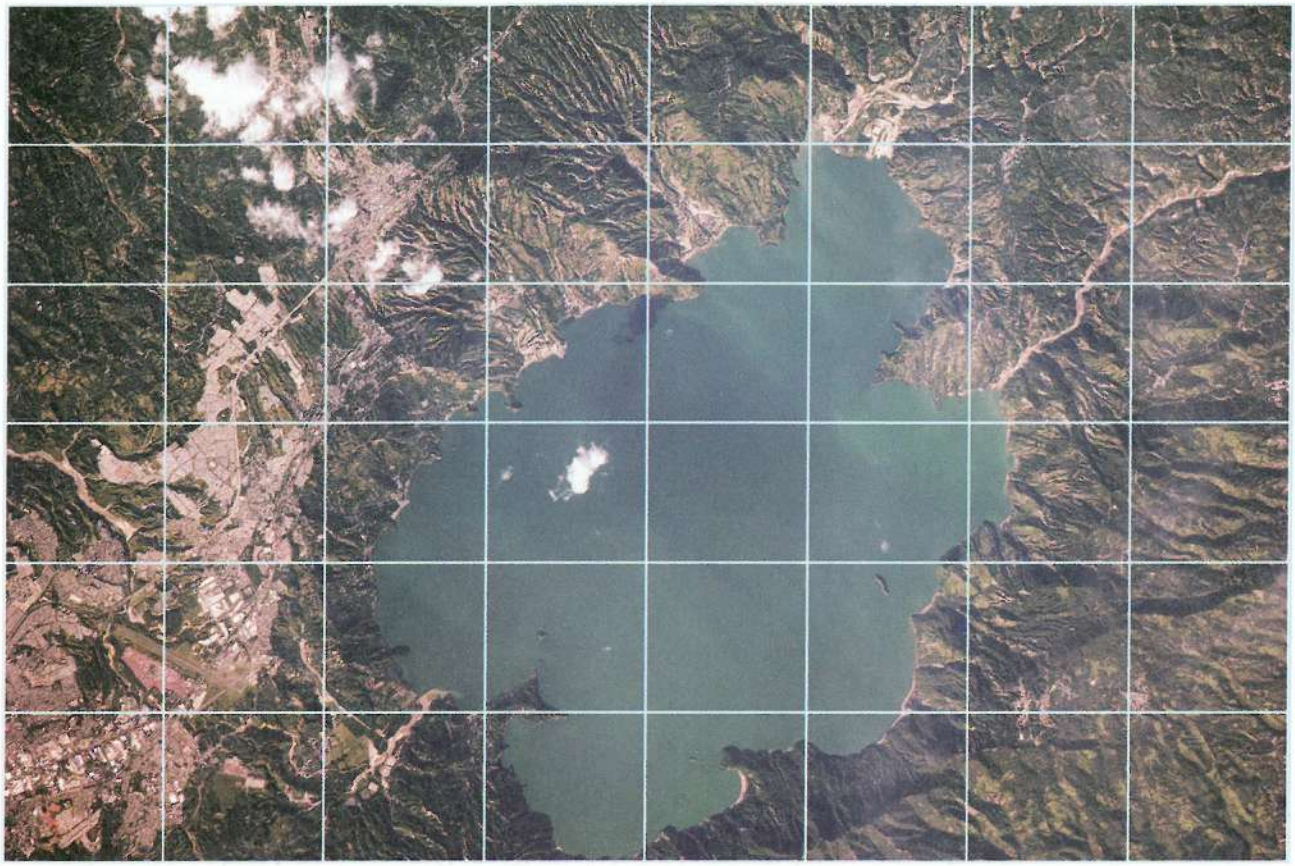
Look at the colors on the map. Smooth, green areas show where land is low and flat. Rough, brown areas show where land is high and on a slope.

4. Mt. Whitney is the tallest landform in California. Find out where it is located. Label it on this map.

GO ONLINE
Explore *Name the Landforms* to match a picture of a landform to its name.

5. Circle an area on the map that shows mountains. Put an X on an area that shows plains.

Look at the map and use what you have learned. What **patterns** do you observe about where landforms are found in California?



Communicate Information

5. MATH Connection How many squares covered mountains?

6. Did your observations support your prediction? Explain.

7. Make a bar graph to show the results of your investigation on a separate sheet of paper.

INQUIRY ACTIVITY

Data Analysis

Mountains Everywhere

Look at the landscape photo on the next page. Use the grid on the photo. Find out how much space mountains, valleys, and water take up in this landscape.

Make a Prediction Which will cover the most grid squares: the mountain, the valley, or water?

Carry Out an Investigation

1. Look at the squares on the photo.
2. Decide if the square mostly contains a mountain, a valley, or water.
3. **Record Data** Put a tally mark for each square in the correct column below.
4. Count the tally marks to get a total number of squares for each item.

mountain	valley	water

INQUIRY ACTIVITY

Data Analysis

Mountains Everywhere

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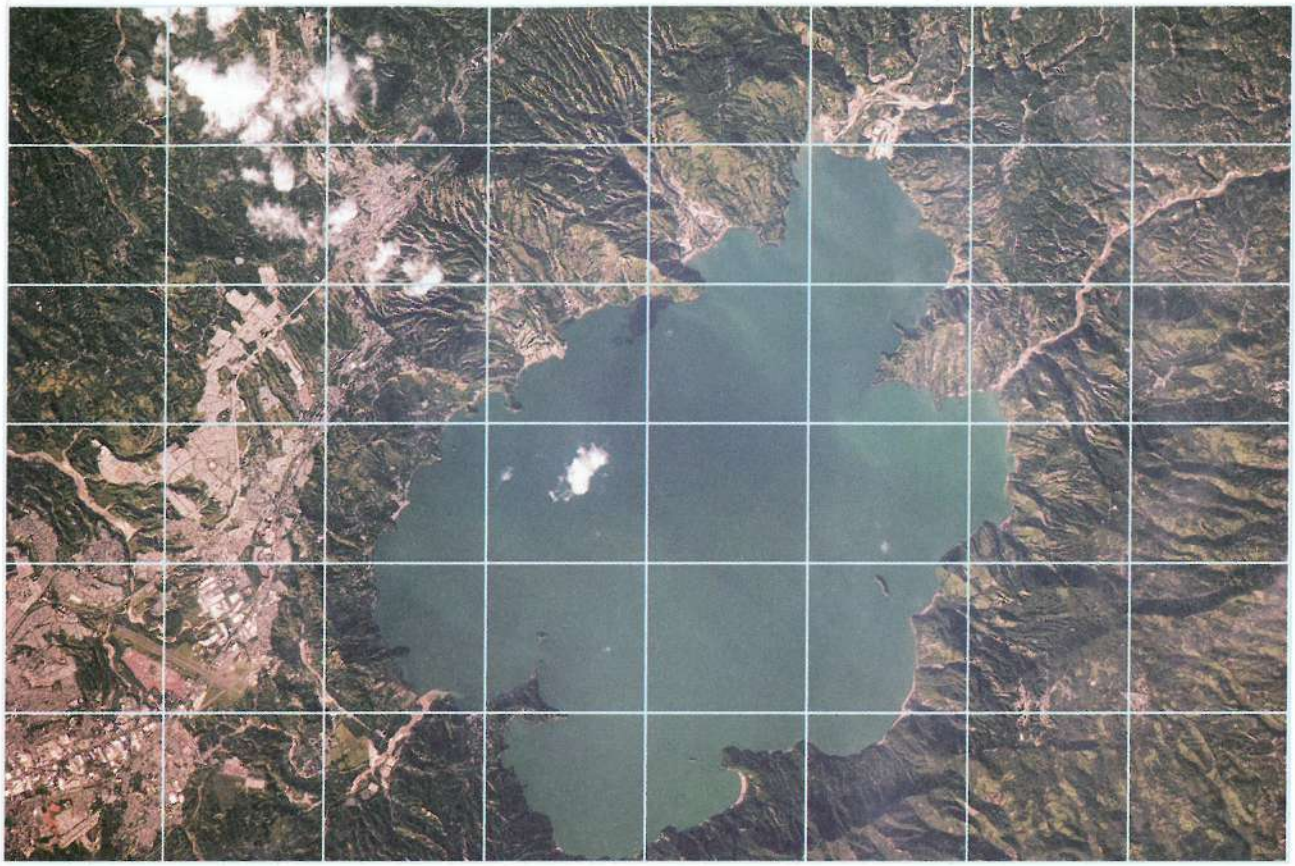
mountain	valley	water



