GENERAL SCIENCE BINGO
Directions

1. Cut apart the sheets of heavy-stock paper which contain the call cards with topics and clues. Copies of these sheets are also provided on plain paper for your convenience. You may want to use them to review with your students.

2. Pass out one bingo card per student. There are enough for a class of 30.

3. Pass out markers. You may use pennies, beans, or any other small items of your choice.

4. Decide whether or not you will require the entire card to be filled. Requiring the entire card to be filled provides a better review. However, if you have a short time to fill, you may prefer to have them do the just the border or some other format. Tell the class before you begin what is required.

5. There are 50 topics. Read the list before you begin. If there are any topics that have not been covered in class, you may want to read to the students the topic and clues before you begin.

6. There is a blank space in the middle of each card. You can instruct the students to use it as a free space or you can write in answers to cover topics not included. Of course, in this case you would create your own clues. (Templates provided.)

7. Shuffle the cards and place them in a pile. Three clues are provided for each topic. If you plan to play the game with the same group more than once, you might want to choose a different clue for each game. If not, you may choose to use more than one clue.

8. Be sure to keep the cards you have used for the present game in a separate pile. When a student calls, “Bingo,” he or she will have to verify that the correct answers are on his or her card AND that the markers were placed in response to the proper questions. Pull out the cards that are on the student’s card keeping them in the order they were used in the game. Read each clue as it was given and ask the student to identify the correct answer from his or her card.

9. If the student has the correct answers on the card AND has shown that they were marked in response to the *correct questions,* then that student is the winner and the game is over. If the student does not have the correct answers on the card OR he or she marked the answers in response to *the wrong questions,* then the game continues until there is a proper winner.

10. If you want to play again, reshuffle the cards and begin again.

Have fun!

ACIDS 1. They have a sour taste. 2. They turn litmus paper red. 3. These substances yield hydrogen ions when dissolved in water.	**ANATOMY** 1. It is the study of animal form, especially the human body. 2. It is the science of the shape and structure of organisms. 3. This subdivision of morphology deals with the structure of animals. (Morphology is the branch of biology that deals with the form and structure of organisms without considering function.)
ASTRONOMY 1. This is the study of celestial objects. 2. It is the study of objects and matter outside Earth's atmosphere. 3. This branch of science would include the study of the planets.	**ATMOSPHERE** 1. This is the name we give to the mass of air that surrounds planets. 2. The troposphere is the first layer of this and is where weather occurs. 3. Earth's contains about 78.08% nitrogen, 20.95% oxygen, 0.93% argon, 0.038% carbon dioxide, trace amounts of other gases, and varying amounts of water vapor.
ATOMS 1. These are the smallest components of an element that can exist alone or in combination. 2. They are made up of protons, neutrons and electrons. 3. They are the smallest components of an element having the chemical properties of that element.	**BIOLOGY** 1. This science is concerned with the structure, function, distribution, adaptation, interactions, and evolution of plants and animals. 2. Botany is the branch that studies plant life. Zoology is the branch that studies animal life. 3. Genetics and Anatomy are two branches of this science.
CARNIVOROUS 1. It describes a predatory, flesh-eating animal. 2. It is an antonym of "herbivorous." 3. Lions, tigers, dogs and most humans are this.	**CELL** 1. It is the basic structural and functional unit in all living things. 2. It is the smallest structural unit of living matter able to function independently. 3. It is the basic microscopic unit of living things.
CHEMISTRY 1. This is the branch of the science dealing with the composition of substances and their properties and reactions. 2. You would find information about acids and bases in a textbook of this subject. 3. The Periodic Table is used in this branch of science.	**COMPOUNDS** 1. It is a distinct substance formed by chemical union of two or more ingredients. All ___ are molecules, but not all molecules are ___. 2. Water, carbon dioxide and methane are these because each is made from more than 1 element. 3. The formula for the compound carbon dioxide is CO_2. It is composed of two oxygen atoms bonded to a single carbon atom.

General Science Bingo

Element	**Acids**	**Biology**	**Geology**	**Magnet**
Astronomy	**Anatomy**	**Temperature**	**Mantle**	**Tides**
Atmosphere	**Water Cycle**		**Microscope**	**Core**
Radiation	**Electricity**	**Volcanoes**	**Heat**	**Matter**
Motion	**Experiment**	**Physics**	**Theory**	**Solar System**