Student Handout 2:
Word Search

G H T B S N L X N O I T A C U D E X Z W
I J S I T L L F U F T W Y D V H P P H A
K R E I U X S B U E I T X U E Y Y V P
Y E U K P W T J L G B N I I E A S V J I
U D Q C N H R A T E F R L C L E G P H
T L I R I V B L Y M J R L O O T T B J S
F O N A I H L G N B I A N F N H A I F D
K H H F J I A O Y G E S S G O C M L U R
R E C E T H R B A W E T W F M A I L V A
L K E Y S I X T I R G R B T I R L I A W
W A T K V I I P V T E U J S C E C O D E
A T I N C O C E P B A C P O V R W N P T
T S E C N Z L E Q U K T R I V W Y R T S
E E Z R O S M Z R C G U S L G H P R T P
R I X K O S I N H P S R Z K K F I P X R
S U T G I L M C I T N E I C I I F F E Y O
H W I A L S S U S T A I N A B I L I T Y T
E A G R I C U L T U R E X S D L E I Y E
D T I F O R P R L L T R C R O P S K O C
I Y K A H R T N E M T S E V N I A T C T

Hint: Words are forwards, backwards and diagonal

SUSTAINABILITY
AGRICULTURE
IRRIGATION
INPUTS
CROPS

ENVIRONMENT
STEWARDSHIP
WATERSHED
CONSERVE
CLIMATES
HABITATS
PROTECT

PROFIT
BILLION
SOCIAL
EDUCATION
ECONOMIC
EFFICIENT
INVESTMENT
HEALTHCARE
STAKEHOLDER
INFRASTRUCTURE

SOIL
YIELDS
PRECISE
TECHNIQUES
TILLAGE
Answer Key - Student Handout 2: Word Search

Hint: Words are forwards, backwards and diagonal

SUSTAINABILITY
AGRICULTURE
IRRIGATION
INPUTS
CROPS

ENVIRONMENT
STEWARDSHIP
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EFFICIENT
INVESTMENT
HEALTHCARE
STAKEHOLDER
INFRASTRUCTURE
Student Handout 3:
Crossword Puzzle

Name: ____________________
Date: ____________________

1. Sustainable Agriculture
2. Tillage
3. Crop Yields
4. Inputs
5. Nutrients
6. Seed Varieties
7. Fertilizer
8. Irrigation
9. Environment
10. Native Species
11. Wetlands
12. Riparian Area
13. Habitat
14. Bacteria
15. Soil
16. Photosynthesis
17. Climates
18. Malnourished
19. Healthcare
20. Infrastructure
21. Economic
22. Market
23. Efficient
24. Deplete
25. Innovation
26. Techniques
27. Conservation Technologies
28. Name: _______________
29. Date: ________________
Across

2. The ability to achieve desired results without wasting materials, time or energy.

5. The preparation of the land for growing crops. Farmers use conservation _______ to minimize soil erosion and moisture loss.

7. Humans consume plants and animals to obtain nourishment from these.

10. A health condition resulting from not eating enough food or not eating enough healthy food.

15. The place where a plant or animal naturally lives.

18. The upper layer of the Earth that may be dug up or plowed, and in which plants grow.

19. Meeting the economic, social and environmental needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future.

21. Different kinds of the same type of seeds that can be planted to grow crops more successfully in different climates.

23. The basic equipment and structures (such as roads and bridges) that are needed for a country, region or organization to function properly.

25. Tiny living things that are found in almost all environments including soil, water, organic matter and living bodies; most are harmless and many are beneficial.


27. These marshy bodies of water are the kidneys of the environment, filtering excess nutrients and helping water levels during floods.

28. The natural world (associated with soil health, habitats, water and greenhouse gas emissions)

29. Plants or animals that naturally live in an area. For example, deer are a native species in Canada; zebras are not! We should be careful not to introduce non-native species to an area as they can become invasive, taking habitat and resources away from native species.

Down

1. To produce or provide something: a measurement of the amount of crop that was harvested per unit of land. (eg. If three grains are harvested for each grain planted it is 1:3)

3. Scientific or technical ways to sustainably use and protect natural resources in order to prevent loss or waste.

4. To use most or all of something; to greatly reduce the amount of something.

6. The process by which a plant turns water and carbon dioxide into food when the plant is exposed to sunlight.

8. A space between the land and the waterway ideally filled with native grass, bushes and trees.

9. Ways of doing things by using special knowledge or skill.

10. A place where products are bought and sold.

11. Relating to people or society in general; the welfare of human beings as members of society (associated with food, education, health and infrastructure).

12. Things that are put into a machine or system such as fuel, seed and fertilizer.

13. The science or practice of farming; cultivating the soil, producing crops or raising livestock.

14. Natural plant nutrients manufactured so farmers can provide the exact minerals crops need to grow: the primary nutrients being nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

16. The usual weather conditions in a particular place or region.

17. Efforts to maintain or restore a person’s health especially by trained and licensed professionals; nurses and doctors work in this industry.