Communicate Information

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CLOSE READING

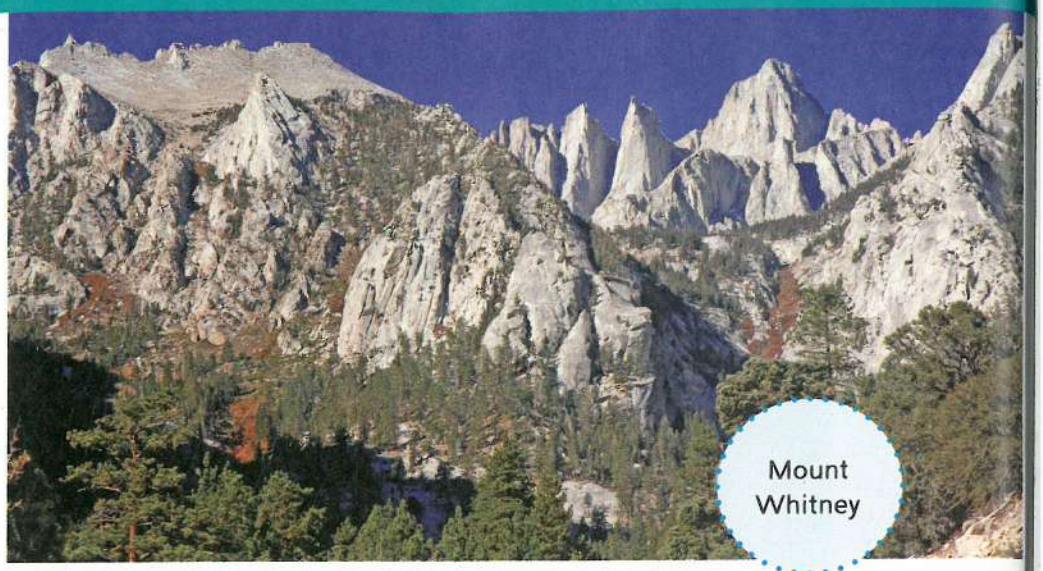
Inspect

Read the passage *The Sierra Nevada.* Highlight text that names what you would find in the landscape of this mountain range.

Find Evidence

Reread Underline a word that means *very large.* Underline text that helped you understand the meaning.

Notes

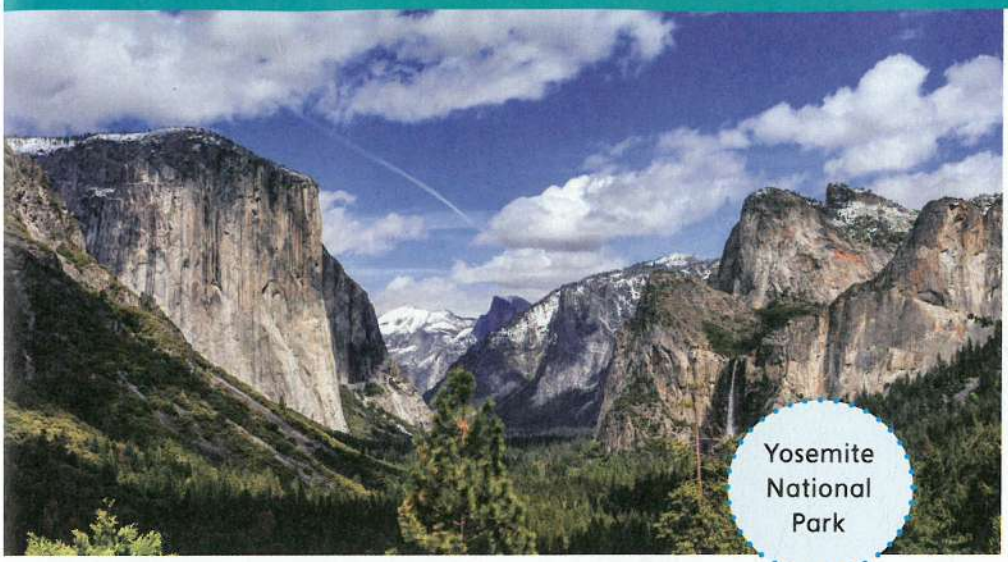


The Sierra Nevada

A mountain range is a group of mountains. The Sierra Nevada is a mountain range that can be found in the Western United States. It is over 600 km (400 mi) long and nearly 100 km (70 mi) wide. This range is massive!

The highest peak in the Sierra Nevada is Mount Whitney. Its summit is the third highest point in the United States.

Throughout the mountain range there are many landforms. Yosemite Valley is a **canyon**. A canyon is a deep valley with very high, steep sides. It was formed by glaciers millions of years ago.



Lake Tahoe is also in the Sierra Nevada. It is North America's largest alpine lake, or lake that is high in elevation.

The Sierra Nevada stretches over such a large area that it includes three national parks: Yosemite, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon. These parks contain many valleys, meadows, rivers, and giant sequoia trees. Look at the photo of Mount Whitney. How could you use a pattern to describe what you observe?

