

- Free Printable -

MATCH-UP MONDAY

Get the week started with a classic matching game with a science twist.

Net Force

Overall force acting on an object

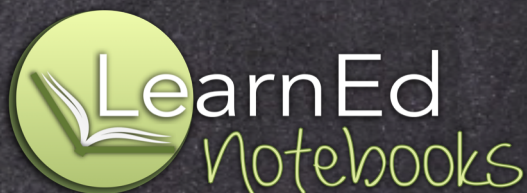
Lava

Molten rock on Earth's surface

Mutualism

Relationship in which both benefit

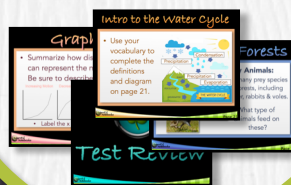
Activity From LearnEdNotebooks.com



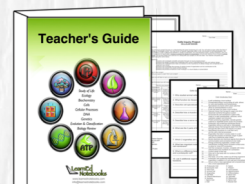
Student Notebooks



Digital Presentations



Teacher Materials



MATCH UP MONDAY - WEATHER

Activity from LearnEdNotebooks.com

Working in groups of four, divide into two teams and cut apart the terms below. Shuffle them, turn them over, and line them up in even rows and columns. Team one will turn over two cards. If the two cards are a matching term and definition pair, the team will remove those two cards and place them in their stack. If the cards are not a matching pair, the team must turn them back over. Alternate turns. The team with the most cards at the end will win.

Hemisphere	Half of the globe; northern/southern or eastern/western	Water Cycle	The cycle that moves water throughout the atmosphere
Stratus Clouds	Layered low level clouds; indicate chances of rain	Evaporation	Occurs when liquid water turns into a gas (water vapor)
Cirrus Clouds	Thin, feathery high level clouds; indicate clear weather	Condensation	Occurs when water vapor cools and turns into a liquid
Cumulus Clouds	Puffy low level clouds	Transpiration	Evaporation of water out of the leaves of plants
Cold Front	Edge of a cool air mass; brings a line of showers or storms	Precipitation	Water that falls as rain, snow, sleet or hail
Warm Front	Edge of a warm air mass; brings heavy rain	Air Pressure	Weight of the Earth's atmosphere pressing down upon surface
Jet Stream	Air current that affects weather in North America	Barometer	Device that measures air pressure
Gulf Stream	Warm water current that warms coastal weather	Anemometer	Device that measures wind speed

Match UP Monday - Earth Composition

Activity from LearnEdNotebooks.com

Working in groups of four, divide into two teams and cut apart the terms below. Shuffle them, turn them over, and line them up in even rows and columns. Team one will turn over two cards. If the two cards are a matching term and definition pair, the team will remove those two cards and place them in their stack. If the cards are not a matching pair, the team must turn them back over. Alternate turns. The team with the most cards at the end will win.

Crust	Outer layer of Earth (from 6-22 miles deep under land or ocean)	Lithosphere	Consists of the crust and upper mantle; composed of tectonic plates
Mantle	Portion of Earth between the crust and the core (1800 miles thick)	Tectonic Plate	A large section of the lithosphere that is capable of movement
Outer Core	Liquid central portion of Earth that surrounds the innermost solid core	Plate Tectonics	The branch of geology dealing with the rocks that make up Earth's crust
Inner Core	Solid, central portion of Earth, composed of iron and nickel	Boundary	An area where two plates converge, diverge or move past one another
Sedimentary Rock	Formed through the deposition of sediment (ex: limestone and shale)	Fault	A dislocation along a break in a rock surface
Igneous Rock	Formed by the cooling and solidifying of magma or lava (ex: granite)	Seismic Wave	Movement of energy along/within Earth caused by movement of tectonic plates
Metamorphic Rock	Formed from another rock through exposure to heat or pressure (ex: marble)	Lava	Hot molten rock on Earth's surface (erupted from a volcano or fissure)
Lithosphere	Consists of the crust and upper mantle; composed of tectonic plates	Magma	Hot molten rock below Earth's surface; forms igneous rock

MATCH UP MONDAY - FORCES OF MOTION

Activity from LearnEdNotebooks.com

Working in groups of four, divide into two teams and cut apart the terms below. Shuffle them, turn them over, and line them up in even rows and columns. Team one will turn over two cards. If the two cards are a matching term and definition pair, the team will remove those two cards and place them in their stack. If the cards are not a matching pair, the team must turn them back over. Alternate turns. The team with the most cards at the end will win.

