

# **GRADE 5 SCIENCE REVISION**

## **CHAPTER 9**

### **MINERALS, ROCKS AND SOIL**

1. What is the end result of soil formation?
  - A. Rocks are broken down
  - B. All living things move out of the soil
  - C. Rocks keep soil from washing away
  - D. Soil makes a community for living and nonliving things
2. A ..... is a rock that is broken down from weathering over time to form soil.
  - A. Mineral
  - B. Parent rock
  - C. Sediment rock
  - D. Topsoil
3. Another word for parent rock is
  - A. Bedrock
  - B. Topsoil
  - C. Matter
  - D. Organic
4. What happens after parent rock is weathered during the process of soil formation?
  - A. Parent rock breaks down
  - B. Soil forms and larger organisms make up the soil community
  - C. The topsoil forms
  - D. Small organisms move in to help further break down rocks
5. The ..... is the part of soil formed by the decaying remains of plants and animals.



- A. Topsoil
- B. Matter
- C. Humus
- D. Mineral

6. Which statements are correct about the order of soil formation?

Step 2: the formation of humus

Step 4: small organisms moving in to help break down of rocks

Step 1: large organisms move in to make up the soil community

Step 1: the weathering of rock

Step 3: the formation of humus

Step 4: the weathering of rocks.

7. Another word for plant and animal remains is .....

A. Humus

B. Soil

C. Organic matter

D. Minerals

8. What is the third step in soil formation?

A. The parent rock breaks down

B. Soil and larger organisms making up the soil community form

C. The humus forms

D. Small organisms move in to further break down rocks

9. What is another name for the A horizon layer of soil?

A. Subsoil

B. Topsoil

C. Weathered parent rock

D. Unweathered bedrock

10. What is another name for the C horizon layer of soil?

A. Subsoil

B. Topsoil

C. parent rock

D. Unweathered bedrock

11. What is another name for the B horizon layer of soil?

A. Topsoil

B. Parent rock

C. Bedrock

D. Subsoil

12. What is the name of the layer that is below the C horizon layer of soil?

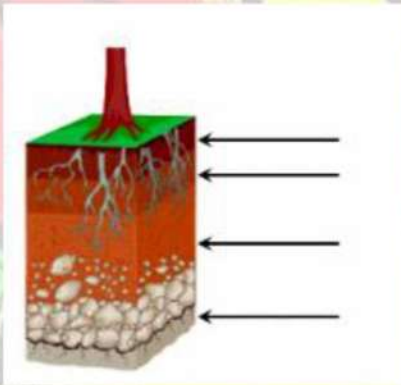
A. Topsoil

B. Parent rock

C. Bedrock

D. Subsoil

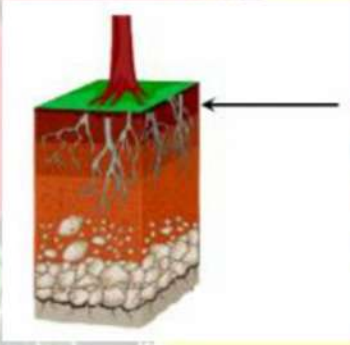
13. Name the four layers of soil from the bottom to the top layer.



A	1. parent rock 2. bedrock 3. subsoil 4. topsoil
B	1. bedrock 2. parent rock 3. subsoil 4. topsoil
C	1. subsoil 2. parent rock 3. bedrock 4. topsoil
D	1. parent rock 2. subsoil 3. bedrock 4. topsoil



