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LESSON SUMMARY Lesson 1: Plant Life Cycles

| IMPORTANT VOCABULARY | |
|----------------------|--|
| seed | structure that can grow into a new plant |
| embryo | young plant |
| germinate | begin to grow |
| flower | plant structure that makes seeds |
| pollination | movement of pollen from the male part of a flower to a female part |
| Fruit | structure that holds seeds |
| cones | plant structures that make seeds |
| spores | not a seed but can make a new plant |
| bulb | underground stem |

1. How do plants grow?

- plants need a seed to grow
- A young plant is called an embryo

2. How do plants make seeds?

- plants that use flowers to make seeds are called flowering plants
- pollination- the movement of pollen from the male part of the flower to the female part

3. What is a plant's life cycle?

- how a plant germinates, grows and reproduces is known as a PLANT LIFE CYCLE

4. How do plants grow without seeds?

- plants that do not make seeds have SPORES
- Plants can grow from white spots or "eyes" on a potato plant
- other plants grow from an underground stem called a bulb

LESSON SUMMARY Lesson 2: Animal Life Cycles

| IMPORTANT VOCABULARY | |
|----------------------|---|
| metamorphosis | change through a process |
| egg | contains food for the young gives protection |
| hatches | breaking out of the shell |

1. What is some animal life cycles?

- life cycle of the frog
- life cycle of the ladybug
- life cycle of the:
- sea turtle
- salmon
- cheetah

2. How do reptiles, fish, and birds change as they grow?

- reptiles, fish and birds do not go through metamorphosis
- they look similar to adults of their kind when they hatch

3. What is the life cycle of a mammal?

- most mammals do not hatch from eggs
- they are born alive
- they look like their parents
- they grow stronger and lose fat
- they grow into adults that can reproduce

LESSON SUMMARY Lesson 3: From Parents to Young

| IMPORTANT VOCABULARY | |
|----------------------|--|
| trait | a feature of a living thing |
| heredity | passing on of traits from parents to young |
| inherited traits | traits that come from parents |
| offspring | an organism's young (the babies) |
| learned traits | new skills that organisms learn |

1. What are inherited traits?

- inherited traits are traits that come from parents-a flowers shape and color, eye color, number of legs

2. Which traits are not inherited?

- learned traits are not inherited- we have to learn them
- riding a bicycle
- learning a language
- learned traits are not passed from parent to child

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LESSON SUMMARY Lesson4: Food Chains and Food Webs

| IMPORTANT VOCABULARY | |
|----------------------|---|
| ecosystem | environment where living and nonliving things interact |
| food chain | shows how energy moves from one organism to another |
| producer | can make its own food |
| consumer | an organism that eats other organisms |
| decomposer | an organism that breaks down dead plant and animal material |
| food web | food chains that connect |
| predators | hunt other organisms |
| prey | what predators hunt |
| herbivores | eat only plants |
| carnivore | eats other animals |
| herbivore | eats plants and animals |

1.What is an ecosystem?

- an environment where living and nonliving things live together and interact

2.What is a food chain?

- a food chain shows how energy passes from one organism to another

3.What is a food web?

- food chains that connect

4. Why are decomposers important?

- decomposers eat dead material
- They release nutrients into water or soil
- nutrients help plants and other organism to grow
- worms, mold, mushrooms and some insects and snails are decomposers

CHAPTER 4 TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN

LESSON SUMMARY Lesson 1: Technology

| IMPORTANT VOCABULARY | |
|----------------------|--|
| technology | all the ways people change nature to meet their needs |
| system | a group of parts that work together to solve a problem |
| scientific advance | an important scientific discovery |
| globalization | the way technology makes the world seem smaller |

1. What is technology?

- the ways in which people change nature to meet their needs
- computers, phones and cars are technology
- A system is a group of parts that work together to solve a problem

2. How do communication systems connect people?

- a communication system has four basic parts:
 1. input
 2. process
 3. output
 4. feedback
- communication systems help us connect to other people- sending an email, making a call

3. How is technology used in medicine?

- we use a stethoscope
- we use x-rays
- MRI's lets doctors look inside the body
- PROSTHETICS- artificial limbs that people who have lost legs or arms can use

4. How will technology shape the future?

- we don't know, but we can predict
- the internet will improve
- people might rely more on solar power rather than fossil fuels

CHAPTER 4 TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN

LESSON SUMMARY Lesson 2: The Design Process

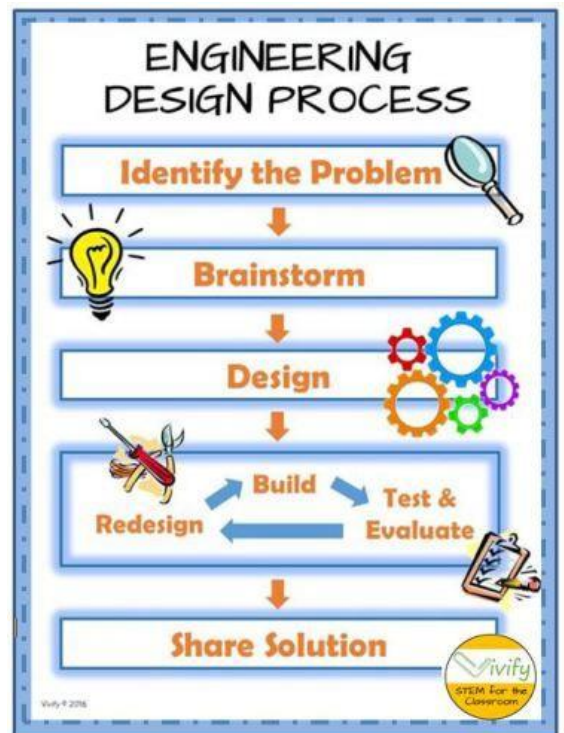
| IMPORTANT VOCABULARY | |
|----------------------|--|
| design process | a series of steps for developing products and processes for solving problems |
| prototype | life size working model |
| patent | permission to claim a solution as your own |

1. What are the steps in the design process?

- identify the problem
- thinking of solutions- BRAINSTORM
- build a model
- test your model
- communication- share how you solved the problem

2. **What is the last step in the design process?**

- communication- you need to tell people how you solved a problem



CHAPTER 4 TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN

Lesson 3: Technology and the Environment

| IMPORTANT VOCABULARY | |
|----------------------|--|
| ethics | rules |
| conserve | use resources wisely |
| landfills | places where garbage is dumped |
| biodegradable | garbage that breaks down quickly and naturally |

1. How does technology impact society?

- technology has changed society
- sometimes we get positive results and sometimes negative results
- example: computers make communication easier-POSITIVE
- computers can be used to steal your personal information-NEGATIVE

2. How does technology affect nature?

- technology can have good and bad effects on the environment
- EXAMPLE: DDT
- DDT is a chemical that kills weeds and pests- GOOD EFFECT
- DDT can also poison water. this affected fish and birds -BAD EFFECT

3. How is technology helping to protect the environment?

- landfills have been designed
- Some garbage is biodegradable- apple cores, banana peels and paper
- New technology is helping to turn trash into fuel
- Landfills give off methane gas
- Scientists collect the gas and it can be used as energy