

**Monday**

- Reproductive Parts of a Flower (page 1)
- Speed Bag  
Read pg. 158  
Do pgs. 159-162  
\*This will help review for test (4/9/25)

**Tuesday**

- Speed Bag  
Read pg. 164  
Do pgs. 165-168  
\*This will help review for test (4/9/25)

**Wednesday**

- Read "Radiant Energy" passage on pg. 2-3
- Answer questions 1-6 on pg. 4

**Thursday**

- Read "Three Categories of Rock" passage on pg. 5-6
- Answer questions 1-6 on pg. 7

**NO HOMEWORK !!  
ENJOY YOUR WEEKEND :)**

**Reminders**

- Finish any missing IXLs
- Comparing Human, Animals, and Plants Test 4/9
- Bring Speed Bag to school Thursday, 4/9 to be graded
- PPT link pasted for review
- Speed Bag Benchmark Assessments will be reviewed in class.
- Year Review will begin 4/10 in preparation for the end-of-year exam
- End of Year Science Assessment 5/14/25
- 5th Grade Science Review PPT

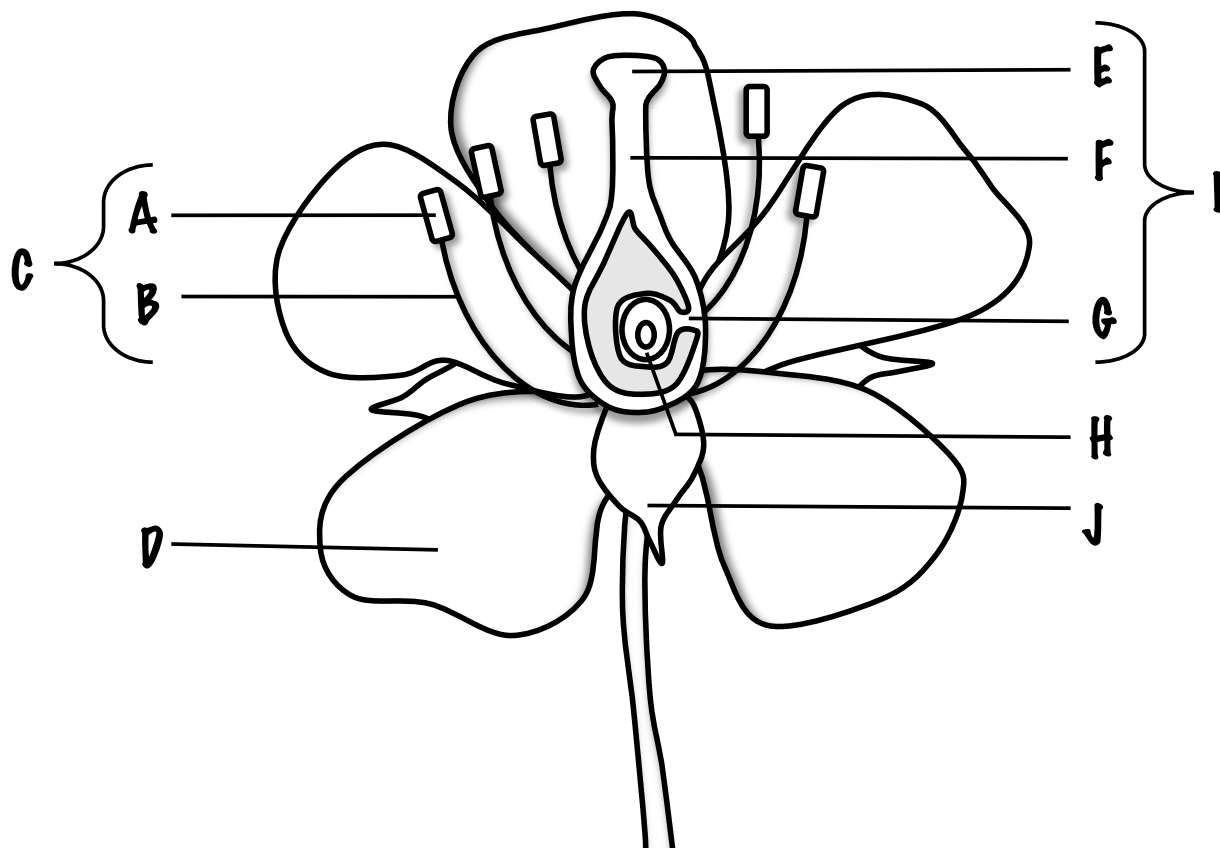
Humans, Plants, and Animals Vocab Quizlet