Make Connections

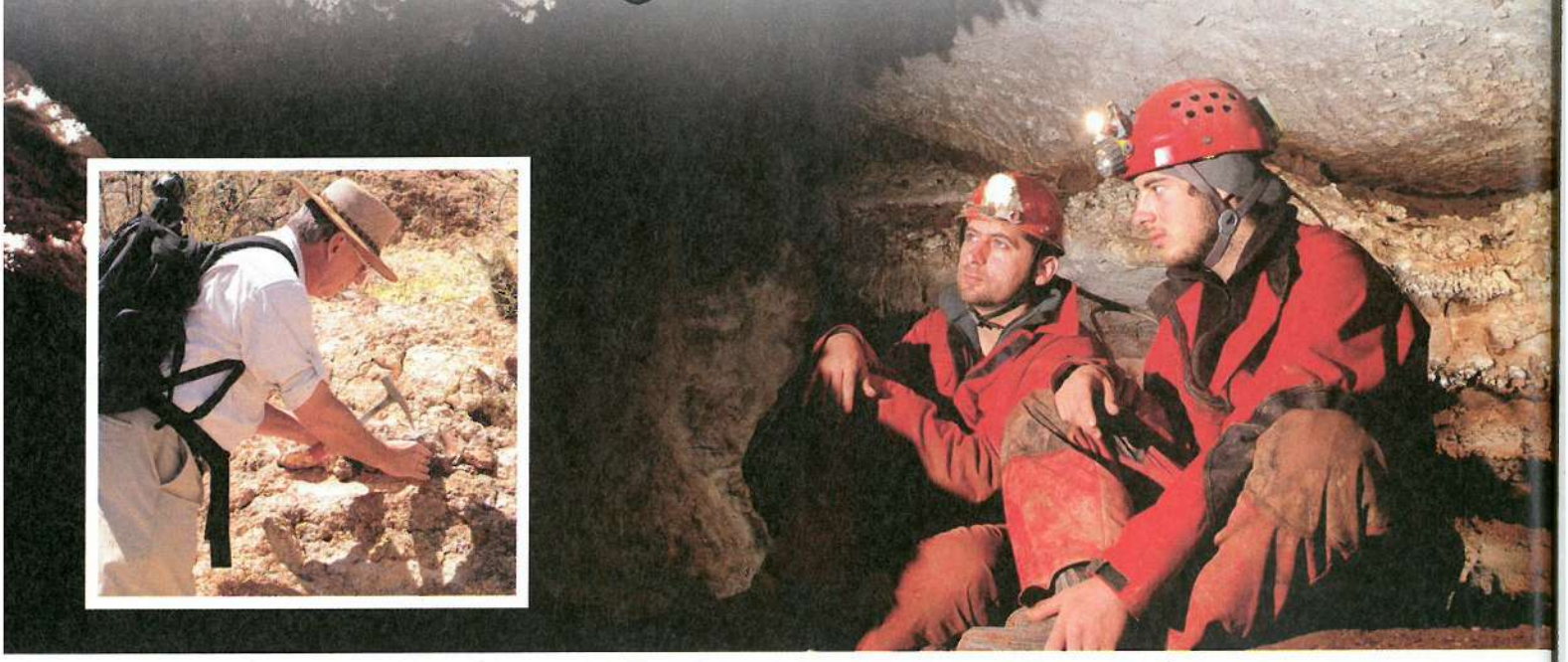
Talk About It

How might a cartographer show a canyon on a map?

Notes

STEM Connection

What Do Geological Technicians Do?

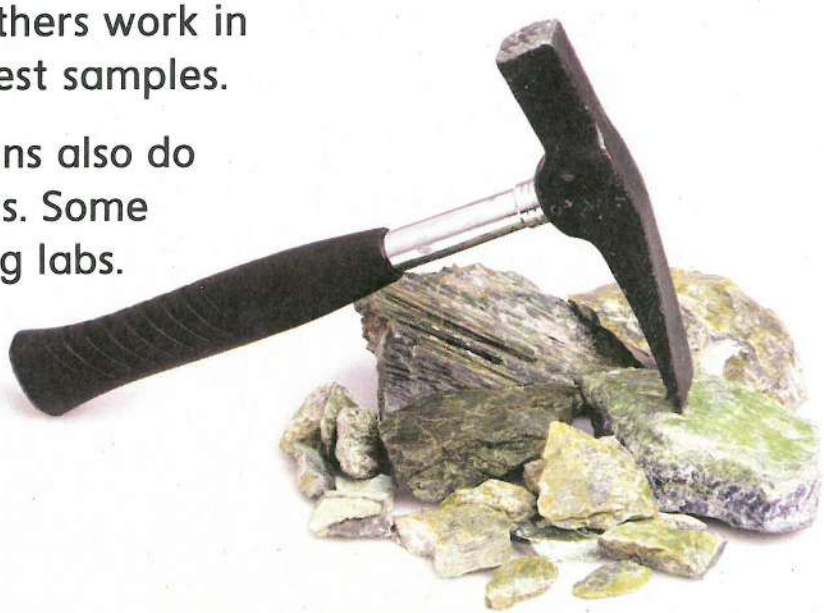


Geological technicians help other scientists study Earth and what it is made of. Some geological technicians spend a lot of time in the field collecting rocks and minerals to study. Others work in a lab to study and test samples.

Geological technicians also do research at museums. Some work at water-testing labs.

It's Your Turn

Study like a geological technician. Complete the activity on the next page to study a landform.



INQUIRY ACTIVITY

Research

OPEN INQUIRY

Landforms on Earth

Learn more about landforms on Earth.
Research your chosen landform.

Ask a Question What question do you have about a landform?

Carry Out an Investigation

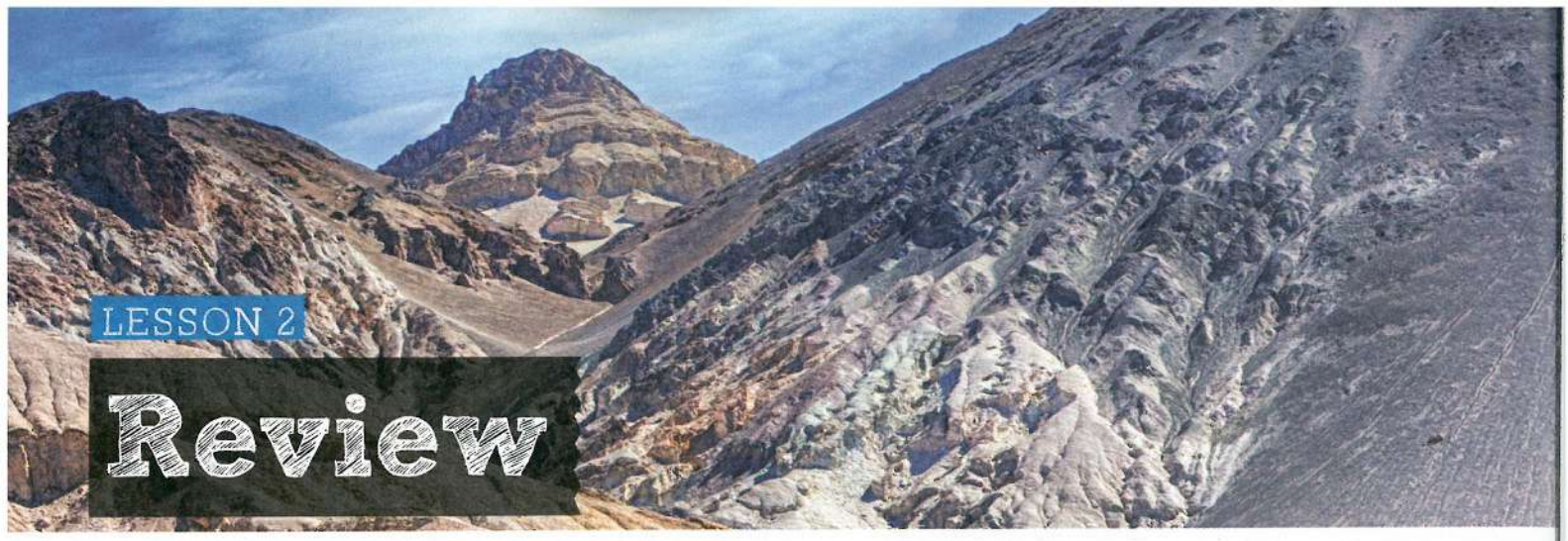
1. Learn about your landform.

