

# 5-DAY VOCABULARY TEACHING PLAN

## DAY 1 Introduce Target Vocabulary in Context

---

Materials: *Concept web, words in context sheet, word smart graphic organizer*

- Introduce vocabulary words and activate prior knowledge through discussion using a concept web, pictures, models, or toys.
- To provide a basis for understanding and discussion, read the words in context worksheet aloud with students. If appropriate, have them generate their own examples of words in context.

**Classwork/Homework:** Have students complete the word smart graphic organizer for select words. Encourage them to generate a synonym and an antonym, draw a picture, write a sentence, and formulate a definition for each selected vocabulary word, as appropriate for your group of students.

## DAY 2 Use Vocabulary in Context and Reinforce Meaning

---

Materials: *Word cards, definition cards, analogy worksheet, cloze sentence worksheet*

- Review the word smart assignment from DAY 1. Allow students to discuss and compare their definitions and make revisions on their word smart worksheet.
- Give students the definition cards and have them check the part of speech and match the definition with the corresponding word card. If appropriate, give them the opportunity to use the definition cards to check and revise the definitions they wrote on their word smart worksheets.
- Using the word cards, encourage students to do an open sort or sort the words by part of speech. Additionally, you may choose to review the analogy worksheet with students. If appropriate, have them generate their own analogies.

**Classwork/Homework:** Have students apply their understanding of the vocabulary words by completing the cloze sentence worksheet.

## DAY 3 Introduce and Apply Word-Attack Skills

---

Materials: *Word analysis worksheet or material for the exploration activity*

- Review the cloze sentence assignment from DAY 2.
- Introduce and discuss the word analysis or exploration activity to reinforce a skill, such as part of speech, common affixes, synonyms, antonyms, multiple meaning words, and so on.

**Classwork/Homework:** To reinforce word analysis skills, have students complete the word analysis worksheet or activity.

## DAY 4 Review and Apply Words

---

Materials: *Word cards, vocabulary game, concept completion worksheet*

- Review the word analysis assignment from DAY 3.
- Choose a vocabulary game and have students play it to reinforce and review word meaning.