Comparing Structures PPT

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

## Reproductive Parts of a Flower



Using the above diagram, match the correct part to its letter

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Stigma

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Filament

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Petal

7. \_\_\_\_\_ Stamen

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Ovule

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Pistil

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Anther

9. \_\_\_\_\_ Style

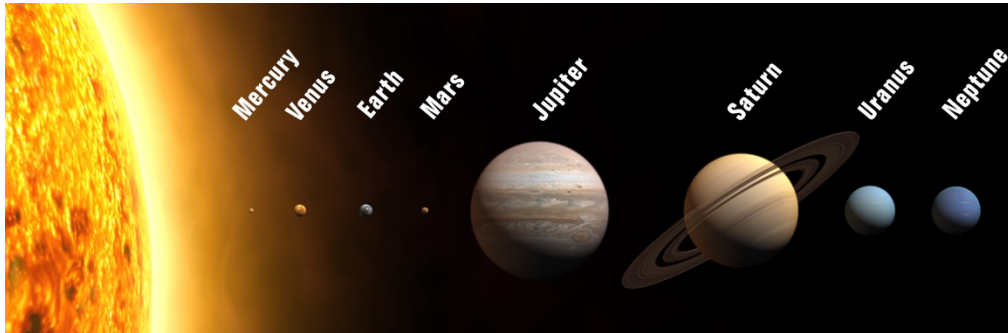
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Ovary

10. \_\_\_\_\_ Sepal

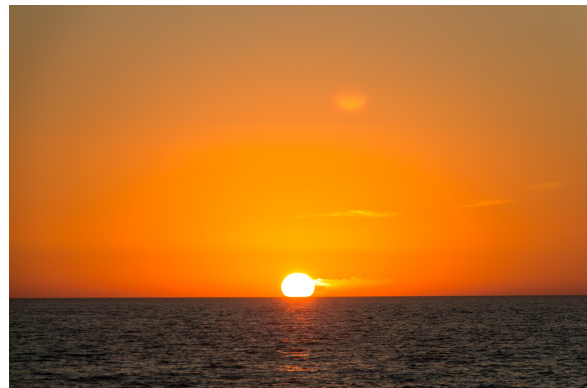
11. List ALL of the male reproductive parts	12. List ALL of the female reproductive parts

## SC.3.E.6.1: Radiant Energy

SC.3.E.6.1 Demonstrate that radiant energy from the Sun can heat objects and when the Sun is not present, heat may be lost.



The Sun is a star. Like all stars, the Sun produces **energy**, some of it in the form of **light**. Another form of energy the Sun produces is **radiant energy**. Radiant energy is felt as heat. It is easy to think that the Sun is a ball of fire in space, but it is not. Fire also produces light and heat.



*The Sun, a star, produces energy. Some of that energy is light.*

Fires will use up all their fuel. The Sun does not use fuel the way that a fire does, and the heat and light produced by the Sun is different than the way a fire produces energy.

