



# Science EOT exam coverage for general 5<sup>th</sup> grade

**Prepared by Mr. Amr Osama**

Q 1- 5 (writing)  
Q 6 – 20 (Multiple choices)



# Water distribution on Earth (71%)

**Marine (salt) water**  
**97%**

Used for **swimming**  
and **fishing**

Used for **drinking** and  
**grow crops**

**Freshwater**  
**3%**

**Oceans, Bays and Seas**

**Glaciers and Ice caps**  
**69%**

**Ground Water**  
**30%**

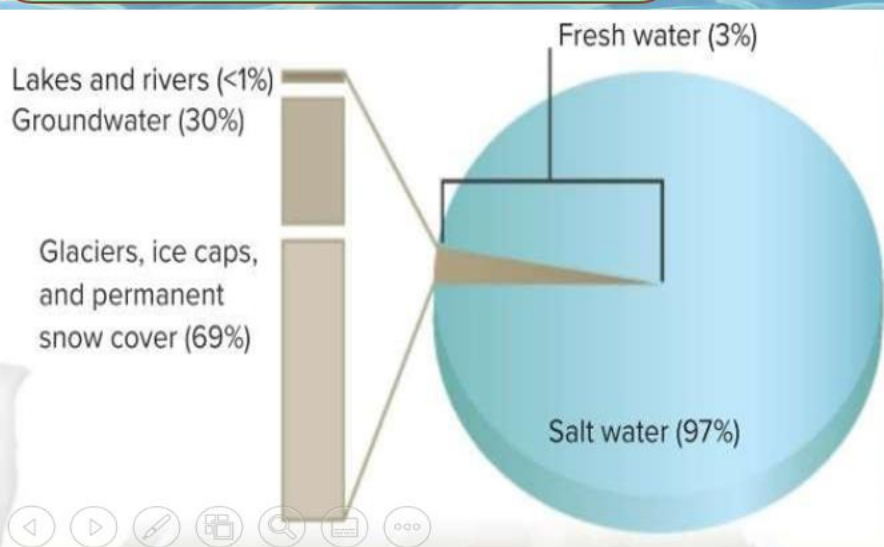
**Surface Water**  
**>1%**

- **Thick sheet of Ice**
- **Most of fresh water found in frozen form or permanent cover of snow**
- **An Ice cap covers Antarctica continent at south pole**

- **Water stored between soil particles, cracks and underground rocks**

**Standing water**

**Running water**



## Fresh water resources

### Ground water

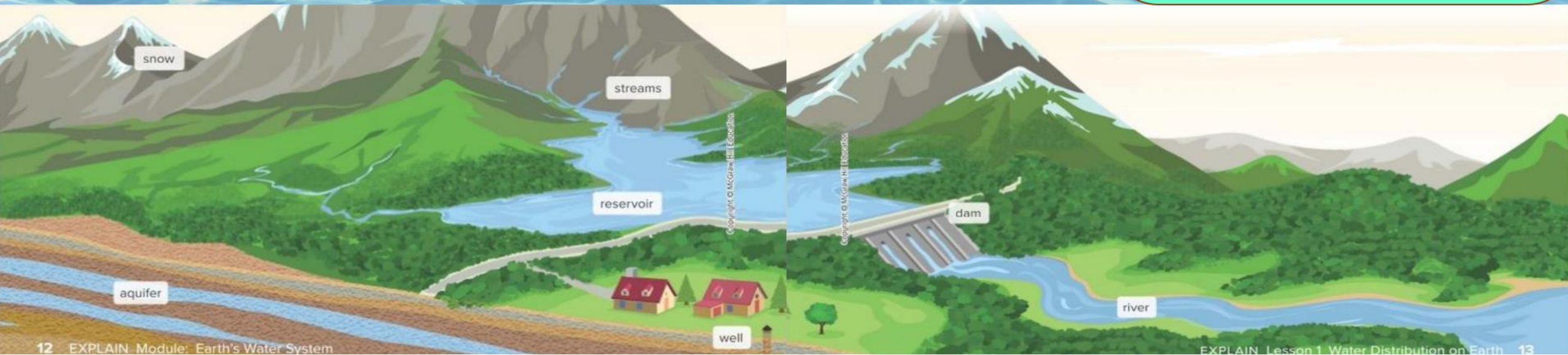
Water seeps in soil, then trapped in aquifers or underground rocks, and it can be found by digging, drilling, or pumping the water up through wells

### Running water

Streams and rivers provide sources of freshwater for homes, farms and business, so many cities, and civilizations were built next to running freshwater sources

### Standing water

- Lakes and reservoirs are also usable freshwater
- Reservoir: artificial lake for storing water behind dams, and released when it's needed
- Storage: water being kept on surface, ground or as water feature



Use evidence from the lesson to explain how water is distributed on Earth's surface.

Sample answer: Earth is mostly covered with water. Most of the water on Earth (97 percent) appears as salt water. The remaining three percent of water appears as fresh water, most of which is frozen in glaciers. Liquid water is found underground or in rivers, ponds, and lakes.

## Lesson 1 Vocabulary Words (pages 12-13)



A glacier is a thick sheet of ice that moves slowly across land.



An Ice cap is a covering of ice over a large area



A reservoir is an artificial lake used to store water made by building a dam on a river.



storage is the process of storing water on Earth's surface.



Ground water is water stored underground between rocks and soil.

