

Grade 6			
Ch. 1 Lesson 3			
Life Science			
Page #	Question	Answer(s)	Links/Sources
34	What cycle is being described?	The water cycle.	
34	What do you think would happen if one of nature's cycles was disrupted?	Life would be dramatically disrupted or altered.	
34	Do you recall the phases of the Moon?	New moon, 1st quarter moon, full moon, 3rd quarter moon.	
34	Do you know what carbon is?	Sample answer: Carbon is a black colored solid, it crumbles when hit with a hammer, it is the basis of most chemical compounds used by living creatures.	
34	What does carbon look like?	Sample answer: see above.	
34	How do we use carbon?	Sample answer: Carbon is present in most of the food we eat. It is what diamonds are made of, which are used in jewelry and in saw blades, and drills; graphite (carbon) is used to make pencils; it is used in making ink and paints, and it is used in certain kinds of filters.	
34	How often do you think you come in contact with carbon throughout your day?	Sample answer: On a daily basis, primarily through the food we eat.	
35	What else might an animal eat to get carbon?	Sample answer: By eating animals that eat plants.	
35	Describe how two different things contribute to the carbon cycle.	*Sample answer: Strawberry plants take in carbon dioxide from the air and store food that contains carbon. Carbon in the berries moves to a robin when it eats the berries. Carbon moves to the ground when the plant or animal dies	
35	What nature cycles does Genesis 8:22 describe?	*Sample answer: Genesis 8:22 describes the cycle of the seasons.	
36	How quickly do red worms decompose organic material?	Sample answer: Within a few days to a week or two. Note: The rate of decay depends on the number of worms present, the type of organic matter, and environmental conditions.	

36	Do red worms breakdown some foods faster than others?	Sample answer: Yes.	
37	What structures of the plants do you think take in the nitrogen?	Sample answer: The roots.	
37	How do the soybean plants and the bacteria benefit each other?	*The plant benefits because the bacteria fix the nitrogen that the plant needs to take up through its roots. The bacteria benefit by using the roots as shelter and a place to reproduce.	
38	How does the seasonal cycle affect the water cycle in the ecosystem in the picture?	*When winter arrives, the air is less humid. The precipitation is sleet or snow rather than rain.	
38	Do you recall what happens in the water cycle?	Sample answer: Yes.	
38	If you could follow a drop of water in a cloud, where might it go next?	Sample answer: To the ocean, the ground, to a lake, or stream, to a glacier, to an animal or plant.	
38	What kind of impact can a drought have on an ecosystem?	Sample answer: It can cause plants and crops to wither and die, it can reduce the drinkable water so there is not enough for people and animals.	
38	How are you affected by the seasons?	Sample answer: During winter I wear coats and hats to protect from cold weather. During summer I wear shorts and short-sleeved shirts and swimming suits to go swimming.	
38	Does it get very cold in the winter or extremely hot in the summer?	Sample answer: The answer will depend on local climate conditions.	
38	Do you experience four distinct seasons?	Sample answer: The answer will depend on the latitude of the location and the topography. Higher latitudes experience more seasonal changes than lower latitudes.	
38	What must the geese do during winter because of a lack of food?	Sample answer: They migrate south to warmer weather.	
38	What will geese do once the weather warms?	Sample answer: They migrate north where the days are longer and there is more food.	
38	How do plants respond to less sunlight in the fall and winter?	Sample answer: Many plants shed their leaves.	
38	What happens to these plants in spring and summer?	Sample answer: In spring new leaves form and flowers bloom, through the summer fruits and seeds develop.	

38	How does the winter season affect how water evaporates from plants?	*The winter season in the picture shows snow, so the temperature is freezing and the humidity is probably low. The transpiration rate of the plants would be slower in those conditions.	
38	What does Job say about God and rain in 5:10, 28:26, and 36:27-28?	*The verses say that God send rain.	
39	How does the amount of sunlight affect the rate of transpiration in plants?	*Answers will vary based on the amount of water.	
39	What factors affect a predator's success when hunting prey?	Sample answer: How useful the tool is in picking up the food, how well the student is at using the tool, and the availability of food.	
39	Which tool will be best in picking up prey in an area in the school yard?	Sample answer: The answer depends on the tools available and the type of food used for the activity.	
40	What can cause the number of individuals in a predator population to change?	*Sample answer: The number of predators can increase if there are lots of prey to eat, but it can decrease if there is not enough prey.	
40	If disease killed all the foxes in an area, how might that impact the population of squirrels or the population of grasses?	*Sample answer: The population would greatly expand in a short period until food became scarce and some squirrels died of starvation	
40	How is the predator-prey cycle we see today different from the one described in Isaiah?	*Isaiah 11:6 and 65:25 describe the wolf and lamb feeding together, the lion eating straw like the ox, and the serpent eating dust. Nothing will hurt or destroy. In today's world wolves, lions, and snakes prey on animals on other animals.	
40	How does the function of decomposers fit in with the work of these other cycles?	*Students should recognize the importance of decomposers in the carbon and nitrogen cycle. They might also note their importance in the predator-prey cycle to keep the environment clean to prevent disease.	
40	Which container has the greatest carrying capacity?	*The gallon size	
40	How can people affect a predator-prey cycle?	*Sample answer: If people leave pet food outside at night, raccoons and opossums would use it as a food source. This might help their populations grow, which would affect the predators of these animals.	
40	How would having no predators affect the size of an animal population?	*The population would grow until it reached the carrying capacity of the environment.	

40	What do you think would happen to the fox population if the rabbit population increases?	Sample answer: The fox population would increase (more babies born), because of increased food.	
40	What would happen to the environment?	Sample answer: The plant population would increase because of grazing by the rabbits.	
40	Can you think of other limiting factors that would keep a population from increasing in size?	Sample answer: Hunting, pollution, competition by introduced species, and loss of habitat.	
41	What limiting factors did you experience?	*Students should notice the impact that predators and food supply have on survival.	
	* Means the answer is found in the TE.		