Communicate Information

2. Record the answer to your question.

Talk About It

Share what you have learned.



LESSON 2

Review

EXPLAIN
THE PHENOMENON

What do you observe about the land?

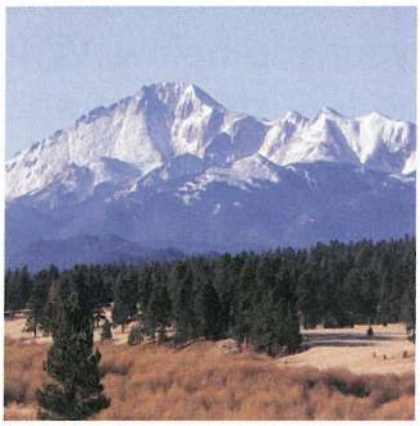
Summarize It

Describe the kinds of land you can find on Earth.

REVISIT PAGE KEELEY SCIENCE PROBES Return to the Page Keeley Science Probe earlier in the lesson. Has your thinking changed? If so, explain how it has changed.

Three-Dimensional Thinking

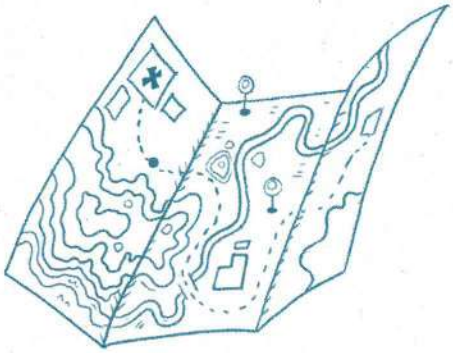
1. Make a model of a landscape. Include the landforms in the photos below.



2. Would a valley be found in the landscape you modeled? Explain.

Extend It

Become a tour guide. Plan a trip to teach tourists about three different landforms.



Research places that have the landforms you chose. Plan your trip below. Write what you will teach the tourists about each place. Draw and label the landform in each place.

Title of Trip: _____

Place 1: _____

Place 2: _____

Place 3: _____

KEEP PLANNING

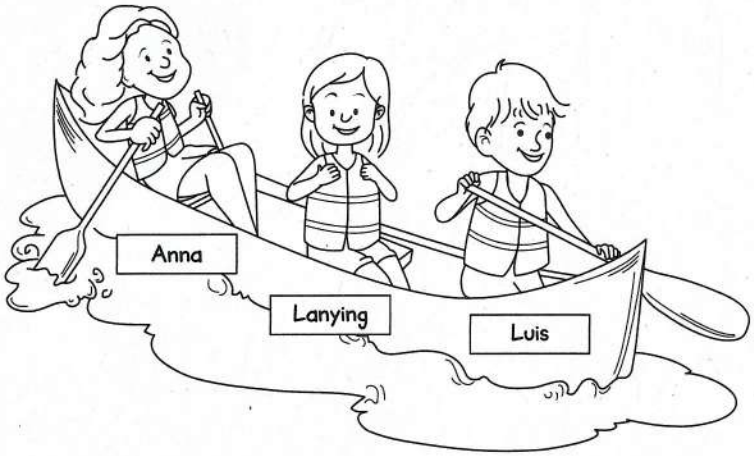
STEM Module Project
Science Challenge

Now that you have learned what kinds of land you can find on Earth, go to the Module Project Planning pages.

LESSON 3 LAUNCH

Earth's Water

Three friends are wondering where most of Earth's water is found. Which friend has the best idea?



Anna: *I think most of Earth's water is in lakes.*

Lanying: *I think most of Earth's water is in oceans.*

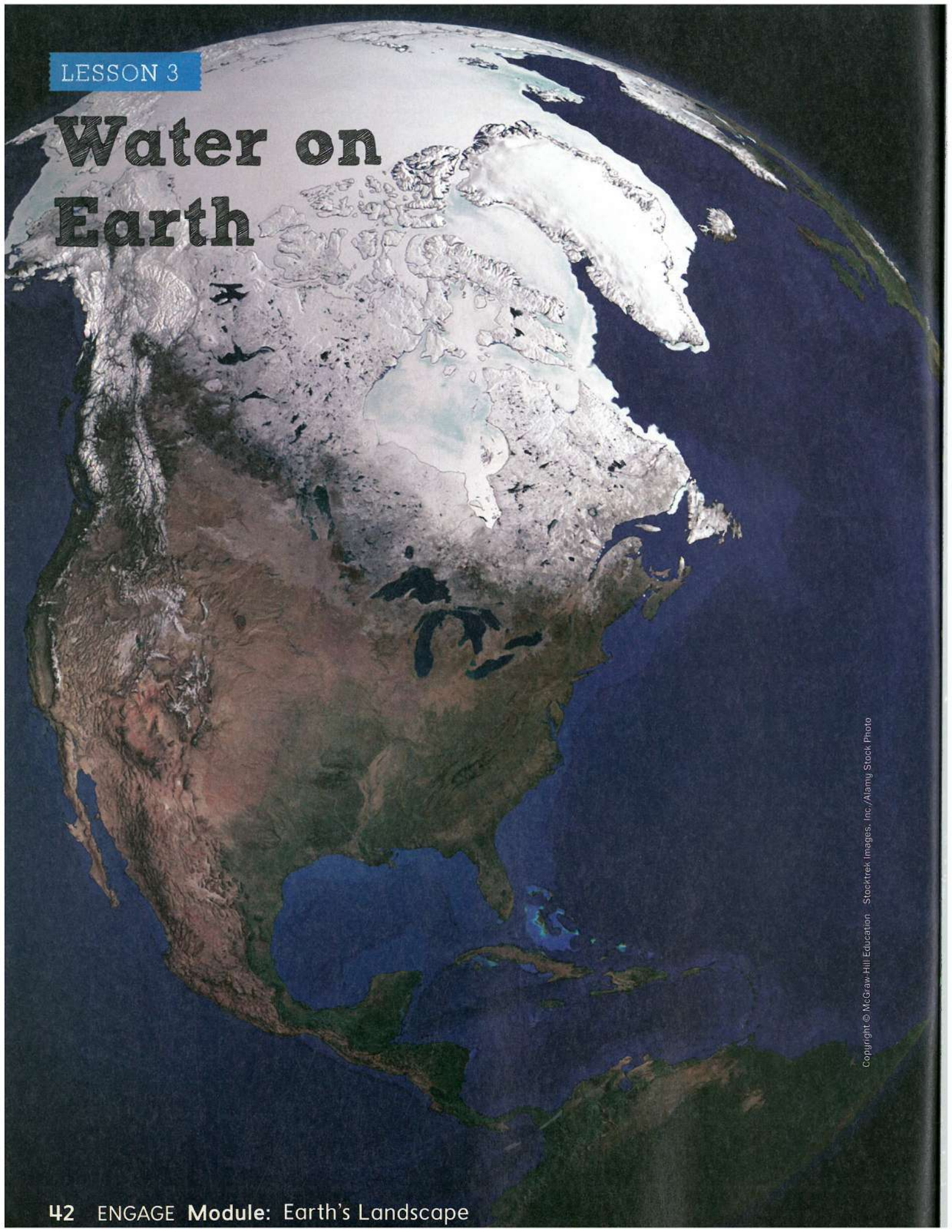
Luis: *I think most of Earth's water is in rivers.*