1. All water on Earth is recycled through \_\_\_\_\_.

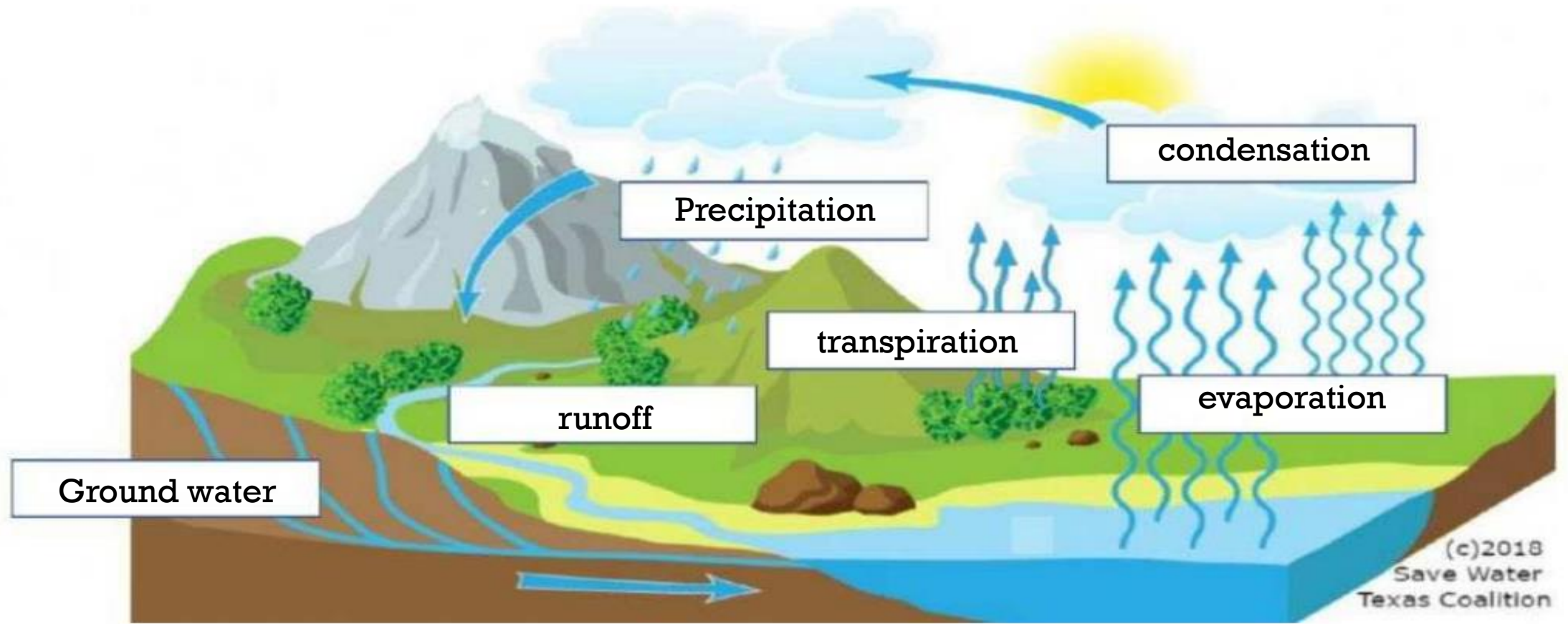
- A. the water cycle
- B. pockets of nitrogen
- C. exhaled gases
- D. dead plant and animal matter

2. **True or False** The hydrosphere covers about 70% of Earth's surface.

- A. True
- B. False

3. About \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's water is salty ocean water.

- A. 12 percent
- B. 43 percent
- C. 47 percent
- D. 97 percent



Evaporation : liquid water changing to a gas or water vapor

Condensation : gas changing into a liquid

Precipitation : water that falls from the atmosphere and reaches Earth in the form of rain, snow, sleet, or hail

Runoff : water that flows downhill

Transpiration : water evaporating from the leaves of plants

## Human impacts on water resources

### Algal bloom

- Multiplication of toxic algae in the water due to washing of fertilizers and lawns from farms
- These algae are harmful and affect water quality (water becomes green)

### Acid rain

- Resulted when gases like **nitrogen oxide** ,and **sulfur dioxide** combine with **oxygen** or **water** to form **acid** then reach the surface as precipitation
- These gases are released from **volcanoes** and burning **fossil fuels**
- It can affect **lakes, streams, marshes, living organisms, soil**, even other wildlife in the ecosystem
- Some plants and animals can adapt with acidic waters, some are not
- Acidic lakes **have no fish**
- **Even an animal can adapt with acidic water , its food may not**

### Pollution

- Any harmful substance affects earth's resources
- **Oil spills:** when an oil rig in gulf of Mexico exploded and releases **4.9 million** barrels of oil equal to **300** Olympic sized pools
- **Using insecticides:** after passing **law in USA in 1974** farmer used safer ways in **pests controlling**



# Water conservation three Rs

## Reduce:

- decrease the usage of water or use less water
- You can take shorter showers
- Turning water off during brushing teeth



REDUCE



## Reuse:

- Use water more than once
- Rainwater can be collected to be used again in water plants



REUSE



## Recycle:

- Complicated process which is done in water treatment facilities
- Water is recycled from pipes, to be recycled and used again



RECYCLE



Do not leave water running when you are not using it.



Use water-conserving showerheads and take shorter showers.



Use a water-saving washing machine and wash full loads of clothes.



**Water conservation:**

- **Using of resources wisely to slow down the consumption**

If you use a dishwasher, use a water-saving model and do not run it unless it is full.



Fix leaking pipes or faucets.



Grow plants that do not require frequent watering, and water your plants after dark so the water does not evaporate.





