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Science



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Answers

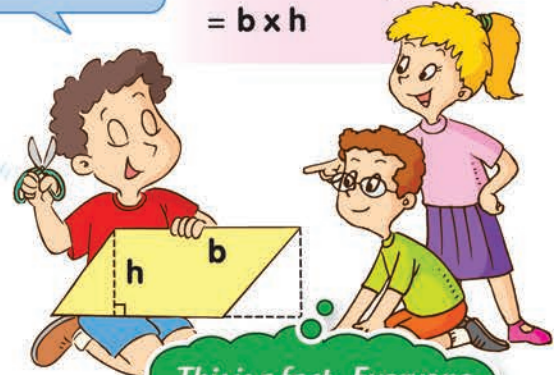
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Area

I can change a parallelogram to a rectangle, but keep its area the same.

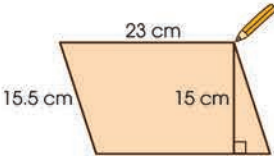
Area of a 
 = Area of a 
 = $b \times h$

- find areas of parallelograms
- find missing measurements in parallelograms
- find areas of triangles
- find areas of trapezoids
- find areas of irregular shapes

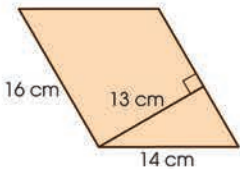


This is a fact. Everyone can do this.

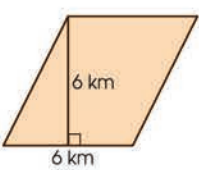
Trace the base and height of each parallelogram. Then find the area.

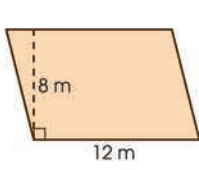
1.  $b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $h = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

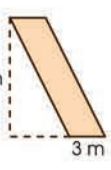
Area of parallelogram
 = $b \times h$
 = $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
 = $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ (cm^2)

2.  $b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $h = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

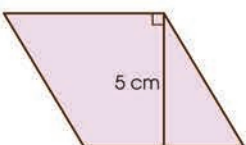
Area of parallelogram
 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

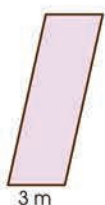
3.  Area = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4.  Area = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5.  Area = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Find the missing measurement for each parallelogram.

6.  Area = 30 cm^2
 Base = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7.  Area = 27 m^2
 Height = $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



Coordinate Clauses and Subordinate Clauses

Coordinate clauses are clauses linked by coordinating conjunctions such as “and”, “or”, and “but”.

Example: The symptoms arise quickly and recovery can be quick too.

A **subordinate clause** is a clause that depends on another clause to complete its meaning. It is linked to the clause it depends on, known as the **main clause**, by a subordinating conjunction like “when”, “if”, or “since”.

Example: When the contaminated food is left in a warm place,
(subordinate clause)
the bacteria grow quickly.
(main clause)

C. Find an example for each type of clause from the paragraph below.

We have to be very careful with what we eat, for food poisoning can be fatal. Even eating at home does not mean that we are safe from this infection. If we do not handle food properly, food poisoning can still occur. In fact, what we need to do is simple. Just remember the following: always wash your hands before and after preparing food. Never put raw meat close to cooked food or raw fruits and vegetables, and cook food thoroughly to destroy harmful germs. If you suspect that you have food poisoning, seek medical assistance immediately.

1. Coordinate Clause

2. Subordinate Clause

3. Main Clause



Daily Life in Early Canada

The people in New France lived by the Seigniorial system, where the habitants and seigneurs had different responsibilities.

- A. Read the paragraph. Label the pictures with the words in bold. Then fill in the blanks.

Seigniorial Life

Most settlers in New France were farmers. They lived by a system of land distribution called the Seigniorial system. Under this system, the **king** of France owned all of the land and allocated large areas to **seigneurs**. Seigneurs then divided their land into strips among tenant farmers called **habitants**. Each strip had a section of riverfront so that the farmers had access to water. The strips of land extended to uncleared forests.



Responsibilities:

grain, church, disputes



- building a 1. _____ and a flour mill where habitants can grind their 2. _____

- settling 3. _____ among their tenants

Responsibilities:

labour, taxes, harvest



- paying 4. _____
- performing unpaid 5. _____ for the seigneur a few days a year



- giving their seigneur a portion of their 6. _____ annually



Natural Resources

There are three types of resources available in nature: renewable, non-renewable, and flow resources. Their distribution around the world greatly depends on the Earth's physical features and natural processes.

A. Match each type of natural resource with its definition. Circle the correct example. Then identify the natural resources and their types.