Explain your thinking.

You will revisit the Page Keeley Science Probe later in the lesson.

LESSON 3

Water on Earth



ENCOUNTER
THE PHENOMENON

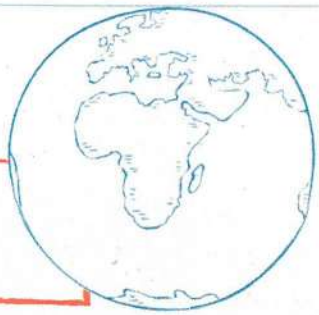
What do the different colors on Earth's surface show?

GO ONLINE
Check out *Land and Water on Earth* to see the phenomenon in action.

Talk About It Look at the photo of Earth and watch the video. What do you observe? What do the different colors show? What do you wonder about these areas?

Did You Know?

70% of Earth's fresh water is frozen.



INQUIRY ACTIVITY

Data Analysis

Earth's Surface

Materials

green and blue crayons or colored pencils

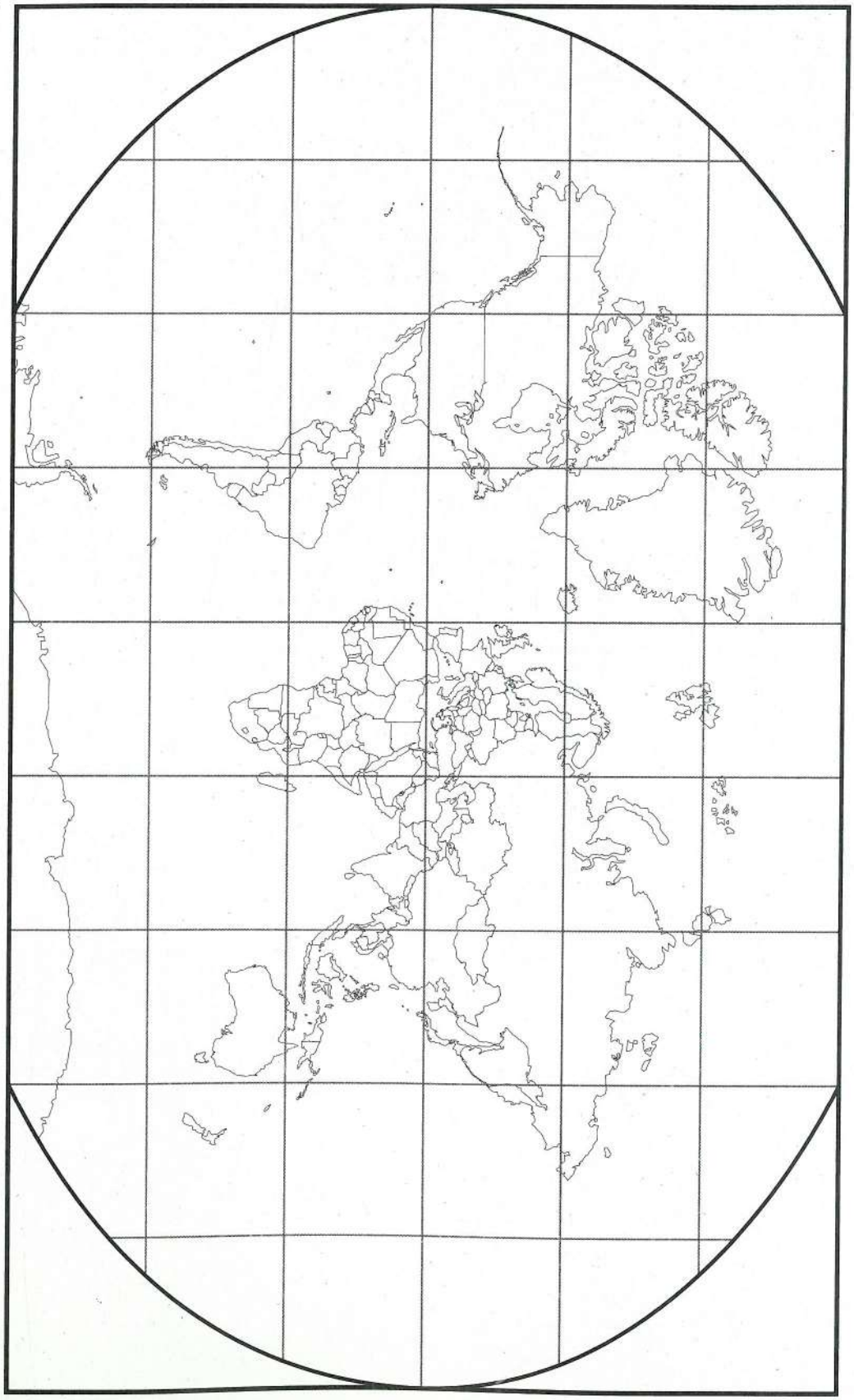
You have observed how land and water look on a photo of Earth. You will color a world map to compare the amount of land and water on Earth.

Make a Prediction Is Earth's surface covered with more land or water?

Carry Out an Investigation

1. Color the squares on the map. If the square is on a continent, or land, color it green.
2. If the square is mostly on water, color it blue.
3. **Record Data** Count the number of green squares and blue squares. Record your results here.

Number of Green Squares	Number of Blue Squares



INQUIRY ACTIVITY

Communicate Information

5. What do the blue and green squares on the map show?

6. Do you have more green squares or blue squares on the map?

7. Did your data support your prediction? Why or why not?

MAKE YOUR CLAIM

What patterns do you notice in the location of solid and liquid water?

Make your claim. Use your investigation.

CLAIM

I see water _____

and I see frozen water _____.