Some types of plants and animals can live in acidic waters. Others are acid-sensitive and will be lost as acid rain enters the ecosystem. Some acidic lakes have no fish. Even if a species of fish or animal can tolerate moderately acidic water, the animals or plants it eats might not.

Acid rain has destroyed this forest.



1. What can be done to reduce or prevent further acid rain damage?

Sample answer: If we reduce the burning of fossil fuels or keep more of the chemicals that cause acid rain from going into the atmosphere, there will be less acid rain.

Explain how humans affect Earth's water resources.

Sample answer: Humans affect water resources both positively and negatively. Humans build structures like the one in the photo to collect water to be used. These structures can affect the ecosystems around the water. Humans can also cause pollution and practice conservation, both of which impact water resources on Earth's surface.

2. How can we use conservation to help preserve water resources?  
Circle all that apply.

- A. Take shorter showers
- B. Collect rainwater to water indoor plants
- C. Dump dirty water into the sewers
- D. Turn off the faucet while brushing my teeth
- E. Shower at the same time every day

1. What will most likely happen if lake water becomes polluted by humans?

- A. Animals in the lake will die.
- B. There will be more fish in the lake.
- C. The pollution will not hurt the plants or animals in the water.
- D. It will change the soil around the lake into pebbles.



## Lesson 2 Vocabulary Words (Pages 26-29)



Algal bloom is a sometimes harmful, rapid increase in the amount of algal found in water.



Acid rain is harmful rain caused by the burning of fossil fuels.

Conservation is the practice of using resources wisely.

## Effects of Hydrosphere:

Impacts are observed by **running water**

### Erosion

Removing the **weathered rocks** from one place to another and forms **natural bridges**

### Deposition

Eroded **material** are dropped in other places

- Both work **together** to change the **landforms**
- As water **runs downhill** it washes soil and rocks to **rivers**
- Fast Moving river** has **more energy**, so it carries **larger sediments** and flow in straight paths
- Slow Moving river** has **less energy** and enters **meanders** (looped curved paths) and carries **smaller sediments**
- Slow rivers** deposit sediments **inside meanders**, but **Fast rivers** erode **meanders** from outside
- Delta:** Formed when water enters **larger body of water** like **oceans and lakes**, then the **sediments** are **deposited and dropped** in the bottom
- Alluvial fan:** Formed when water enters **steep or canyon**, then the stream becomes **shallower**, and **sediments** are dropped





When water that is carrying sediment enters a larger body of water, the sediment is dropped, forming a delta.



Deposition is the dropping off eroded soil and rock.

Erosion is rock moving from one place to another.

A Flood plain is a piece of land near a body of water that is likely to flood.



When a rushing river runs out of a narrow canyon, it slows down and becomes shallower. Sediment is dropped, causing an alluvial fan to form.

Explain how the hydrosphere interacts with Earth's other systems.

Sample answer: The hydrosphere affects Earth's other systems as it goes through the water cycle. Precipitation in the atmosphere causes weather, and moving water on Earth's surface can change or affect the land. The hydrosphere is essential for the biosphere to have resources to survive.



## Effects of Hydrosphere:

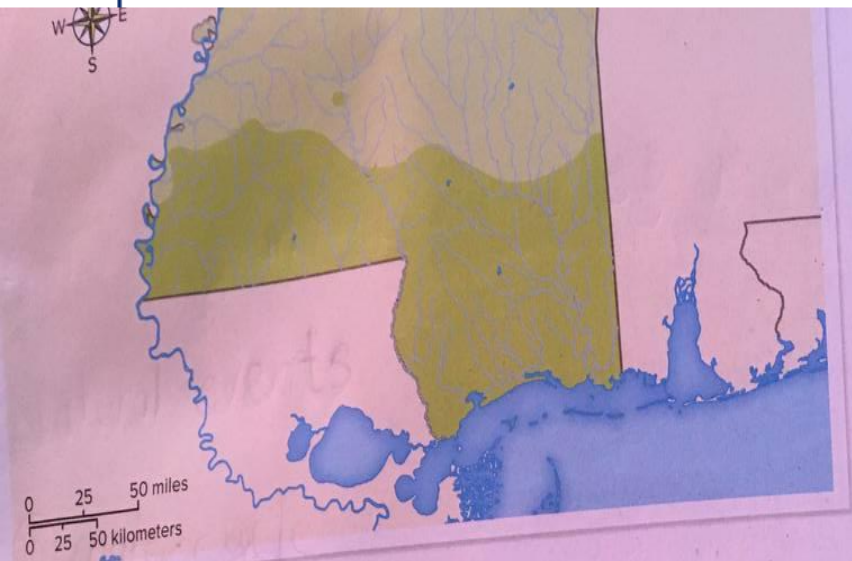
Impacts are observed by **running water**

- **Hurricanes:** very large swirling storm form on tropical oceans causes **strong winds, walls of clouds and pounding rains**
- **Storm surges:** caused by moving of hurricane toward coast, winds and waves force large amount of water onshore causing **floods**

- **Floods:** caused by
  1. Running water over ground in streams and rivers
  2. Collection of water on dry land
  3. Water moves in rivers faster than normal
  4. Water overflows banks or beaches
  5. Heavy rain, so wetlands reduce chances of floods due to soaking up water
  6. Draining wetlands along riverbank
  7. Cutting down plants and trees along riverbank
- **Floods:** causes
  1. **Good effect:** by **carrying and depositing sediments and soil deposits**
  2. **Floodplain:** formed when water rises
  3. **Bad effect:** by **damaging homes and streets by mud**



3-5-ETS1-3 Plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved.