14. What is the name of the soil horizon identified in the diagram?



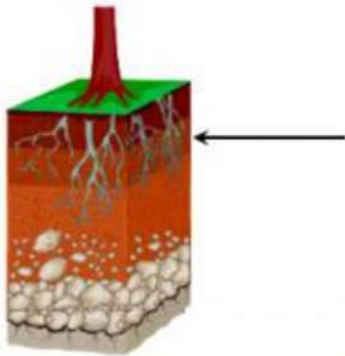
A. Subsoil

B. Topsoil

C. Weathered parent rock

D. Unweathered bedrock

15. What is the name of the soil horizon identified in the diagram?



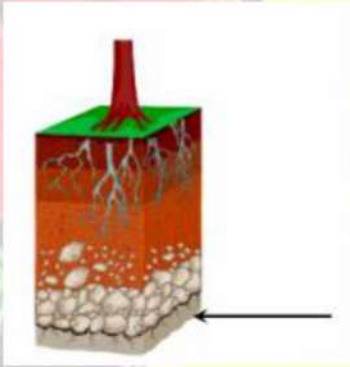
A. Subsoil

B. Topsoil

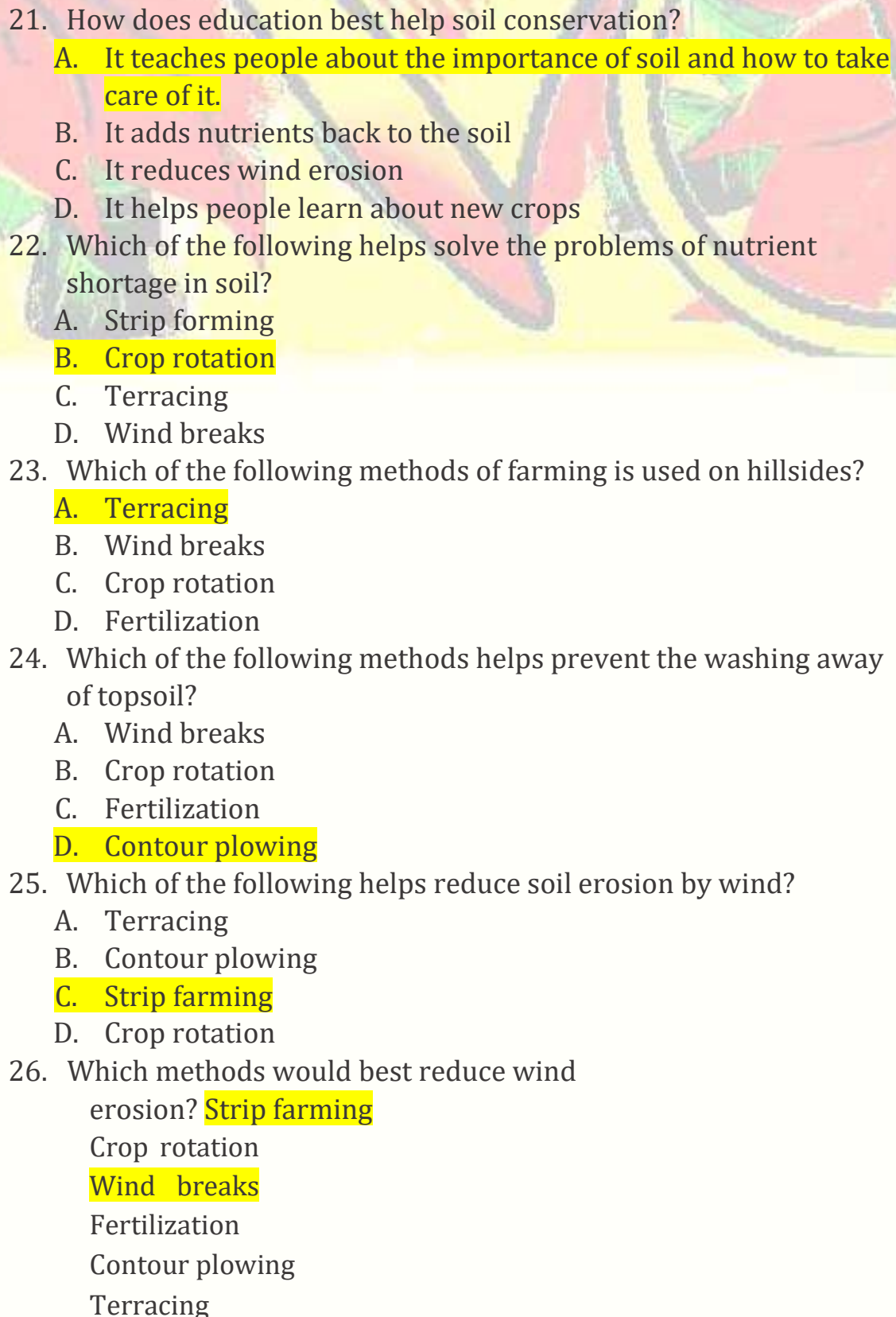
C. Weathered parent rock

D. Unweathered bedrock

16. What is the name of the soil horizon identified in the diagram?



- A. Subsoil
  - B. Topsoil
  - C. Bedrock**
  - D. Unweathered bedrock
17. A small farm is located between the hills. Each year, the farmer loses more and more topsoil. It gets washed away by rainwater. To solve this problem, the farmer started to use .....
- A. Fertilizer
  - B. Contour plowing**
  - C. Crop rotation
  - D. Wind breaks
18. One of the benefits of ..... is to prevent water erosion
- A. Crop rotation
  - B. Fertilization
  - C. Wind breaks
  - D. Terracing**
19. Wind breaks can help .....
- A. Reduce wind erosion**
  - B. Hold onto more water
  - C. Prevent the flow of water
  - D. Add nutrients back into soil
20. When farmers plant grass between rows of crops to slow erosion of soil, this is called .....
- A. Strip forming**
  - B. Crop rotation
  - C. Terracing
  - D. Wind breaks

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21. How does education best help soil conservation?
- A. It teaches people about the importance of soil and how to take care of it.
  - B. It adds nutrients back to the soil
  - C. It reduces wind erosion
  - D. It helps people learn about new crops
22. Which of the following helps solve the problems of nutrient shortage in soil?
- A. Strip forming
  - B. Crop rotation
  - C. Terracing
  - D. Wind breaks
23. Which of the following methods of farming is used on hillsides?
- A. Terracing
  - B. Wind breaks
  - C. Crop rotation
  - D. Fertilization
24. Which of the following methods helps prevent the washing away of topsoil?
- A. Wind breaks
  - B. Crop rotation
  - C. Fertilization
  - D. Contour plowing
25. Which of the following helps reduce soil erosion by wind?
- A. Terracing
  - B. Contour plowing
  - C. Strip farming
  - D. Crop rotation
26. Which methods would best reduce wind erosion? Strip farming  
Crop rotation  
Wind breaks  
Fertilization  
Contour plowing  
Terracing