**Classwork/Homework:** To review and reinforce understanding, have students complete the concept completion worksheet.

## DAY 5 Assess

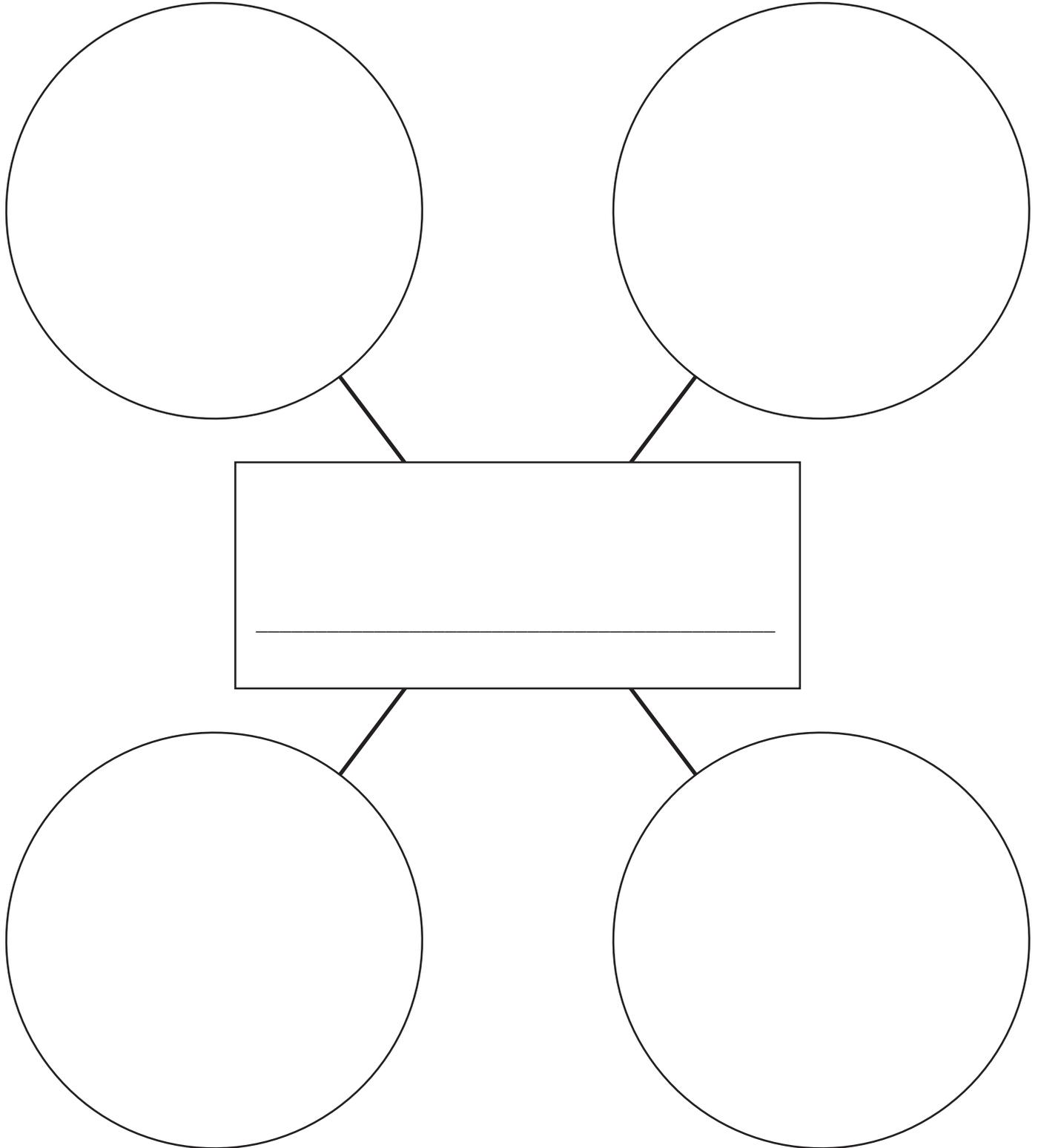
---

Materials: *Assessment, demonstration activity worksheet*

- Review the concept completion worksheet from DAY 4.
- Have students complete the multiple-choice assessment by either writing the correct choice in the blank or filling in the correct bubble.
- As an alternative assessment, have students participate in an activity selected from the vocabulary games sheet.

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

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Write a topic or word in the box. Then write details about the topic or word in the surrounding circles.



**core**

(noun)

1. Earth's **core**, or center, is made of two metals: iron and nickel.
2. Earth's inner **core** is under such great pressure that it cannot melt; instead, it is a hot ball of solid metal.
3. An apple **core** is the part in the middle that has the seeds.

**crust**

(noun)

1. Earth's outer layer, called the **crust**, is thicker in some places than in other places.
2. Earth's **crust** is made up of many landforms, including mountains, hills, canyons, and valleys.
3. The **crust** is the outer layer of Earth; the other two layers are the mantle and the core.

**erosion**

(noun)

1. **Erosion** may be caused by water, wind, or ice.
2. **Erosion** is a serious problem along the beaches of the Pacific coast.
3. **Erosion** is a natural process, but it is made worse by human activities, such as deforestation and construction.

# igneous rock

(noun)

Vocabulary  .com

1. **Igneous rock** was once magma or lava.
2. Basalt is an **igneous rock**.
3. An **igneous rock** is produced by volcanic, not sedimentary, activity.

# landform

(noun)

Vocabulary  .com

1. Characteristics of a **landform** include elevation, slope, and soil type.
2. Uluru, also called Ayers Rock, in Australia is a beautiful and unusual example of a **landform**.
3. A **landform** is created by forces that build them up and wear them down.

# magma

(noun)

Vocabulary  .com

1. **Magma** is molten rock that is usually found deep inside Earth in a chamber.
2. **Magma** becomes lava when it reaches Earth's surface.
3. **Magma** travels through volcanic vents to reach Earth's surface.