1. What types of water sources do you see on the map?

Freshwater (Rivers and Lakes), saltwater (sea)

2. Is there a pattern of water sources and average annual precipitation?

yes, as we get closer to water bodies more Rain and cloud occur.

# Mississippi Water Sources

Look at the map of different water sources in Mississippi.



1. What types of water sources do you see on the map?

Sample answer: There are lakes, rivers, and an ocean.

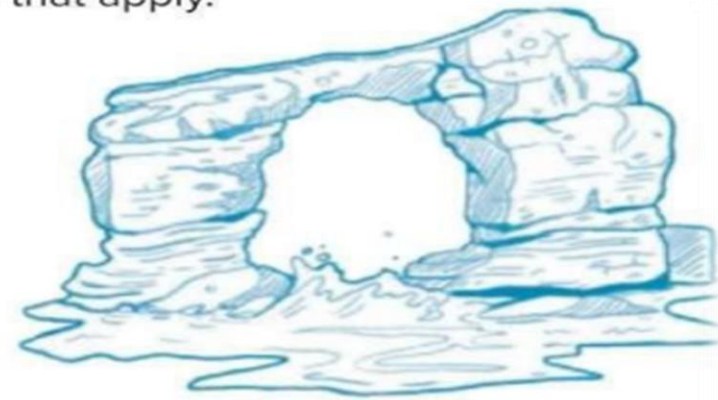
2. Is there a pattern of water sources and average annual precipitation?

Sample answer: There seems to be more rain in the southern part of the state, closer to the ocean.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. (t)Photo by Ron Nichols, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. (inset)Justin Frank. (b)Eric Raptosh Photography/Blend Images/Getty Images

1. How is erosion an effect of the hydrosphere? Circle all that apply.

- A. Erosion can be caused by moving water.
- B. Erosion can be caused by precipitation.
- C. The movement of glaciers causes erosion.
- D. The hydrosphere contains all of the land on Earth.



2. How does erosion shape the land?

- A. Earth's surface is changed by living things.
- B. Erosion does not change the shape of the land.
- C. Erosion happens only in the winter.
- D. Erosion carries the sediment and rock to another location, which changes the shape of the land.

3. Oceans are one of Earth's systems and can affect Earth's other systems.

- A. True
- B. False

Explain.

Sample answer: Oceans are an important part of the hydrosphere, which is one of Earth's systems. As part of the hydrosphere, ocean waves can affect the shore. Oceans also support a wide variety of living things in the biosphere.



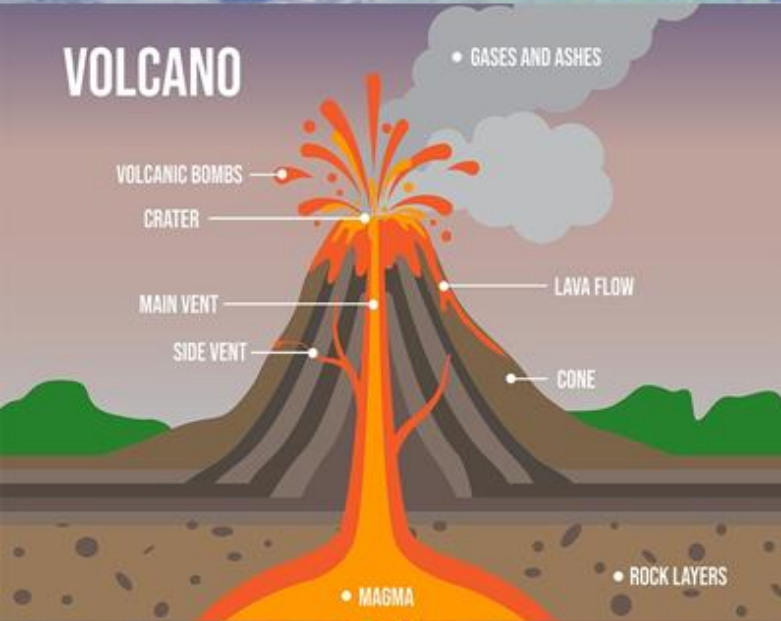
# Landforms:

Physical feature found on **crust**, changed by **erosion, deposition and plate movement**

## Islands

## Mountains

## Volcanoes



### Definition

- It is an **opening in Earth's crust** on land or ocean floor

### Location

- Most of volcanoes found on **ocean floor**

### Eruption

1. **One plate moves under another**
  2. **The plate melts due to extreme heat and pressure**
  3. **Melting is push down to form magma in mantle**
  4. **Magma forms a chamber underneath the crust**
  5. **It may rest quietly for hundreds or thousands of years**
  6. **A crack will be caused in surface above lava chamber**
  7. **Pressure becomes too strong to push the rock and magma towards the earth surface**
- **Volcanoes do not erupt at continental boundaries**

### Types

- Active:** a volcano **currently** erupting or **recently** erupted volcano
- Dormant:** a volcano **not** erupted for **some time**, but it may erupt on the **future**
- Extinct:** A volcano **will not** erupt **again**



# GEOSPHERE LAYERS

- **Lowest density**
- **Made of rocks**
- **It is continental and oceanic crust**

**Crust**

(8 to 40 kilometers)

- **Made of molten rocks (very hot melted rocks)**
- **Hotter and denser than crust and it flows like thick putty**

**Mantle**

(2,900 kilometers)

**Forms from liquid iron and nickel**

**Outer core**

(2,250 kilometers)

**Inner core**

(1,300 kilometers)