27. What is one way to add nutrients back into the soil?



A. Wind breaks

B. Crop rotation

C. Fertilization

D. Contour plowing

28. Which of the following are methods farmers use to help conserve soil?

Using more paper products

Planting fewer trees

Preventing erosion

Making new materials

Adding topsoil

Educating others about the value of soil

29. Which of the following includes a variety of methods used to protect and preserve soil?

A. Adaptations

B. Contour plowing

C. Erosion

D. Conservation

30. Which of the following helps reduce both water and wind erosion?

A. Strip farming

B. Fertilization

C. Contour plowing

D. Crop rotation

31. Which of the following describes a wind break?

A. Planting tall trees between fields

B. Changing the type of plants being farmed each year

C. Planting grasses along a hill

D. Creating steps on a hillside



32. What type of farming method is shown in the picture?



- A. Crop rotation
- B. Terracing
- C. Strip farming
- D. Wind break

33. Which of the following are methods to replenish soil nutrients?



Crop rotation

Adding fertilizer

Growing the same type of crops

Strip farming

Adding water

Planting wind breaks

34. Which of the following best describes the protection of things found in nature?



- A. Fertilization
- B. Conservation
- C. Pollution
- D. Rotation

35. What does soil provide that plants need to grow?



Heat

**Water**

Time nutrients

Rocks

**Nutrients**

Sunlight

36. What kind of soil is shown in the picture?



A. Beach soil

B. Clay soil

**C. Farm soil**

D. Desert soil

37. What is the mixture that is made up of broken-down rocks and organic matter?

**A. Soil**

B. Minerals

C. Humus

D. Nutrients

38. Which of the following are ways to damage soil?

**Pollution**

Water

Nutrients

Sunlight

Humus

**Erosion**

39. Date palms are found in very hot climates with little rain. What kind of soil is good for date palms?

A. Farm soil

B. Rocky soil

C. Forest soil

**D. Desert soil**

40. Which of the following is a property of desert soil?

A. Rich in nutrients

**B. Sandy and dry**

C. Moist and wet

D. Has a layer of plant matter

41. Which soil has the most nutrients?

A. Desert soil

**B. Farm soil**

C. Light soil

D. Sandy soil

42. Which of the following are properties of sandy soil?

Dark in color

Wet

Rocky

**Light in**

**color Dry**

Has a lot of organic matter

43. Which of the following describes anything harmful added to an environment?

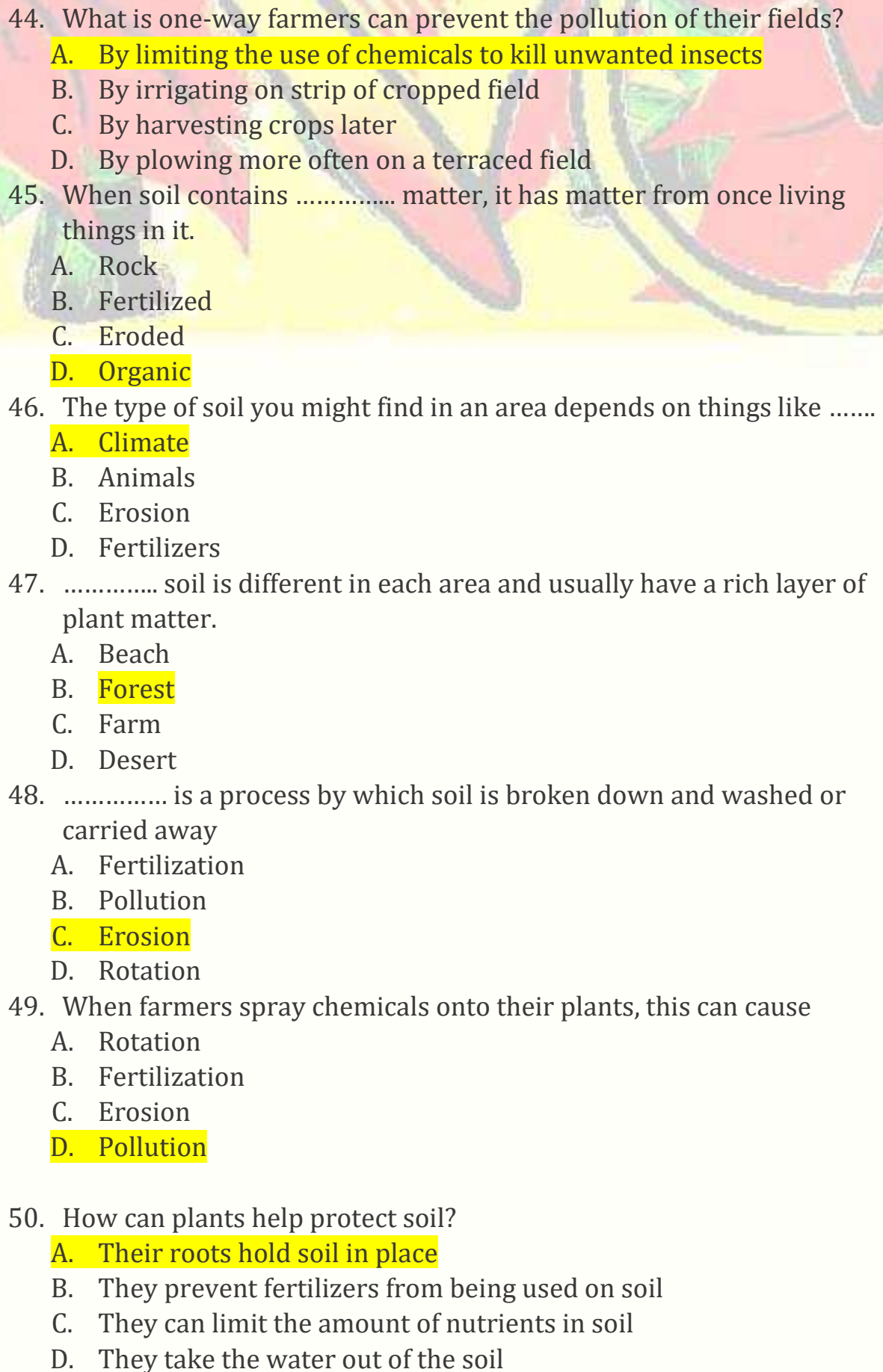
A. Nutrients

B. Conservation

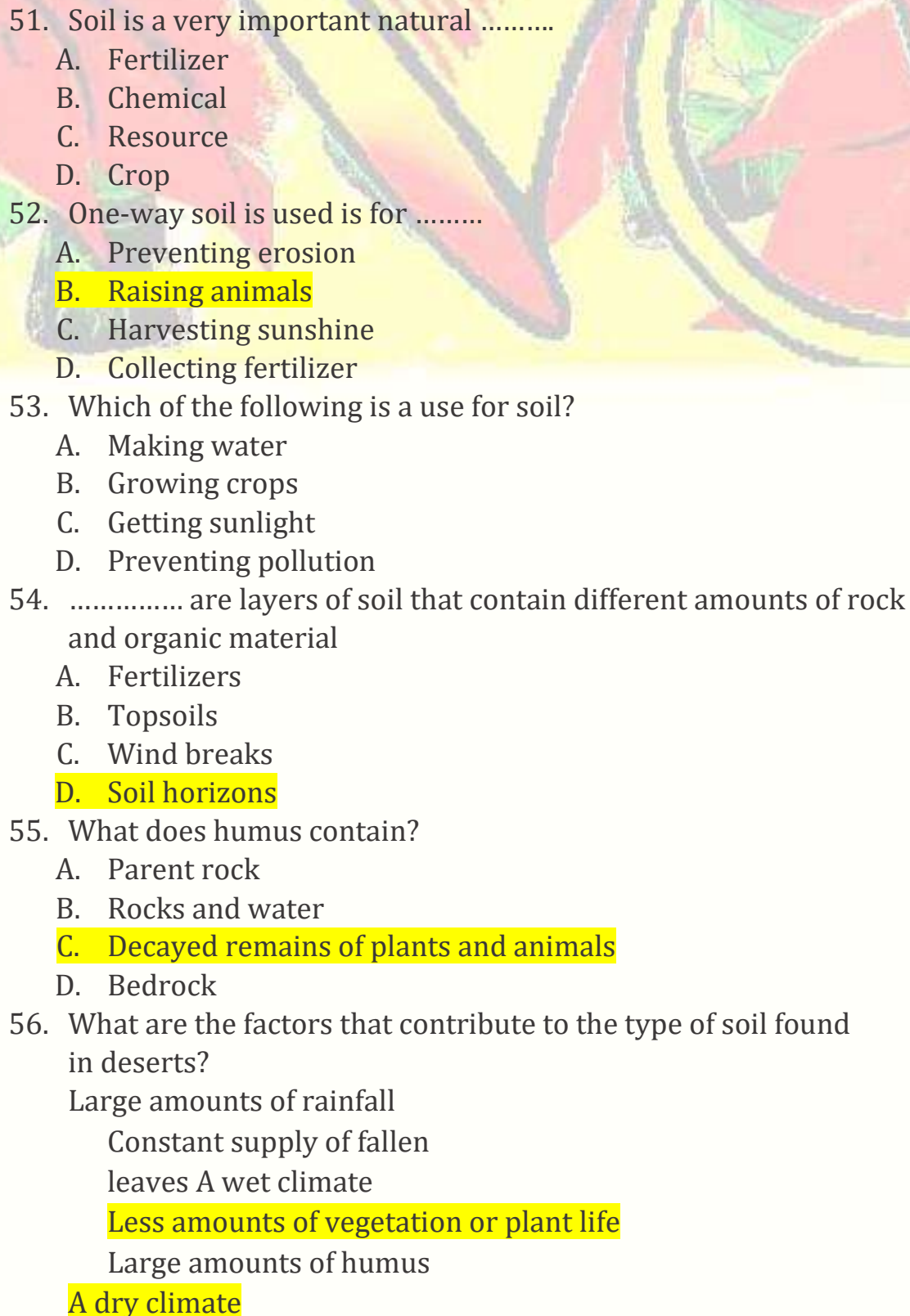
**C. Pollution**

D. Properties



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44. What is one-way farmers can prevent the pollution of their fields?
- A. By limiting the use of chemicals to kill unwanted insects
  - B. By irrigating on strip of cropped field
  - C. By harvesting crops later
  - D. By plowing more often on a terraced field
45. When soil contains ..... matter, it has matter from once living things in it.
- A. Rock
  - B. Fertilized
  - C. Eroded
  - D. Organic
46. The type of soil you might find in an area depends on things like .....
- A. Climate
  - B. Animals
  - C. Erosion
  - D. Fertilizers
47. .... soil is different in each area and usually have a rich layer of plant matter.
- A. Beach
  - B. Forest
  - C. Farm
  - D. Desert
48. .... is a process by which soil is broken down and washed or carried away
- A. Fertilization
  - B. Pollution
  - C. Erosion
  - D. Rotation
49. When farmers spray chemicals onto their plants, this can cause
- A. Rotation
  - B. Fertilization
  - C. Erosion
  - D. Pollution
50. How can plants help protect soil?
- A. Their roots hold soil in place
  - B. They prevent fertilizers from being used on soil
  - C. They can limit the amount of nutrients in soil
  - D. They take the water out of the soil