In the morning, the rotation, or spinning of the Earth on its axis, causes the Sun to appear to rise in the east. As the Sun rises higher in the sky, the radiant energy of the Sun is felt as heat. The day gets warmer, and you can feel the heat of the Sun on your skin. When a cloud covers the Sun, you may notice that you don't feel the Sun's heat as much. Later



in the day, when the Sun moves lower in the sky, the day begins to cool. when the Earth's rotation causes the Sun to set, it gets dark out. Light and radiant energy from the Sun are no longer present. The temperature of the air begins to cool at night. Objects that were warmed by the Sun during the day also begin to lose heat and cool off. The sand of the beach, the land in your yard, and the roads all lose the heat they gained from the Sun during the day. In the morning, when the Sun rises again, the cycle will begin once more.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What do all stars, including the Sun produce? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What form of energy produced by the Sun helps us to see? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Why does the Sun appear to rise in the east, move across the sky, and set in the west? \_\_\_\_\_

4. At night, what happens to objects that were heated by the light of the Sun during the day? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Explain why objects on the surface of the Earth warm up during the day, and cool off at night: \_\_\_\_\_

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6. The Sun is a star. All stars produce energy. Some energy produced by all stars is light. Some energy produced by stars is felt as heat. What form of energy is produced by stars and felt as heat?

- ☐ A. light
- ☐ B. sound
- ☐ C. mechanical
- ☐ D. radiant

## SC.4.E.6.1 Three Categories of Rock

SC.4.E.6.1 Identify the three categories of rocks: igneous, (formed from molten rock); sedimentary (pieces of other rocks and fossilized organisms); and metamorphic (formed from heat and pressure).

Scientists classify rocks into three categories. Those categories are based on how the rocks were formed. The three categories of rock are:

- **igneous:** formed from molten rock
- **metamorphic:** formed from heat and pressure
- **sedimentary:** formed from pieces of other rocks and fossilized organisms



*Igneous, formed from molten magma and lava.*

*Metamorphic, formed under heat and pressure.*

*Sedimentary: formed from pieces of rocks and fossilized organisms.*

At one time in Earth's history, billions of years ago, all minerals on Earth were dissolved in magma and lava. Magma is melted rock found underground. Lava is melted rock on the Earth's surface. At that time, there were no solid rocks on Earth. As lava on the surface began to slowly cool, the minerals in the lava began to crystalize. Minerals are crystalline solids formed in the Earth. As minerals cooled and crystalized, the first rocks were formed. Because these rocks were formed from molten, or melted rocks, these first rocks were all igneous rock.

Over time, all rocks are broken apart by wind, water, ice, temperature change and plants. this process of weathering breaks rocks apart into smaller and smaller pieces. Gravity, wind, water, and ice move

broken rock from one place to another. The process of erosion (the movement of rock) deposits broken rock. Sedimentary rock is formed from the deposits of pieces of other rocks and fossilized organisms. As these deposits build up, the particles of rock that have been deposited at the bottom of an ocean for example become cemented together by minerals dissolved in the water. While rock particles are being deposited on the bottom of an ocean, the remains of plants, animals, and other organisms are being deposited as well. The fossilized remains of organisms also become part of the sedimentary rock that is formed.

The crust, or surface, of the Earth is the solid rock on which we stand. Far below ground rock becomes molten (melted). The center of the Earth produces a large amount of heat which cause rocks to melt deep below ground. when melted rock is underground, it is called magma. Magma will sometimes break through the surface of the Earth. When melted rock breaks through to the surface of the Earth, it is called lava. Magma and lava can both cool to form rock. When rocks are formed from melted rock (magma or lava), they are called igneous rocks. Igneous rock is formed from melted rock.

Metamorphic rocks are formed under heat and pressure under the Earth's surface. Some rocks on the surface of the Earth can be pushed deep enough underground to be partially melted. When these rocks cool again, they are like the original rock from which they were made. They have been changed under heat and pressure. These new rocks are called metamorphic rock



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What kind of rock is formed from broken pieces of other rocks? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What kind of rock is formed under heat and pressure? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What kind of rock is formed when lava or magma cools? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What kind of rock might include fossilized organisms? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Explain how sedimentary rock is formed: \_\_\_\_\_

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6. Limestone is the most common rock type in Florida. Limestone rocks often contain fossilized shells. When limestone is dissolved in vinegar, it will crumble apart into sand. What kind of rock is limestone?

- ☐ A. sedimentary
- ☐ B. igneous
- ☐ C. metamorphic
- ☐ D. igneo-metamorphic