Sliding Friction	A force that opposes the motion of objects as they slide past one another	Frame of Reference	A group of objects whose placement is compared to determine motion
Rolling Friction	Friction force that acts on a rolling object and the surface	Displacement	The direction and distance from a starting point to an ending point
Fluid Friction	The force that opposes motion through a fluid (liquid or gas)	Speed	A measure of how long it takes an object to get from one place to another
Inertia	The tendency of an object to resist a change in its motion	Line Graph	Graph used to show changes in motion over time
Mass	Measure of the inertia of an object; amount of matter the object contains	Distance-Time Graph	Line graph used to show the speed of a moving object
Action Force	The force one object exerts on another	Net Force	Overall force acting on an object after forces have been added/ subtracted
Reaction Force	The force an object exerts back on another object as a result of its action force	Balanced Forces	Occurs when the net force between two objects is zero
Gravity	Force that acts between any two masses	Static Friction	Friction force that acts to prevent objects that are touching from sliding past

MATCH UP MONDAY - ECOSYSTEMS

Activity from LearnEdNotebooks.com

Working in groups of four, divide into two teams and cut apart the terms below. Shuffle them, turn them over, and line them up in even rows and columns. Team one will turn over two cards. If the two cards are a matching term and definition pair, the team will remove those two cards and place them in their stack. If the cards are not a matching pair, the team must turn them back over. Alternate turns. The team with the most cards at the end will win.

Decomposer	Organism that breaks down once living material (bacteria, fungi)	Ecosystem	A community of organisms surrounded by a physical environment
Cooperation	Beneficial interaction among organisms living in a shared area or habitat	Population	All of the individuals of one species living in the same area
Predator	Hunts and kills other organisms for a source of food	Abiotic Factor	A nonliving thing influencing an ecosystem (weather, water, wind)
Prey	An organism that is hunted for food	Biotic Factor	A living thing influencing an ecosystem (predators, prey, bacteria, plants)
Parasitism	A symbiotic relationship in which one organism benefits and the other is harmed	Niche	An organism's job or role in an environment; ensures survival
Commensalism	A symbiotic relationship in which one benefits and the other is neither helped nor harmed	Habitat	The place in which an organism lives and interacts
Mutualism	A symbiotic relationship in which both species benefit	Producer	Organism that makes its own food (autotroph); often uses sunlight
Food Web	A series of feeding levels representing the flow of energy and transfer of matter in an ecosystem	Consumer	Organism that must get food energy from other sources (heterotroph)

MATCH UP MONDAY - DNA

Activity from LearnEdNotebooks.com

Working in groups of four, divide into two teams and cut apart the terms below. Shuffle them, turn them over, and line them up in even rows and columns. Team one will turn over two cards. If the two cards are a matching term and definition pair, the team will remove those two cards and place them in their stack. If the cards are not a matching pair, the team must turn them back over. Alternate turns. The team with the most cards at the end will win.

Codon	3 mRNA nucleotides in sequence to code for 1 amino acid	DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid (deoxyribose sugar); polymer of nucleotides that contains all hereditary information
Amino Acids	Molecules that are assembled into proteins at the ribosomes; monomers of proteins	Nucleotide	Monomer of a nucleic acid - made up of a sugar (ribose or deoxyribose), phosphate group, and a nitrogen base
Protein	Made of amino acids that is responsible for gene expression, growth, repair and many critical cellular functions	Nitrogen Bases	Make up the internal structure of DNA and RNA: Guanine, Cytosine, Adenine, Thymine (or Uracil)
Substitution Mutation	Occurs when one base pair in the DNA sequence is replaced by another, causes adverse effects in development	mRNA	Messenger RNA; end product of transcription, leaves nucleus to deliver the genetic message of DNA to the ribosomes
Gel Electrophoresis	Technique used to create a DNA fingerprint by separating DNA molecules through an electrically charged field	rRNA	Ribosomal RNA; molecule that composes ribosomes to aid in the process of translation
DNA Fingerprinting	Test used to identify individuals (crime scenes) and catalogue endangered species	tRNA	Transfer RNA; molecule that bonds with amino acids and transfers them to ribosomes for protein synthesis
Transgenic Organism	An organism with genes inserted from another to achieve a purpose (human insulin-producing bacteria)	Transcription	First step in producing proteins - making mRNA from DNA so the genetic message can leave the nucleus; in the nucleus
Human Genome Project	13-year project done by sequencing the base pairs of human DNA	Translation	Process of assembling amino acids into proteins from the information coded in RNA; occurs at the ribosomes