**Forms from solid dense ball of iron**



## Types of soil

Type	composition	use	location
<b>Forest</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thin layer of topsoil with little humus</li> <li>Minerals is too deep due to frequent rain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topsoil home for many living organisms</li> <li>Plants with long roots</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Northeast and Southeast of USA</li> </ul>
<b>Desert</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Too little humus and sandy soil</li> <li>Rich in minerals</li> <li>No much rain to wash minerals away</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raising of animals</li> <li>Crops can be grown if there is water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Southwest of USA</li> </ul>
<b>Grassland or prairie</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rich in humus</li> <li>Rich in minerals</li> <li>Nutrients are not washed away deeply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good for growing crops</li> <li>Corn ,wheat and rye</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between Rocky mountain and Eastern woods</li> <li>Texas to North Dakota</li> </ul>

-  *desert soil*
-  *grassland soil*
-  *forest soil*
-  *wetland soil*
-  *weakly developed soil*



# Lesson 1 Vocabulary Words (pages 70-75)

A Hot spot is an area where molten rock within the mantle rises to the Earth's surface

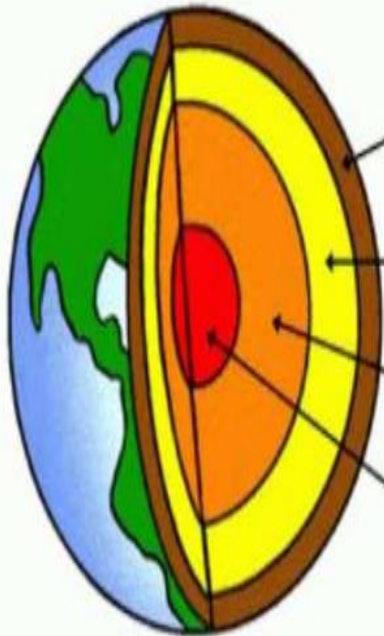
A Landslide is a sudden movement of rocks and soil down a slope

Minerals are solid, non-living substances found in nature (in the ground)

Magma is very hot, melted rock found in the Earth's mantle

A Volcano is an opening in Earth's surface where melted rock or gases is forced out

## Layers of the Earth



Which is the rocky outermost layer that we live on?

Crust

Which layer is made of hot, molten rock that flows?

Mantle

Outer core

Which layer is the hottest and made of solid, iron rock?

Inner core

Explain how the geosphere interacts with other systems on Earth.

Sample answer: One example of how the geosphere interacts with other systems is when the geosphere and hydrosphere interact. Moving rivers shape the land, and rainwater flows downhill and collects at the bottom of a mountain.

1. Explain one of the interactions of the geosphere and another one of Earth's systems that you learned about in the lesson. Include how this interaction results in change over time.

Sample answer: I learned that soil can take thousands of years to form. Soil forms because of erosion from wind and water. The type of soil that forms affects what types of plants can grow in the soil. Over time, soil can affect the pH levels of the water that runs through it.

2. Which is an example of a process in the geosphere that causes slow changes?

- A. earthquakes
- B. glaciers
- C. volcanoes
- D. landslides

# Weather:

Condition of atmosphere at given place and time, depending on

Time of day



Location



Season



Causes different forms of precipitation (rain, snow, sleet, or hail)



**RAIN**



**SNOW**



**SLEET**



**HAIL**

Clouds are formed by condensation of water vapor

# Air mass

Large region of air has same temperature and humidity affects weather ,can be cool, warm, dry or humid

# Front

Boundary between 2 air masses with different temperatures when they meet each other, causing change in weather

## Warm front:

- Warm air mass pushes into cold air mass
- Goes over cold air
- Causes light steady rain



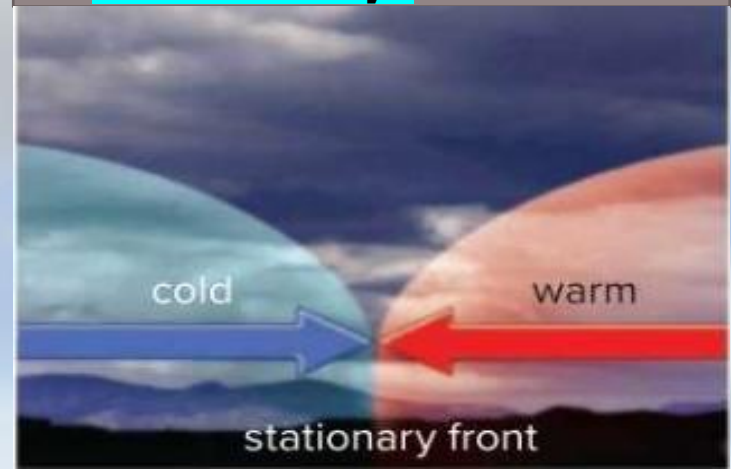
## Cold front:

- Cold air mass pushes under warm air mass
- Forces warm air to go up
- Causes stormy weather



## Stationary front:

- Warm air opposes cold air
- Air masses can not move
- Causes rainy weather lasts for days



## Weather events (storms)

Violent disturbance in atmosphere, causing sudden change in air pressure, then rapid motion of air