Cite evidence from the lesson.

EVIDENCE

I found that _____

_____

_____.

Discuss your reasoning as a class. Tell about your discussion.

REASONING

The evidence supports the claim because _____

_____

_____.

You will revisit your claim to add more evidence later in this lesson.

VOCABULARY

Look for these words as you read:

glacier

lake

ocean

pond

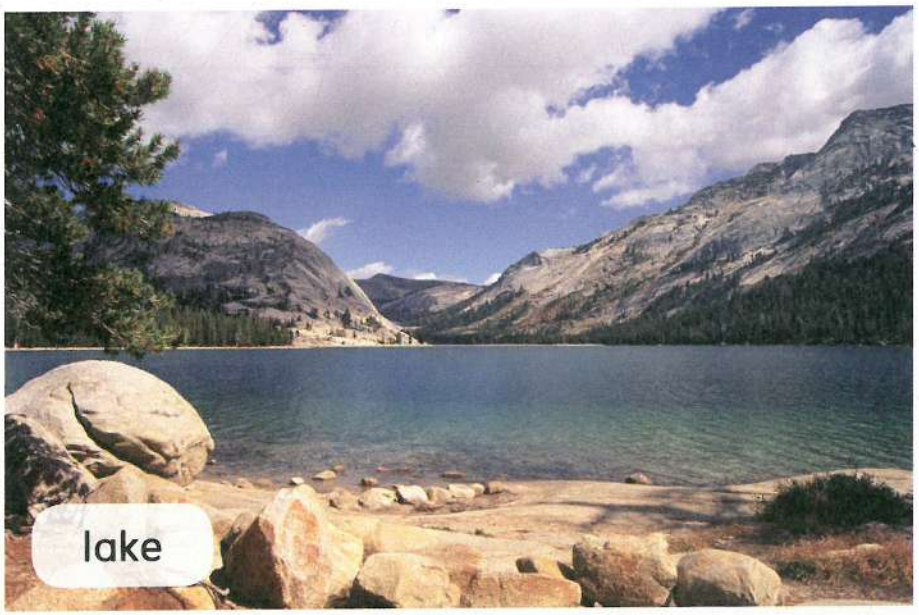
river

stream

Bodies of Water

Earth has many forms of water. Almost all of that water is in the oceans. An **ocean** is a large, deep body of salt water.

Fresh water is found in lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams. A **lake** is a body of water that has land all around it. **Ponds** also have land all around them, but they are smaller than lakes.


lake


pond

A **river** is a body of fresh water that flows, or moves. Water also flows in a **stream**, but a stream is smaller than a river.

GO ONLINE Watch the video *Fresh Water Systems* to see how bodies of water are connected.

1. Look at the photo. Use a pencil to trace the river as it flows into the ocean.

2. How are ponds and lakes similar?

3. How are some bodies of water connected?

Frozen Water

Most of Earth's fresh water is frozen solid as ice. Frozen water can be found in glaciers. **Glaciers** are large sheets of ice that flow slowly across the land.

GO ONLINE Explore how land can shape water in the *Land Moves Water* simulation.

4. What color do you think is used to show glaciers on a map or globe?

Where can solid water be found on Earth? Explain any patterns you found.

INQUIRY ACTIVITY

Hands On

Moving Water

Investigate what can cause water to move over a landscape.

Make a Prediction How does water move over a landscape?

Materials


aluminum pan

modeling clay

ice cubes

Carry Out an Investigation

1. Build a landscape with different landforms. Include a mountain and a valley in your landscape.
2. Place an ice cube at the top of the mountain.
3. Wait five minutes. Observe what happens.
4. Record your observations.

Talk About It

Where does the water from the melting ice go?

Communicate Information

5. Draw a picture of your landscape. Label and draw arrows to describe your observations.

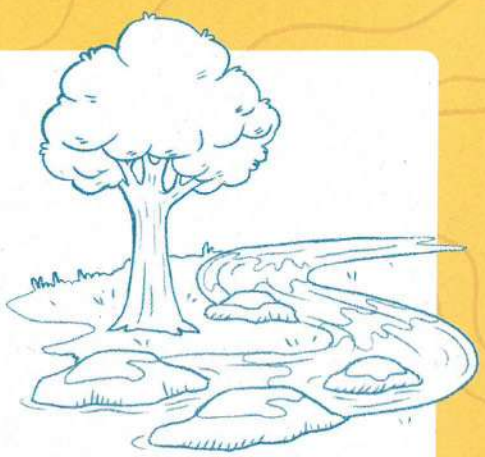
6. How did the water flow in your landscape?

7. Did your landscape change as the water moved? How?

INQUIRY ACTIVITY

Research

Rivers



You will research a river to find out its source, or where it begins, and where it flows.

Make a Prediction Where does a river begin and end?

Carry Out an Investigation

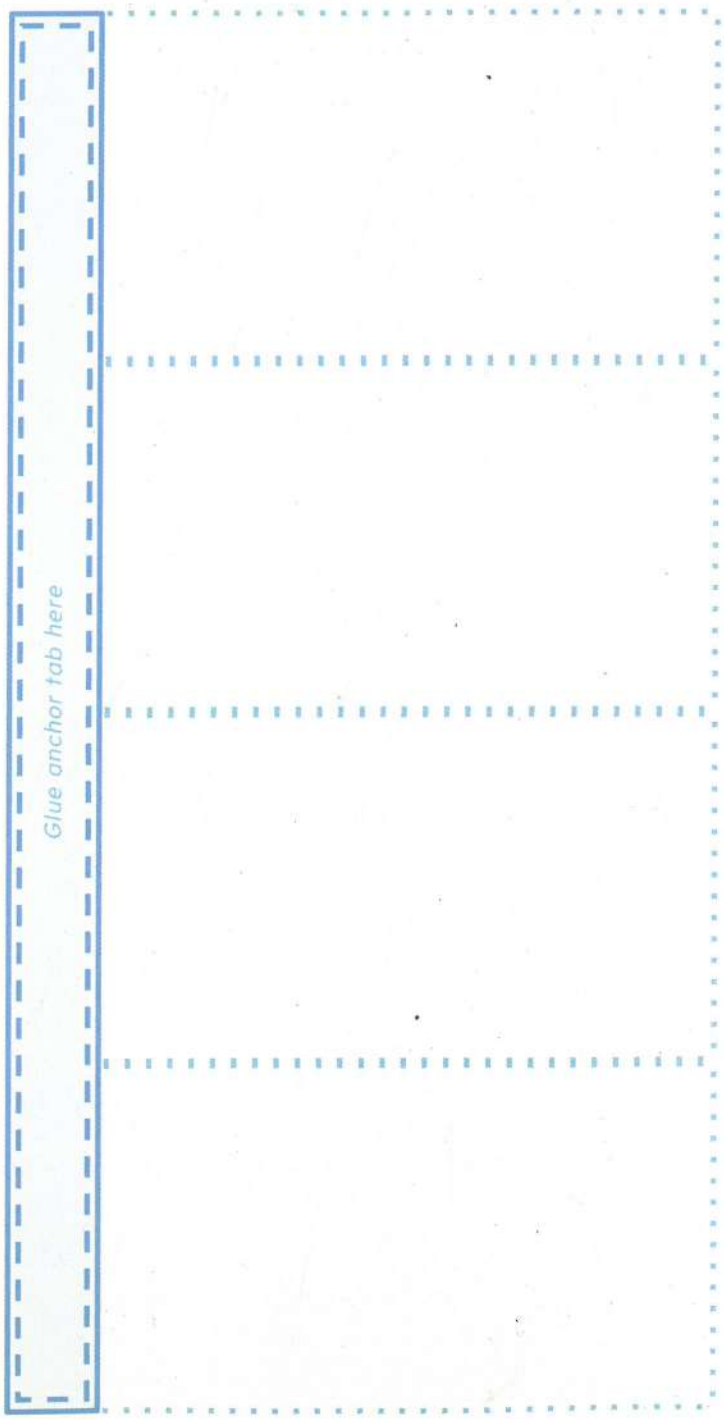
1. Choose a river to research.
2. Read about the river you chose.
3. Find out where the river begins and ends.