20. The artificial application of water to the land or soil to assist plant growth.

22. Plants that are grown by farmers, such as wheat, barley, peas, corn and canola.

24. Relating to the process or system by which goods and services are produced, sold and bought (associated with profits, jobs, incomes and community).
Answer Key - Student Handout 3: Crossword Puzzle

- EFFICIENT
- TILLAGE
- NUTRIENTS
- MALNOURISHED
- SUSTAINABLE
- SEED VARIED
- STRUCTURE
- NATIVE SPECIES
- BACTERIA
- ENVIRONMENT
- WETLANDS
- HABITAT
- AGRICULTURE
- INNOVATION
| 1 | Sustainable | a. the ability of a business owner (e.g. farmer) to sell his or her goods to other people or companies |
| 2 | Agriculture | b. an item that is purchased with the hope that it will generate income in the future |
| 3 | Economic | c. scientific or technical ways to sustainably use and protect natural resources in order to prevent loss or waste |
| 4 | Social | d. the simple planting of a seed starts a chain of events that help the farmer, community and eventually the world |
| 5 | Healthcare | e. the best way of doing something. In farming ______ enable us to grow more with less |
| 6 | Investment | f. a space between land and the waterway, ideally filled with native grass, bushes and trees |
| 7 | Infrastructure | g. the emission into the Earth's atmosphere of various gases, especially carbon dioxide, that contribute to the warming of the Earth's surface and the air above it |
| 8 | Soil | h. the preparation of the land for growing crops. Farmers use conservation ______ to minimize soil erosion and prevent moisture loss. |
| 9 | Habitat | i. these marshy bodies of water are the kidneys of the environment, filtering excess nutrients and helping water levels during floods |
| 10 | Yields | j. meeting the economic, social and environmental needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future |
| 11 | Wetlands | k. efforts to maintain or restore a person's health especially by trained and licensed professionals; nurses and doctors work in this industry |
| 12 | Irrigation | l. the place where a plant or animal naturally lives |
| 13 | Tillage | m. the upper layer of the Earth that may be dug up or plowed and in which plants grow |
| 14 | Conservation technologies | n. the process by which a plant turns water and carbon dioxide into food when the plant is exposed to sunlight |
| 15 | Market Access | o. relating to the process or system by which goods and services are produced, sold, and bought (associated with profits, jobs, incomes and community) |
| 16 | Riparian Area | p. humans consume plants and animals to obtain nourishment from these |
| 17 | Seed varieties | q. the basic equipment and structures (such as roads and bridges) that are needed for a country, region or organization to function properly |
| 18 | Bacteria | r. tiny living things that are found in almost all environments including soil, water, organic matter, and living bodies; most are harmless and many are beneficial |
| 19 | Nutrients | s. a new idea, practice or product |
| 20 | Innovation | t. different kinds of the same type of seeds that can be planted to grow crops more successfully in different climates |
| 21 | Fertilizer | u. the artificial application of water to the land or soil to assist plant growth |
| 22 | Photosynthesis | v. a measurement of the amount of a crop that was harvested per unit of land. (e.g. If three grains are harvested for each grain planted it is 1:3______) |
| 23 | Best management practices | w. natural plant nutrients manufactured so farmers can provide the exact minerals crops need to grow, the primary nutrients being nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium |
| 24 | Ripple Effect | x. the science or practice of farming; cultivating the soil, producing crops and raising livestock |
| 25 | Greenhouse gas emissions | y. relating to people or society in general; the welfare of human beings as members of society (associated with food, education, health and infrastructure) |
Answer Key - Student Handout 4: Matching Activity

1. j. Sustainable
a. the ability of a business owner (e.g. farmer) to sell his or her goods to other people or companies

2. x. Agriculture
b. an item that is purchased with the hope that it will generate income in the future

3. o. Economic
c. scientific or technical ways to sustainably use and protect natural resources in order to prevent loss or waste

4. y. Social
d. the simple planting of a seed starts a chain of events that help the farmer, community and eventually the world

e. the best way of doing something. In farming _______ enable us to grow more with less

5. k. Healthcare
e. the best way of doing something. In farming _______ enable us to grow more with less

6. b. Investment
f. a space between land and the waterway, ideally filled with native grass, bushes and trees

7. q. Infrastructure
g. the emission into the Earth's atmosphere of various gases, especially carbon dioxide, that contribute to the warming of the Earth's surface and the air above it

8. m. Soil
h. _______ to minimize soil erosion and prevent moisture loss.

9. l. Habitat
i. these marshy bodies of water are the kidneys of the environment, filtering excess nutrients and helping water levels during floods

10. v. Yields
j. meeting the economic, social and environmental needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future

11. i. Wetlands
k. efforts to maintain or restore a person's health especially by trained and licensed professionals; nurses and doctors work in this industry

12. u. Irrigation
l. the place where a plant or animal naturally lives

13. h. Tillage
m. the upper layer of the Earth that may be dug up or plowed and in which plants grow

14. c. Conservation technologies
n. the process by which a plant turns water and carbon dioxide into food when the plant is exposed to sunlight

15. a. Market Access
o. relating to the process or system by which goods and services are produced, sold, and bought (associated with profits, jobs, incomes and community)

16. f. Riparian Area
p. humans consume plants and animals to obtain nourishment from these

17. t. Seed varieties
q. the basic equipment and structures (such as roads and bridges) that are needed for a country, region or organization to function properly

18. r. Bacteria
r. tiny living things that are found in almost all environments including soil, water, organic matter, and living bodies; most are harmless and many are beneficial

19. p. Nutrients
s. a new idea, practice or product

20. s. Innovation
t. different kinds of the same type of seeds that can be planted to grow crops more successfully in different climates

21. w. Fertilizer
u. the artificial application of water to the land or soil to assist plant growth

22. n. Photosynthesis
v. a measurement of the amount of a crop that was harvested per unit of land. (e.g. If three grains are harvested for each grain planted it is 1:3_______)

23. e. Best management practices
w. natural plant nutrients manufactured so farmers can provide the exact minerals crops need to grow, the primary nutrients being nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium

24. d. Ripple Effect
x. the science or practice of farming; cultivating the soil, producing crops and raising livestock

25. g. Greenhouse gas emissions
y. relating to people or society in general; the welfare of human beings as members of society (associated with food, education, health and infrastructure)