Types of Natural Resources

Flow Renewable Non-renewable

_____ Resource

a resource that can be regenerated or replenished if used responsibly

e.g. fish / silver

_____ Resource

a resource that cannot be replaced once it is used up because it takes millions of years to form

e.g. water / fossil fuels

_____ Resource

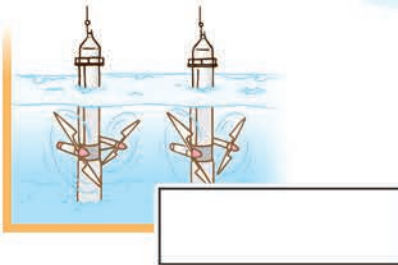
a resource that must be used at the time and the place where it occurs or it will be lost

e.g. wind / gold

Natural Resources

trees oil tides solar energy

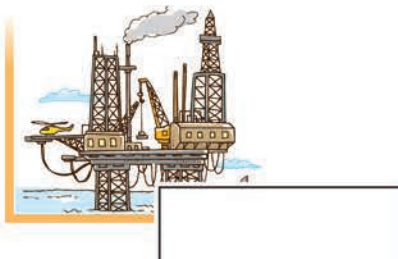
1.



The gravitational forces of the sun, the moon, and the Earth result in the rise and fall of sea levels, from which energy can be harnessed to produce electricity.

It is a _____ resource.

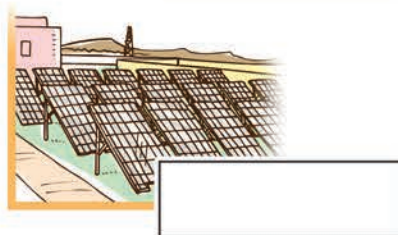
2.



This resource is mostly found undersea or in areas where bodies of water once existed and where layers of mud covered the remains of organic matter. It is extracted by pumps from underground.

It is a _____ resource.

3.

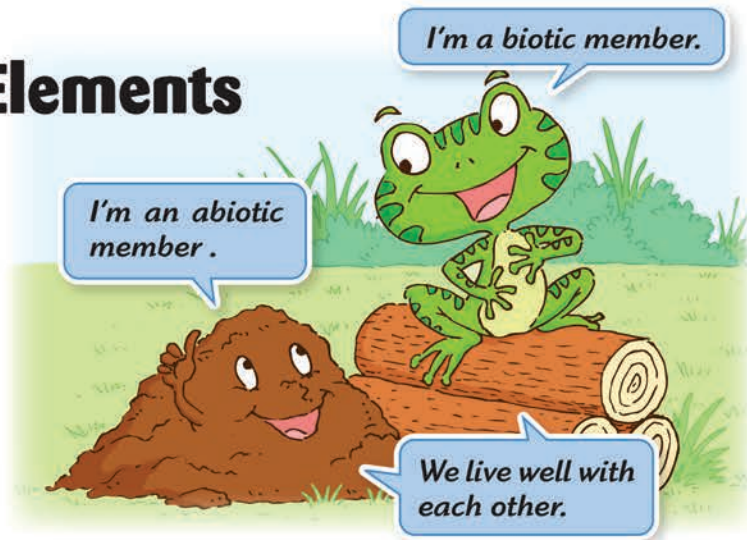


This is when radiant sunlight and the sun's heat are harnessed to form useful power. Its amount and intensity depend on location, weather, and climate conditions.

It is a _____ resource.

Biotic and Abiotic Elements in Ecosystems

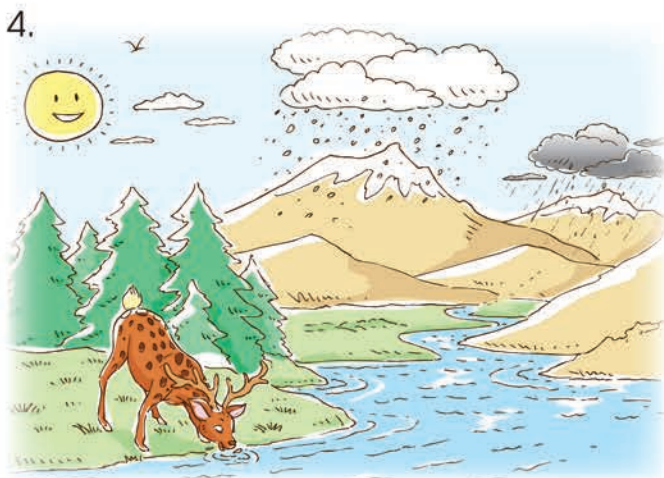
- Living or having lived members of an ecosystem are called biotic, and non-living or never having lived members are called abiotic.
- Biotic or abiotic members of an ecosystem affect each other.



A. Fill in the blanks. Then identify five biotic and five abiotic elements of the ecosystem shown.

abiotic water ecosystem microorganisms biotic

1. _____: a habitat in which plants, animals, and microorganisms interact with one another and their surroundings
2. _____: the living elements of an ecosystem, such as plants, animals, and _____
3. _____: the non-living elements of an ecosystem, such as soil, air, and _____



Biotic Elements	Abiotic Elements