Communicate Information

4. SOCIAL STUDIES Connection Draw a map of the river. Be sure to include the land around the river. Add a compass rose and symbols for any landforms.
5. WRITING Connection Write a paragraph about the river on a separate sheet of paper.

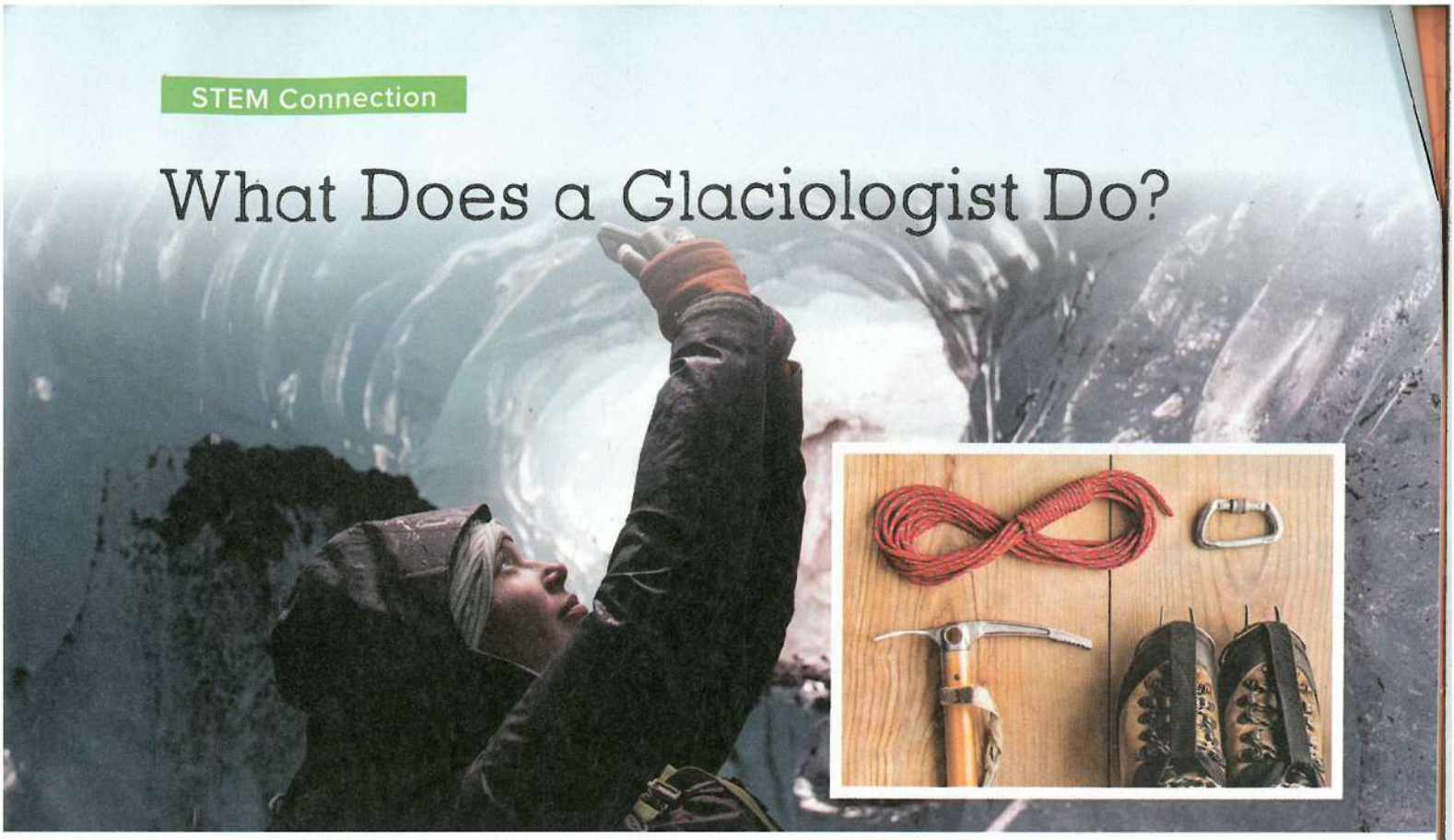
FOLDABLES®

Cut out the Notebook Foldables given to you by your teacher. Glue the anchor tabs as shown below. Draw and label pictures for each vocabulary word.



STEM Connection

What Does a Glaciologist Do?



Glaciologists study snow and ice. They research how glaciers are formed and study how glaciers move. Glaciologists use technology to see how glaciers change. There are things you can do right now to prepare to be a glaciologist. Learn more about Earth's land and water. Take math and Earth science classes.

WRITING Connection Write a letter to a friend on a separate sheet of paper. Describe different landforms you can find on Earth's landscape and at the bottom of the ocean.

It's Your Turn

Read the Investigator article *Landforms in the Ocean.*

Use the Main Idea Graphic Organizer to record details from the article.

LESSON 3

Review

EXPLAIN
THE PHENOMENON

What do the different colors on Earth's surface show?

Summarize it

Tell what you know about where water is found on Earth.

REVISIT PAGE KEELEY SCIENCE PROBES

Return to the Page Keeley Science Probe earlier in the lesson. Has your thinking changed? If so, explain how it has changed.