# mantle

(noun)

1. The **mantle** is a dense, hot layer of semi-solid rock.
2. The **mantle** is the largest and thickest of Earth's major layers.
3. Magma is found in Earth's **mantle**.

# metamorphic rock

(noun)

1. Marble is a **metamorphic rock** formed from limestone.
2. **Metamorphic rock** has undergone physical and chemical changes caused by extreme heat and pressure.
3. Sedimentary, igneous, and **metamorphic rock** are three main types of rock.

# sedimentary rock

(noun)

1. **Sedimentary rock** is formed from sediment, or eroded material.
2. **Sedimentary rock**, such as limestone, is formed from eroded materials that have been compacted, or pressed together.
3. **Sedimentary rock** contains strata, or layers.

# volcano

(noun)

1. Ash and lava were ejected from the **volcano**.
2. A **volcano** usually happens near the edges of tectonic plates.
3. A **volcano** is a naturally occurring opening in Earth's surface.

# weathering

(noun)

1. **Weathering** is the decomposition of rocks and minerals by natural processes.
2. The effects of exposure to weather and other natural forces on Earth's surfaces are called **weathering**.
3. Erosion and **weathering** can wear away a rock wall.

# plate tectonics

(noun)

1. According to **plate tectonics**, Earth's crust is composed of ten major plates that move.
2. Earthquakes, volcanoes, mountains, and ocean trench formations can all be explained by **plate tectonics**.
3. The theory of **plate tectonics** is related to, but is not the same as, continental drift.



**core**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

the center of something,  
such as the Earth or a  
piece of fruit  
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

**crust**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

the thin outer layer of  
Earth's surface  
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

**erosion**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

the gradual wearing away  
of rock or soil by water,  
wind, or ice  
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

**igneous  
rock**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

rock formed by the  
hardening of hot, molten  
magma  
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

**landform**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

a natural formation on  
Earth's surface, such as a  
valley, plateau, mountain,  
plain, or hill  
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

**magma**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

melted, liquid rock  
beneath Earth's surface  
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

**mantle**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

the semi-solid layer of  
Earth that lies between  
the crust and the core  
*(noun)*

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

**metamorphic  
rock**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

rock formed by exposing  
igneous or sedimentary  
rock to extreme heat and  
pressure  
*(noun)*

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

**sedimentary  
rock**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

rock formed when  
sediment is compacted  
*(noun)*

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

**volcano**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

a place in Earth's crust  
where gases, ash, and  
lava spew onto the  
surface  
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

**weathering**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

the process of wearing  
away or otherwise  
changing Earth's surface  
by exposure to natural  
forces  
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

**plate  
tectonics**

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** WORD CARD

a geological theory  
explaining the movement  
of Earth's crust  
(*noun*)

 **Vocabulary**  **.com** DEFINITION CARD

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

An **analogy** shows a relationship between two sets of words. The words in the first pair must have the same relationship as the words in the second pair. To complete an analogy with a missing word, you must first discover the relationship between the completed pair. (Example: *Cat* is to *meow* as *dog* is to *bark*.)

<b>peach</b>	<b>sediment</b>	<b>yolk</b>	<b>explode</b>
<b>walnut</b>	<b>summit</b>	<b>sandstone</b>	<b>cliffs</b>
<b>destroy</b>	<b>stem</b>	<b>quartz</b>	<b>physics</b>

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Determine the relationship between the first pair of words. Then use the words in the word box to complete the second pair of words.

1. **Crust** is to *Earth* ...as... **shell** is to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Plate tectonics** is to *geology* ...as... **relativity** is to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. **Sedimentary rock** is to *sandstone* ...as... **metamorphic rock** is to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. **Metamorphic rock** is to *marble* ...as... **sedimentary rock** is to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. **Magma** is to *lava* ...as... **root** is to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. **Erosion** is to *erode* ...as... **destruction** is to \_\_\_\_\_.
7. **Mantle** is to *core* ...as... **egg white** is to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

An **analogy** shows a relationship between two sets of words. The words in the first pair must have the same relationship as the words in the second pair. To complete an analogy with a missing word, you must first discover the relationship between the completed pair. (Example: *Cat* is to *meow* as *dog* is to *bark*.)