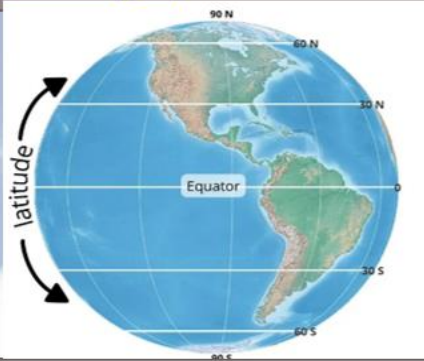
Storm	thunderstorm	Tornado and Derecho	Tropical storms	Winter storms
features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rainy storm with thunder and lightening</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strongest form of thunderstorm</li> <li>Rotating funnel shaped cloud with wind speed of 512 km/h when cold dry air meets warm humid air</li> <li>Change direction</li> <li><b>Derecho</b> is widespread long-lasting windstorm with some thunderstorms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hurricane with wind speed of 119 km/h</li> <li>Occur near equator, where ocean is warm</li> <li>From space looks like spiral clouds, heaviest rain and fastest winds are near to eye</li> <li><b>Eye</b>: central hole in the hurricane</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cold, dry air meets warm, humid air</li> <li><b>Blizzards</b>: snowstorm when snow or sleet occur with high wind and cold temperature</li> <li><b>Ice storms</b>: when rain falls and ground temperature is cold to form ice on surface</li> </ul>
Effects	<p><b>Cause</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flash floods</li> <li>Strong winds</li> </ul>	<p><b>Tornado causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terrible damage</li> <li>Breaking buildings</li> <li>Lifting cars</li> <li>Uprooting trees</li> </ul> <p><b>Derecho causes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as tornado, but in one direction on straight path</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cause</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>coastal flooding</li> <li>Severe wind damage</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cause</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Power outages, so be prepared by supplies before storm</li> </ul>

# Climate

**Average weather pattern of a region over long time ,it's determined by temperature and rainfall, so it can be determined by**

## Latitude:

- Location distance **north or south of the equator**
- Areas near to equator are **hotter** are **more humid** than areas far from it, because it **receives more energy** due to **earth's shape**



How does climate affect plants?

Sample answer: Climate affects whether plants can get what they need to survive, such as how much precipitation occurs in the area and what the average temperature is.

## Plants:

- They require different levels of **precipitation, sunlight and heat**
- Temperate forests have **different weather** during 4 seasons
- Temperate trees (oak) responds by **losing leaves before winter**



## Interaction with hydrosphere

- Distance from **large water bodies** affects the **average temperature** ,and **rainfall**



## Interaction with geosphere

- Areas with **high altitudes** have **cooler climate**



3-5-ETS1-2 Generate and compare multiple possible solutions to a problem based on how well each is likely to meet the criteria and constraints of the problem.



City	Average Temperature in January	Average Snowfall in January
Albany, NY	-5°C (23°F)	45.7 cm (18 inches)
Tahoe City, CA	-2°C (29°F)	101.6 cm (40 inches)
Reno, NV	2°C (36°F)	15.2 cm (6 inches)

- What can you interpret about the data in the chart?
  - Albany, NY is cold in January with a lot of snow.
  - Tahoe City, CA is cold in January with little snow.
  - Reno, NV is cool in January with a lot of snow.
- How is evaporation a cause of precipitation?

Sample answer: Water evaporates from Earth's surface. After forming a gas, the water vapor condenses around tiny particles of dust to form clouds. When enough water vapor is present, it grows heavier and it falls to Earth as precipitation in the form of rain, hail, sleet, or snow.

## Lesson 2 Vocabulary Words (Pages 88-93)

An Air Mass is a large region of air that has the same temperature and humidity.

Climate is the average weather in a region over time.

### **Hydrosphere and Atmosphere**

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere in each place at a given time.

2. How is evaporation a cause of precipitation?

Sample answer: Water evaporates from Earth's surface. After forming a gas, the water vapor condenses around tiny particles of dust to form clouds. When enough water vapor is present, it grows heavier and it falls to Earth as precipitation in the form of rain, hail, sleet, or snow.

Explain how the atmosphere interacts with other systems on Earth.

Sample answer: The atmosphere interacts with the hydrosphere and geosphere to form weather and influence climate. The weather and climate from these interactions affect the living things in the biosphere.

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# REVIEWING QUESTIONS

# INSTRUCTIONS



Please read the question carefully, take your time and understand the question











**Do not memorize questions but understand the main idea of it!!**



Solve the questions which are provided in this pdf



Here you are some links for important assessments with answers, solve all of them by clicking on the pictures in the table

File	Link	File	Link
Module test 1		Module 1 Answers	
Module test 2		Module 2 Answers	
Assessment 1		Assessment 1 Answers	
Assessment 2		Assessment 2 Answers	

37)

The map below shows the location of different types of climates around the world. Tropical and subtropical climates can be found at similar points on the map. Which statement explains the most likely reason why these are found at similar climate zones on the map?



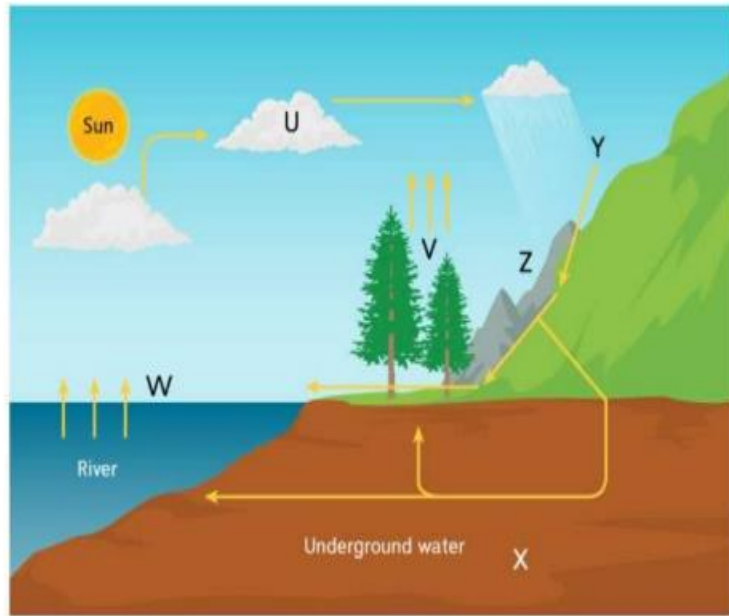
A) They have similar populations and animals. Their biospheres are mostly the same, and their food webs work closely together.