Three-Dimensional Thinking

1. Read the claim. A glacier is water on Earth. Which statement best supports this claim?

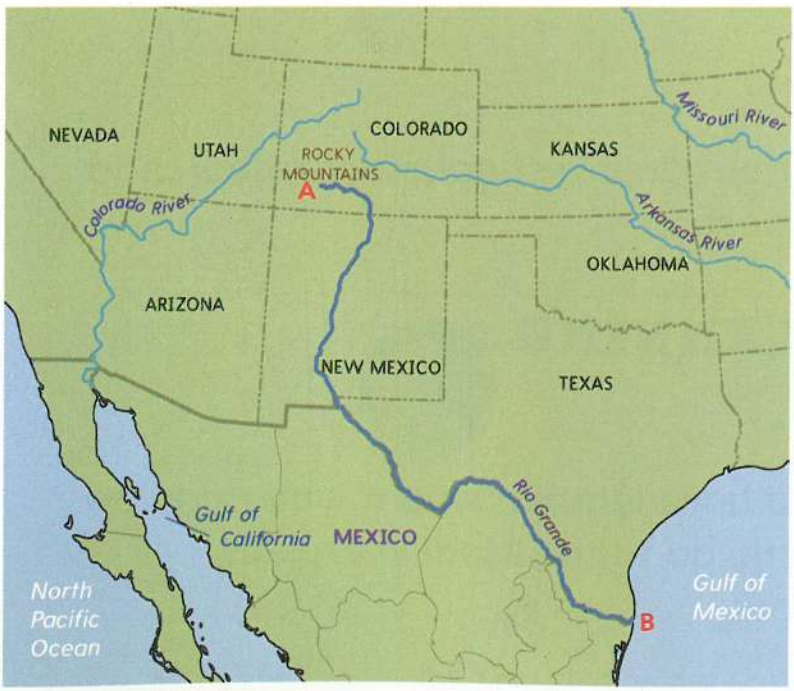
   A. Water can be a solid.

   B. Water can be a liquid.

   C. Glaciers can be shown on a map.

   D. Glaciers flow slowly across land.

2. Study the map below. Does the Rio Grande River begin at point A or point B? Explain your answer.



Extend It

In this lesson, you learned about water on Earth. You also learned that most of Earth's water is in the ocean. Earth's freshwater supply is much smaller.

Discuss with a classmate why it would be important to conserve, or save water.

Research ways people can conserve water. Make a poster to tell others why conserving water is important. Include three ideas of how people can conserve water.

OPEN INQUIRY

What questions do you still have about water on Earth?

Plan and carry out an investigation or research to answer your question.

KEEP PLANNING

STEM Module Project
Science Challenge

Now that you have learned where water can be found on Earth, go to the Module Project Planning pages.

Build a Model of Your State

You've been hired as a cartographer. You will use what you have learned throughout the module. Your goal will be to work with your classmates to build a model of your state's land and water.

Planning after Lesson 1

Apply what you have learned about maps and the land around you to your project planning.

What shapes could you use to describe the land around you? Draw or write your ideas.

MAYA
Geologist

Planning after Lesson 2

Apply what you have learned about landforms to your project planning.

What types of landforms can be found in your state? Draw and label each landform you list.

Planning after Lesson 3

Apply what you have learned about Earth's water to your project planning.

What types of water can be found in your state? Draw and label some here.

Research

Decide which area of your state you will be modeling. Research the land and water in that area with your group. Make notes in the table below.

Source	Information to Use in My Project

Sketch Your Model

Draw the features you want to include in your model.

Build a Model of Your State

Look back at the planning you did after each lesson. Use that information to complete your final module project.

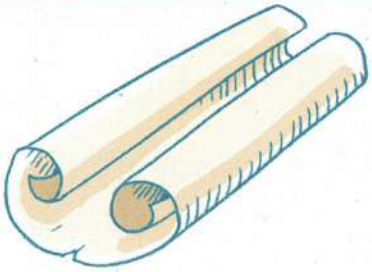
Materials

Build Your Model

1. Use your project planning to build your model.
2. Identify the materials you will need. List the materials in the box.
3. Write the procedures you will use to build your model.

Procedures:

Work with your group to make your model of your state.



Make a Map

Trade models with another group. Use their model to make a map of the area shown in the model. Include symbols and a compass rose on your map.

Communicate Your Results

Share your model and map with other groups. Compare how well each model shows the land and water where you live.

MODULE WRAP-UP

REVISIT THE PHENOMENON

Look again at the phenomenon. How can you explain what you see in the photo?

Describe how your project helped you explain what kinds of land and water are on Earth.

How has your thinking changed? Explain.

Science Glossary

A

absorb to soak up or take in

Arctic a very cold place near the North Pole

assemble to gather into a group

C

canyon a deep valley with very high, steep sides

compass rose a symbol on a map that shows direction

continent a large area of land on Earth

cool to make less hot

D

desert a large area of land that gets very little rain

disassemble to take apart

disperse to move from one place to another

E

earthquake a shake in Earth's crust

erosion when rock and soil are moved by wind or water to a new place

erupt a sudden burst of rocks, ash, and lava

F

flexible able to bend without breaking

flood water that covers land that is usually dry

flower the plant part that makes seeds

forest a large area of land that is covered with trees and bushes

fresh water water that has little or no salt in it

G

glacier a large sheet of ice that moves slowly across the land

grassland a large area covered mainly with grass and very few trees

H

habitat a place where plants and animals live

heat to become warmer

I

island an area of land surrounded by water

L

lake a body of water that has land all around it

landform one of the different shapes of Earth's surface

landscape the stretch of land that can be seen from a place

landslide sudden movement of soil or rock from higher to lower ground

leaf the plant part that uses sunlight and air to make food

liquid matter that takes the shape of the container it is in

M

map a chart or drawing of a part of Earth's surface, often printed on a flat surface

mineral non-living parts of soil that help plants and animals grow

mountain land that rises above the surrounding land with steep sides

N

natural resource something that comes from Earth that people use

nutrient something that living things need to grow

O

ocean a large body of salt water

P

plain a large lowland area that is flat

pollen a sticky powder inside a flower that helps make seeds

pollination how pollen is transferred from one plant to another

pond a small body of fresh water

prevent to keep something from happening

property the look, feel, smell, sound, or taste of a thing

R

reversible able to be changed back

river a large body of fresh water that flows on land in a channel

root a plant part that keeps the plant in the ground, stores food, and absorbs water and nutrients

S

salt water water with salt in it

seed a plant part that can grow into a new plant

shelter a place that gives protection from weather or danger

slope a surface where one end is higher than the other

solid a state of matter that has a shape of its own

solution the answer to a problem

stem the part of a plant that holds up the plant

stream a small river

strong able to withstand great force

survive to live and grow

symbol a character or picture that stands for something else

T

temperature how hot or cold something is

texture how something feels

V

valley the low land between mountains

volcano an opening in Earth's surface where melted rock or gases are forced out

W

weathering when wind and water change the shape and size of rocks

Index

Dinah Zike's Visual Kinesthetic Vocabulary®

cut on all dashed lines

fold on all solid lines

p u n I

An _____ is
an area of land
surrounded by water.

A _____ is the low land
between mountains.

If there are many mountains, then
there are many _____.

A _____ is land that is
very high.

Sierra Nevada is a _____
range.

Dinah Zike's Visual Kinesthetic Vocabulary®

cut on all dashed lines

fold on all solid lines

mountain

valley

is

Memory Maker: Draw one picture that shows a mountain and a valley. Label the parts of your picture.

Memory Maker: Draw an island.