<b>peach</b>	<b>sediment</b>	<b>yolk</b>	<b>explode</b>
<b>walnut</b>	<b>summit</b>	<b>sandstone</b>	<b>cliffs</b>
<b>destroy</b>	<b>stem</b>	<b>quartz</b>	<b>physics</b>

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Determine the relationship between the first pair of words. Then use the words in the word box to complete the second pair of words.

8. **Igneous rock** is to *magma* ...as... **sedimentary rock** is to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. **Volcano** is to *erupt* ...as... **bomb** is to \_\_\_\_\_.
10. **Core** is to *Earth* ...as... **pit** is to \_\_\_\_\_.
11. **Weathering** is to *rocks* ...as... **erosion** is to \_\_\_\_\_.
12. **Landform** is to *feature* ...as... **peak** is to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

<b>core</b>	<b>igneous rock</b>	<b>mantle</b>	<b>volcano</b>
<b>crust</b>	<b>landform</b>	<b>metamorphic rock</b>	<b>weathering</b>
<b>erosion</b>	<b>magma</b>	<b>sedimentary rock</b>	<b>plate tectonics</b>

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Use the vocabulary words in the word box above to complete the sentences below.

1. Sandstone is a type of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Earth's \_\_\_\_\_ is made up of a liquid outer layer and a solid inner layer.
3. A valley is a type of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, which is beneath Earth's surface, becomes lava when it pours or shoots out.
5. Earthquakes and volcanic activity can be understood by studying \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Granite is an example of an \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Marble is a type of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Earth's outer layer is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

<b>core</b>	<b>igneous rock</b>	<b>mantle</b>	<b>volcano</b>
<b>crust</b>	<b>landform</b>	<b>metamorphic rock</b>	<b>weathering</b>
<b>erosion</b>	<b>magma</b>	<b>sedimentary rock</b>	<b>plate tectonics</b>

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Use the vocabulary words in the word box above to complete the sentences below.

9. Scientists took many photos of a \_\_\_\_\_ that erupted last week.
10. Earth's \_\_\_\_\_ is just below its crust.
11. Over time, the riverbank has become steeper in places due to \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The rocks have worn away as a result of \_\_\_\_\_.

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

A **noun** is a person, place, thing, or idea. If the noun is the name of a person or a specific place, it is called a **proper noun**. A proper noun is always capitalized.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Read the words below. Decide whether the word is best classified as a person, place, thing, or idea. Then write each word in the appropriate column.

<b>core</b>	<b>igneous rock</b>	<b>mantle</b>	<b>volcano</b>
<b>crust</b>	<b>landform</b>	<b>metamorphic rock</b>	<b>weathering</b>
<b>erosion</b>	<b>magma</b>	<b>sedimentary rock</b>	<b>plate tectonics</b>

PERSON	PLACE	THING	IDEA

Use each noun from the table in a sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.

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

A **noun** is a person, place, thing, or idea. If the noun is the name of a person or a specific place, it is called a **proper noun**. A proper noun is always capitalized.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ •

6. \_\_\_\_\_ •

7. \_\_\_\_\_ •

8. \_\_\_\_\_ •

9. \_\_\_\_\_ •

10. \_\_\_\_\_ •

11. \_\_\_\_\_ •

12. \_\_\_\_\_ •

Write three words that are not nouns.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Assign one or more of the following activities to reinforce the function of nouns.

## NOUNS

### Draw a Picture

Materials: *Word cards; box or envelope; paper; pencils, markers, or crayons*

Place all the word cards in a box or envelope. Have students pull out a word card and draw a picture of the chosen word. Encourage them to draw a picture that illustrates the word's meaning.

### Make a Picture Dictionary

Materials: *Paper; pencils, markers, or crayons*

Have students create a picture dictionary for the word list by writing their own definitions and drawing their own illustrations in their book.