**B)** They are all found close to the Equator. Geospheres and hydrospheres found close to the Equator interact to create a moist atmosphere.

C) They are bordered by grasslands. These similar geosphere patterns create the moist broadleaf forest climate.

D) They are all close to the ocean. The hydrosphere interacts with the atmosphere and creates a moist environment.

38)



Which places in the diagram show the water changing from a liquid to a gas? Select the **two** that apply.

- A) place U
- B) place V
- C) place W
- D) place X
- E) place Y
- F) place Z

The manager of a company plans to mine and process the rocks of the mountain shown in the diagram. The people who live in the area are concerned that the mining will hurt the mountain ecosystem. Which statement describes how mining will **most likely** affect the ecosystem?

- A) It will help it by bringing new organisms and materials into the area.
- B) It will help it by opening up the ground, so more water can flow.
- C) It will hurt it by having chemicals run off into the water as it moves downhill.
- D) It will hurt it by preventing water from being absorbed into the ground.

Which of the following are steps a vegetable farmer could take to prevent water pollution? Select the **two** answers that apply

40)

- A) use extra fertilizer to make plants healthy and strong
- B) choose plants that require less fertilizer
- C) choose plants that require less water
- D) water plants at night so less water evaporates
- E) sell vegetables locally so less fossil fuel is burned in the process of transporting produce

Which model demonstrates how running water causes erosion and deposition?

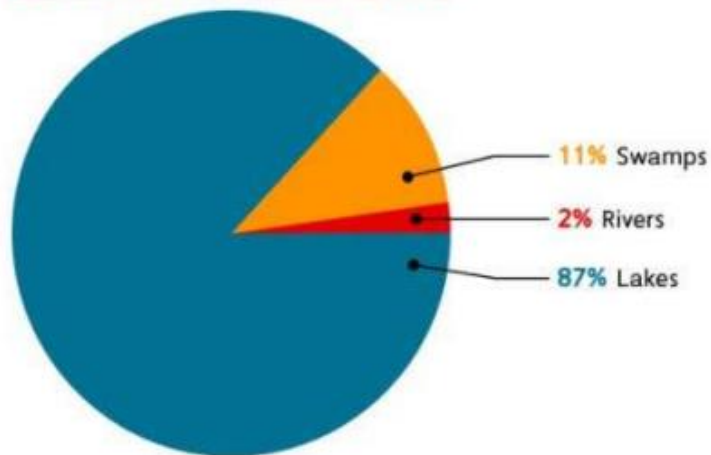
41)

- A) Small pebbles are placed inside a bucket. Water is slowly poured into the bucket. The pebbles stay in place.
- B) Water is poured down the side of a mound of dirt. A shallow trench forms where the water runs. Dirt from the top of the mound is carried to the bottom.
- C) An aluminum tray is filled with sand. A fan is placed at one end of the tray. When the fan is turned on, it blows the sand from one side of the tray to the other.
- D) A teaspoon of sand is added to a glass of water. The water is stirred until it becomes cloudy.

Salt water found in the oceans represents 97% of the total water on Earth, while fresh water represents 3%. Fresh surface water represents less than 1% of the fresh water on Earth. The following circle graph represents the distribution of Earth's fresh surface water.

42)

Earth's Fresh Surface Water

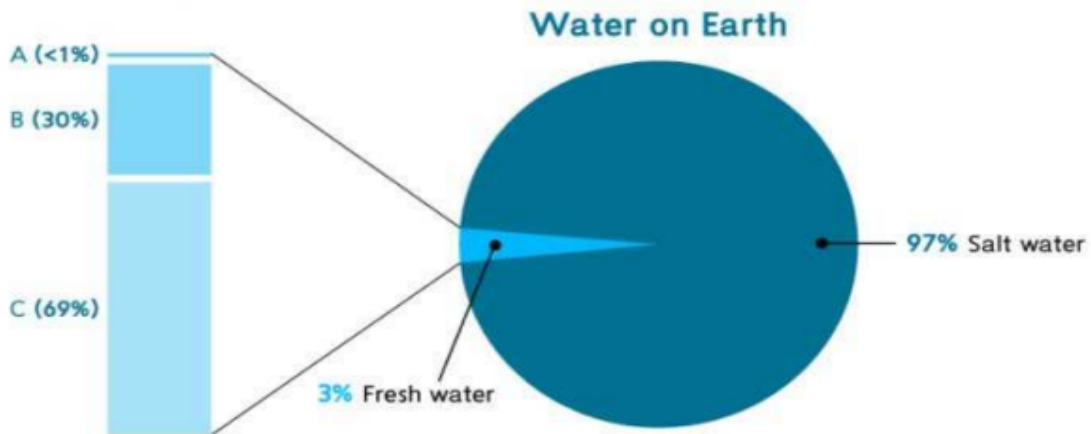


Based on the above information, which statements are true? Select **three** that apply.

- A) Swamps and rivers make up 13% of Earth's fresh surface water.
- B) Lakes make up most of Earth's fresh water.
- C) Rivers makes up most of Earth's fresh surface water.
- D) A small percentage of Earth's fresh water is found in lakes, rivers and swamps.
- E) The majority of water on Earth is found in the oceans.



The circle graph represents the total amount of water on Earth. The gray bars to the left show the types of water that make up Earth's fresh water.