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51. Soil is a very important natural .....
- A. Fertilizer
  - B. Chemical
  - C. Resource
  - D. Crop
52. One-way soil is used is for .....
- A. Preventing erosion
  - B. Raising animals
  - C. Harvesting sunshine
  - D. Collecting fertilizer
53. Which of the following is a use for soil?
- A. Making water
  - B. Growing crops
  - C. Getting sunlight
  - D. Preventing pollution
54. .... are layers of soil that contain different amounts of rock and organic material
- A. Fertilizers
  - B. Topsoils
  - C. Wind breaks
  - D. Soil horizons
55. What does humus contain?
- A. Parent rock
  - B. Rocks and water
  - C. Decayed remains of plants and animals
  - D. Bedrock
56. What are the factors that contribute to the type of soil found in deserts?
- Large amounts of rainfall
  - Constant supply of fallen leaves
  - A wet climate
  - Less amounts of vegetation or plant life
  - Large amounts of humus
  - A dry climate

57. What are the factors that make the soil in forests rich in nutrients?

Rocky land

Lack of sunlight

Lack of plant life

A supply of fallen leaves

Many types of plants and animals

Dry weather

58. In which layer of soil are most living organisms, such as worms, beetles, and plants, found?

A. Weathered parent rock layer

B. Topsoil

C. Subsoil

D. Unweathered bedrock layer

59. Subsoil contains .....

A. Weathered parent rock

B. Clay and some humus

C. Large quantities of humus and other organic material

D. Unweathered bedrock

60. A good topsoil is made up of .....

A. Humus and other organic material

B. Small amounts of humus and large amounts of rock

C. The large, unbroken parent rock

D. Unweathered bedrock

61. Which factors determine soil formation?

Climate

Subsoil

Unweathered rock

Weathered rock

Topsoil

Original parent rock

62. which layer of soil contains the most nutrients?

A. Subsoil

B. Fragmented rock

C. Parent rock

D. Topsoil

63. The layers in soil are known as



- A. Bedrock
- B. Organics
- C. Horizons
- D. Humus

64. What is a soil horizon?



- A. A type of mineral
- B. A type of rock
- C. The remains of plants and animals
- D. A layer of soil



65. Which of the following best describes what soil is made up of?

- A. Broken down rock and the decayed remains of once living things
- B. Rocks and minerals that dissolve easily
- C. The decayed remains of once living things only
- D. Broken down rock, sediment, and minerals

66. What is the breakdown of rocks called?



- A. weathering
- B. deforestation
- C. deposition
- D. sedimentation

67. what do you call a material that is made from once living matter?

- A. Artificial
- B. Minerals
- C. Organic
- D. Synthetic

68. What is the first step in soil formation?



- A. Formation of humus
- B. Small organisms moving in to break down rocks
- C. Breaking down of parent rock
- D. Waste from large animals making up the organic matter



69. What is weathering?

- A. The break down of rocks and other materials on earth's surface
- B. A mixture made up of broken-down rock and the decayed remains of once living things
- C. A naturally occurring, non-living solid that has a definite crystal structure, and is made of one or more elements
- D. Something related to or made from once living matter

70. What does the word organic mean?

- A. A mixture made up of broken down rock and decayed living things
- B. Something related to or made from once living matter
- C. A layer of soil
- D. Something made from nonliving matter

71. What happens after solid rock is weathered?

- A. Small plants begin to grow
- B. Animals add more organic matter
- C. Animals move in
- D. Nutrient rich soil forms

72. Soil is formed .....

- A. Whenever there is a rainstorm
- B. Over a short period of time
- C. Over a long period of time
- D. During times of cold temperature

73. What is soil?

- A. A nonliving solid that has a definite crystal structure
- B. Something related to or made from once-living matter
- C. A mixture made up of broken-down rock and the decayed remains of once-living things
- D. The breaking down of rocks and other materials on the earth's surface

74. The process of soil formation begins with ..... and ends with soil

- A. Plants
- B. Soil
- C. Organic matter
- D. Rocks