### Make a Sentence

Materials: *Word cards, box or envelope, strips of paper*

Place all the word cards in a box or envelope. Have students pull out a word card and use their chosen word to create a written or oral sentence.

### Match a Word

Materials: *Word cards, tape, box or envelope*

Place all the word cards in a box or envelope. Have students pull out a word card and tape it onto an object in the classroom using the word as a label.

### Mime It!

Materials: *Word cards, box or envelope*

Place all the word cards in a box or envelope. Have students pull out a word card and act it out. Have classmates try to guess the word.

### Pick a Synonym or Antonym

Materials: *Word cards*

Place all the word cards in a box or envelope. Have students pull out a word card and give a synonym or an antonym for the chosen word. (You may choose to omit words that do not have synonyms or antonyms, or you may choose to include them as points of discussion.)

## Concentration

---

Materials: *Word cards, definition cards*

Make copies of the reproducible word and definition cards. Cut them out. Place the cards face down on a table. Have students match each word card with its corresponding definition card.

## Draw It

---

Materials: *Word cards, definition cards, dry-erase board and marker*

Make two-sided copies of the reproducible word and definition cards so that the words are on one side of the page and the corresponding definitions are on the flip side. Place all the word cards in a box or envelope. Have a student pick a card and not allow his or her classmates to see it. Then have the student draw a picture of the word on a dry-erase board while the other players guess the word. The first player to correctly guess the word gets to keep the word card. The player holding the most word cards at the end of the game wins.

## Flash Cards

---

Materials: *Word cards, definition cards*

Make two-sided copies of the reproducible word and definition cards and cut them apart so that the words are on one side of the cards and the corresponding definitions are on the flip side. Have students quiz each other on word meaning using the cards. Then, to assess understanding, hold up each card (word side out) and have students say the word's meaning. After you've made your way through the entire deck, flip the cards over (definition side out) and have students say the word based on the definition.

## I Would, I Wouldn't

---

Materials: *Word cards*

Make copies of the word cards. Place all the word cards in a box or envelope and have pairs of students choose a word. Have the first student in the pair begin the game by using his or her vocabulary word to complete a sentence that begins with: "I would..." (I would like to know more about how a *tornado* is formed.) The second student in the pair then follows by using the same vocabulary word to complete a sentence that begins with: "I wouldn't ever..." (I wouldn't ever want to get caught in a *tornado*.) As pairs of students continue to pick words and complete "I would..." and "I wouldn't..." sentences, encourage responses that show they understand the meaning of the word.

## Jumble It

---

Materials: *Word list, writing paper*

Place a vocabulary word list where everyone can see it and give each student a sheet of writing paper. Explain that students are to make a word jumble for a partner. They are to choose the vocabulary words at random and write them, one word per line, in a mixed-up fashion in a column along the left side of their paper, leaving room on the right side for their partner to unscramble the word. When students have finished jumbling their words, have them trade papers with their partner to solve each other's jumble. The first partner to unscramble the words correctly is the winner.

## Once Upon a Time

---

Materials: *Word cards*

Make copies of the word cards. Cut them apart and place them face down in front of a pair or group of students. Have students take turns drawing a word card and using the word to complete the sentence, "Once upon a time, I..." (This activity can be completed aloud or in writing.)

## It's in the Bag

---

Materials: *Word cards, action cards, sentence cards, three paper bags*

Make a copy of each set of cards (word cards, action cards, and sentence cards). Place each set of cards in a separate paper bag. Label one bag "Word Bag," one "Action Bag," and one "Sentence Bag." Then have each student pick a word card from the Word Bag and read the card aloud. Next, have him or her pick a card from the Action and/or Sentence Bag and use his or her chosen vocabulary word to do as the card(s) instruct. For an added challenge, allow students to select more than one action or sentence card to use with their word. Play until each student has had the chance to read and use his or her word, or as time allows.