Use the graph to assign the appropriate labels to A, B, and C.

A	↔	{	
B	↔	{	
C	↔	{	

Lakes and Rivers

**A**

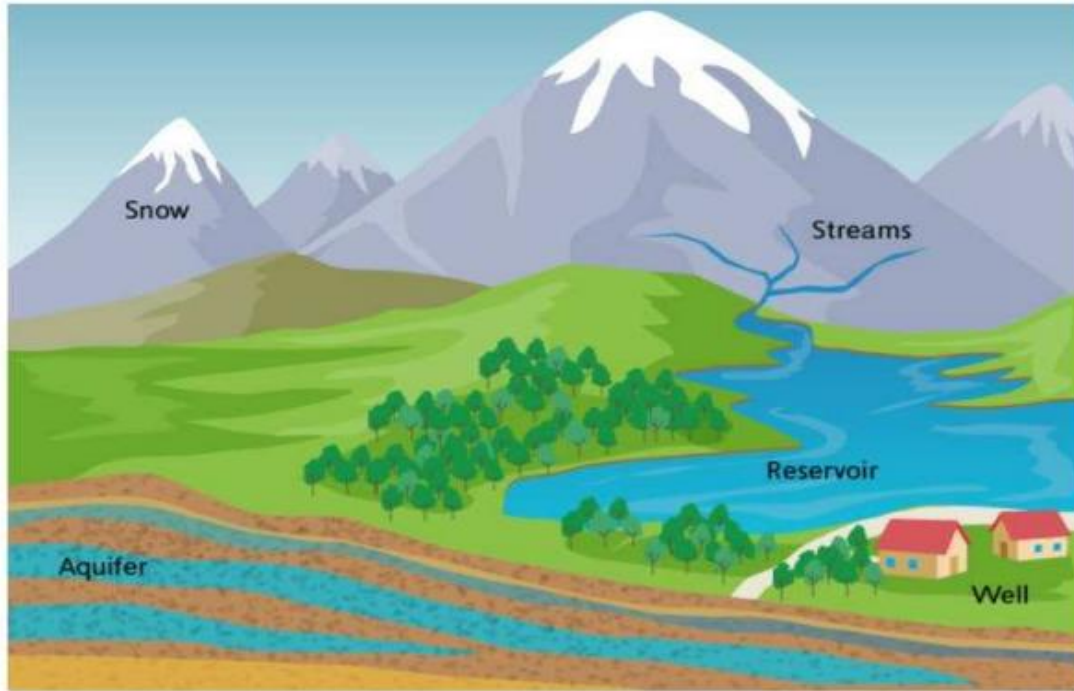
Groundwater

**B**

Frozen Water

**C**

A group of students have been studying the hydrosphere. They wanted to know more about the limited supply of Earth's fresh water, so their teacher showed them the following model.

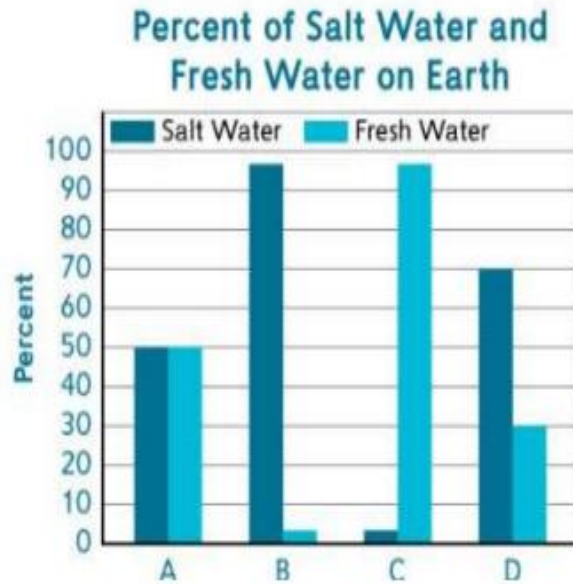


44)

What conclusion can the students make about Earth's fresh water supply from this model?

- A) Streams are the only source of fresh water for reservoirs.
- B) Most well water evaporates and returns to the atmosphere as water vapor.
- C) There are three main sources of fresh water: groundwater, running water, and standing water.
- D) The snowcaps are not considered a source of fresh water.

Fresh water makes up only 2.5% of Earth's water supply. The bar graph below represents the amount of salt water compared to the amount of fresh water on Earth.



45)

- A) It is necessary to conserve all sources of fresh water because there is very little in comparison to salt water.
- B) It is necessary to primarily conserve the ice caps because they are the largest supplier of fresh water.
- C) Most of the Earth is made up of water, so it is not necessary to conserve fresh water.
- D) There are multiple sources of fresh water, so it is not necessary to conserve the supply.

46)

A student in the class researches a model of a new well that would provide more groundwater for drinking. The new well would be able to dig through layers of rock that were previously too hard to drill through.


Which of Earth's systems interact within the model of the well?

- A) atmosphere and biosphere
- B) atmosphere and geosphere
- C) hydrosphere and biosphere
- D) hydrosphere and geosphere

Which of the following is an example of a human activity that can help protect and conserve resources?

47)

- A) Organize a group to pick up trash and to teach others how to dispose of all trash properly.
- B) Plant new trees, bushes, and flowers that are native to the area.
- C) Compost garbage, grass, and leaves. Use the compost to feed plants instead of using chemical fertilizer.
- D) Ride a bike or walk instead of using a gasoline-run automobile.



**Success comes to  
those who strive for it.  
I am sure you will be  
successful.**

**Good Luck!**