***Soil Videos – Discovery Education***

**Elements of Earth Science – Soil**

1. Soil has layers. These layers have different\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. We learned the top layer is called the “topsoil.” Another name for the topsoil is “horizon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
3. We learned that below the topsoil layer is the subsoil. Another name for the subsoil is “horizon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
4. Below the subsoil is the parent material. Another name for the parent material is “horizon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
5. Bedrock is still called bedrock.
6. Loam has :
   1. Large amounts of sand, some silt, and no clay
   2. Some sand, some silt, lots of clay
   3. Equal amounts of sand, silt and clay
   4. No sand, lots of silt, and very little clay
7. Bacteria and fungi provide the soil with:
   1. phosphorus
   2. nitrogen
   3. potassium
   4. carbon
8. Bacteria and fungi also help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organic matter.
9. Worms, slugs, snails, insects, and other burrowing animals also help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the soil and let \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in.
10. When crops are harvested, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are removed. Most are replaced with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**From Waste to Food: The Decomposition Process**

1. Dirt smells like dirt because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ found within the soil.
2. Decomposition provides for:

* soil formation
* recycling energy within the environment
* provides nutrients

7.2.6 Describe physical and chemical characteristics of soil layers and how they are influenced by the process of soil formation, including the action of bacteria, fungi, insects, and other organisms.

***Soil Videos – Discovery Education***

**Elements of Earth Science – Soil**

1. Soil has layers. These layers have different\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. We learned the top layer is called the “topsoil.” Another name for the topsoil is “horizon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
3. We learned that below the topsoil layer is the subsoil. Another name for the subsoil is “horizon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
4. Below the subsoil is the parent material. Another name for the parent material is “horizon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
5. Bedrock is still called bedrock.
6. Loam has :
   1. Large amounts of sand, some silt, and no clay
   2. Some sand, some silt, lots of clay
   3. Equal amounts of sand, silt and clay
   4. No sand, lots of silt, and very little clay
7. Bacteria and fungi provide the soil with:
   1. phosphorus
   2. nitrogen
   3. potassium
   4. carbon
8. Bacteria and fungi also help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organic matter.
9. Worms, slugs, snails, insects, and other burrowing animals also help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the soil and let \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in.
10. When crops are harvested, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are removed. Most are replaced with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**From Waste to Food: The Decomposition Process**

1. Dirt smells like dirt because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ found within the soil.
2. Decomposition provides for:

* soil formation
* recycling energy within the environment
* provides nutrients

7.2.6 Describe physical and chemical characteristics of soil layers and how they are influenced by the process of soil formation, including the action of bacteria, fungi, insects, and other organisms.

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

***Soil Videos – Discovery Education***

**Elements of Earth Science – Soil**

1. Soil has layers. These layers have different\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. We learned the top layer is called the “topsoil.” Another name for the topsoil is “horizon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
3. We learned that below the topsoil layer is the subsoil. Another name for the subsoil is “horizon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
4. Below the subsoil is the parent material. Another name for the parent material is “horizon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
5. Bedrock is still called bedrock.
6. Loam has :
   1. Large amounts of sand, some silt, and no clay
   2. Some sand, some silt, lots of clay
   3. Equal amounts of sand, silt and clay
   4. No sand, lots of silt, and very little clay
7. Bacteria and fungi provide the soil with:
   1. phosphorus
   2. nitrogen
   3. potassium
   4. carbon
8. Bacteria and fungi also help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organic matter.
9. Worms, slugs, snails, insects, and other burrowing animals also help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the soil and let \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in.
10. When crops are harvested, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are removed. Most are replaced with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**From Waste to Food: The Decomposition Process**

1. Dirt smells like dirt because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ found within the soil.
2. Decomposition provides for:

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* recycling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within the environment
* provides \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.2.6 Describe physical and chemical characteristics of soil layers and how they are influenced by the process of soil formation, including the action of bacteria, fungi, insects, and other organisms.