## Quick Change

---

Materials: *Word list, dry-erase marker, old sock, plastic-topped desk or dry-erase board for each player*

Have students stand in front of their plastic-topped (NOT wooden) desk with a dry-erase marker and an old sock. Post the vocabulary list where everyone can see it. Tell students that when you say "go," they are to choose a word on the list and draw a picture of it on their desk or dry-erase board. When you say "stop," they are to stop and move to the desk to their right. Then have each student guess which vocabulary word is depicted in the drawing on their new desk. They should then check their answer with the person to their right who drew it. Then have them erase that drawing and begin playing again with a different word. Allow students to continue moving around the room, drawing each new word at a new desk. The game ends when all the words have been used or time runs out.

## Scavenger Hunt

---

Materials: *Word cards, newspapers, textbooks, magazines*

Have students go on a scavenger hunt by searching in newspapers, textbooks, and magazines for the words on the vocabulary word list.

## Story Train

---

Materials: *Word cards, writing paper*

Hand each student a word card and a sheet of writing paper. Explain that the goal of the game is to complete group stories. Give students a specific time limit in which to write, such as two minutes. Have them use the word on their word card to begin writing a story. At the end of the allotted time period, have them pass their story paper to the student on their left. Each student should then read the beginning of the story he or she received and add to it using his or her word card. Before ending the exercise, let students know that the last round has begun and have them write a conclusion to the story. Invite those who write the conclusion to read the entire story aloud.

## Word Associations

---

Materials: *Word cards, timer*

Make copies of the word cards. Cut them apart and place them face down in front of a group of at least four students. Have students take turns drawing a card. After everyone has drawn a card, start the timer. Have one member of the group name all the things he or she can associate with his or her word in the time allotted. Have another player record the words and another player tally how many words were named. Then have another player check the associations. When the timer is done, players may challenge any association the featured player named. If the player cannot justify the association, the player loses 5 points. If the player can justify the association, the challenger loses 5 points. Play continues until all the words have been played or until time runs out. All unchallenged words earn 1 point for the player. The player with the most points at the end of the game wins.

## Word Lotto

---

Materials: *Word cards, definition cards*

Make copies of the reproducible word cards and definition cards. Place the word cards face up on the table. Place the definitions in a stack face down. Have players draw a definition card and match it to the word card. You may wish to play again using the definition cards face up and the word cards in a stack face down.

## Wordo

---

Materials: *Wordo game board, word cards, definition cards, place markers*

Make copies of the reproducible Wordo game board to hand out to students. Write each of the vocabulary words on the board. Then have students write each word once in any blank square on their Wordo game board. Have them read the word or definition for each vocabulary word one at a time. Have students use a place marker to cover the square on their paper that contains the word you read or defined. The first student to fill in a row of squares shouts "Wordo!" and wins. Verify student answers by having them read each covered word and then telling you the word's definition.

## Which Word?

---

Materials: *Word cards*

Make copies of the word cards. Cut them apart and place them face down in front of a pair or group of students. Have students take turns drawing two cards at a time. Begin by having the first player use one of the chosen words to complete a sentence that begins with: "Which word would I use...?" Then have the speaker show his or her words, and ask the other player(s) to choose which word the speaker was thinking of when composing his or her sentence.

*Example:*

**eye**

**ear**

Which word would I use to hear a cat meowing?

Use the word in a sentence  
**with a hippopotamus.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with an alien.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with a peanut butter  
and jelly sandwich.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with a chicken.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with a superhero.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with a lizard.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with a scientist.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with a monkey.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with the president.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with a worm.**

 SENTENCE CARD

THE SENTENCE CARDS CAN BE USED WITH THE "IT'S IN THE BAG" GAME.

Use the word in a sentence  
**with a gooey lollipop.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with a banana.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with a million dollars.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**about taking a test.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**about a rock concert.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**about a video game.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**about eating something  
that tastes bad.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**about sailing  
across the ocean.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**about a mysterious box.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**about winning  
a contest.**

 SENTENCE CARD

THE SENTENCE CARDS CAN BE USED WITH THE "IT'S IN THE BAG" GAME.

Use the word in a sentence  
**about reaching a goal.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**about a football game.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with a friend.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with a funny hat.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with Elvis.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**with a magician.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**about a vacation.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**about life in the city.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**about living  
on the moon.**

 SENTENCE CARD

Use the word in a sentence  
**about saving the day.**

 SENTENCE CARD

THE SENTENCE CARDS CAN BE USED WITH THE "IT'S IN THE BAG" GAME.

Give a  
**synonym.**

 ACTION CARD

Give a  
**synonym.**

 ACTION CARD

Give an  
**antonym.**

 ACTION CARD

Give an  
**antonym.**

 ACTION CARD

Use the word in a  
**sentence.**

 ACTION CARD

Use the word in a  
**sentence.**

 ACTION CARD

**Show**  
the word without talking.

 ACTION CARD

**Show**  
the word without talking.

 ACTION CARD

**Describe it!**

 ACTION CARD

**Describe it!**

 ACTION CARD

THE ACTION CARDS CAN BE USED WITH THE "IT'S IN THE BAG" GAME.

CHANCE CARD

*Skip-a-roo!*

Use this card at any time to skip a turn.

CHANCE CARD

*Skip-a-roo!*

Use this card at any time to skip a turn.

CHANCE CARD



The card holder reverses direction.

CHANCE CARD



The card holder reverses direction.

CHANCE CARD

**Draw 2**

The card holder must draw two cards.

CHANCE CARD

**Draw 2**

The card holder must draw two cards.

CHANCE CARD

**SLAM!**

The card holder chooses another player to take his or her turn.

CHANCE CARD

**SLAM!**

The card holder chooses another player to take his or her turn.

CHANCE CARD

**CELEBRATE!**

Card holder's choice:

- Skip a turn.
- Reverse direction of play.
- Have another player draw two cards.
- Have another player take the card holder's turn.

CHANCE CARD

**CELEBRATE!**

Card holder's choice:

- Skip a turn.
- Reverse direction of play.
- Have another player draw two cards.
- Have another player take the card holder's turn.

THE CHANCE CARDS CAN BE USED WITH ANY CARD GAME.



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

INSTRUCTIONS: Use what you know about the vocabulary words to complete the following sentences.

1. An example of a **landform** is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. An active **volcano** can \_\_\_\_\_.
3. **Sedimentary rock** is made from \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Earth's **core** is in the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. **Metamorphic rock** has been exposed to extreme \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Earth's **crust** is the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. **Plate tectonics** is a widely accepted theory about \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The **weathering** of the rocks is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
9. An **igneous rock** comes from \_\_\_\_\_.
10. **Magma** is liquid rock that is found \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The **erosion** of a mountain is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The **mantle** is the layer of Earth that \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Choose the best answer to complete each statement.

- Earth's core is extremely \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) hot  
 (b) cold  
 (c) airy
- The thickness of Earth's crust is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) unknown  
 (b) uniform  
 (c) varied
- A \_\_\_\_\_ can cause erosion.  
 (a) mountain  
 (b) valley  
 (c) river
- \_\_\_\_\_ is an igneous rock.  
 (a) Slate  
 (b) Limestone  
 (c) Basalt
- A landform is a \_\_\_\_\_ feature of the landscape.  
 (a) natural  
 (b) unnatural  
 (c) human-made
- Magma usually is found underground in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) crust  
 (b) crater  
 (c) chamber
- Earth's mantle is the layer where \_\_\_\_\_ formed.  
 (a) volcanoes are  
 (b) magma is  
 (c) mountains are
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a metamorphic rock.  
 (a) Granite  
 (b) Marble  
 (c) Sandstone
- Sedimentary rock does not contain \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) eroded material  
 (b) layers  
 (c) lava
- A volcano is a \_\_\_\_\_ with a vent or crater.  
 (a) mountain  
 (b) fault  
 (c) valley
- \_\_\_\_\_ is one factor that causes weathering.  
 (a) Wind  
 (b) Chemicals  
 (c) Excavation

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

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Choose the best answer to complete each statement.

12. Plate tectonics does not explain

\_\_\_\_\_.

- a country divisions
- b volcanoes
- c earthquakes