**Science Vocabulary Words**

Please write the term on one side of an index card and the meaning on the other. Then, quiz yourself or have someone quiz you using this sheet. Take 10 or so a week. Happy studying! ☺ Science TCAP is May 5th. Knowing all of these words will help greatly! Also, study the moon phases!

**Inquiry, Technology, and Engineering**

1. Observe- to gather information with your senses
2. Prediction- a good guess about what is likely to happen or about what is true
3. Investigate- to study something carefully to answer a question about it
4. Experiment- a controlled test
5. Data- facts or information
6. Record- write down
7. Conclusion- a statement about what you think your data mean
8. Bar graph- shows data as bars of different lengths
9. X-axis- the bottom edge (horizontal) of a graph
10. Y-axis- the side edge (vertical) of a graph
11. Line graph- shows data as a line across a grid
12. Circle graph- pie chart- looks like a pie cut into different sized pieces
13. Diagram- a drawing that shows the parts of something
14. Technology- the use of science to solve problems or make people’s lives easier
15. Invent- to think of it or make it for the very first time
16. Invention- something useful that is made for the first time
17. Telescope- a tool that makes faraway objects look much closer
18. Microscope- a science tool that makes tiny objects look much larger

**Life Science**

1. Cell- the basic building block of all living things
2. Organisms- living things (are made up of cells)
3. Cell membrane- thin layer that controls what goes in and out of the cell (all cells have one)
4. Cytoplasm- thick liquid in a cell
5. Nucleus- controls all the cell’s activities
6. Chloroplasts- use the energy in the sunlight to make food for the plant (only in plant cells)
7. Cell wall- a stiff covering in a plant cell
8. Ecosystem- all of the living (biotic) and non living (abiotic) things in an area
9. Predator- an animal that hunts other animals for food
10. Prey- animals that are hunted
11. Resource- something that a living thing needs to stay alive
12. Compete- to try to get something that others need or want
13. Survive- stay alive
14. Producers- living things that make their own food
15. Herbivores- animals that eat plants
16. Carnivores- animals that eat other animals (meat)
17. Omnivores- animals that eat both plants and animals
18. Decomposers- break down the dead bodies of dead plants and animals
19. Food chain- shows the path of energy as it flows from one living thing to the next.
20. Food web- several food chains connected together
21. Energy pyramid- shows how the amount of energy for consumers changes as it moves through a food chain
22. Adaptation- a feature that helps a living thing survive in the place where it lives
23. Camouflage- a pattern or coloring that helps a living thing blend in with its surroundings
24. Migrate- move from one place to another in a pattern
25. Hibernate- to go into a sleep-like state during winter
26. Species- a group of living things that can mate with each other to produce offspring
27. Extinct- no longer found living on Earth
28. Fossil- the hardened remains or trace of an organism that lived long ago
29. Reproduce- make more of their kind
30. Endangered species- a species that is in danger of disappearing
31. Habitat- the place where a plant or animal lives
32. Pollutants- harmful materials put into nature by humans
33. Life cycle- all the stages that a living thing goes through
34. Reproduction- how an animal makes more of its kind
35. Complete metamorphosis- total change of form that an animal goes through from birth to adulthood- ex- frog, butterfly
36. Larva- second stage in some animals’ complete metamorphosis (caterpillar)
37. Pupa- third stage in some animals’ complete metamorphosis (chrysalis)
38. Incomplete metamorphosis- when an animal changes form but keeps the same basic body plan
39. Nymph- the second stage in incomplete metamorphosis

**Earth Science**

1. Revolve- **to move** in a path around another object- Earth revolves around the sun.
2. Orbit- **the path** that an objects takes around another object
3. Reflect- light bounces of an object’s surface
4. Waxing- getting bigger
5. Waning- getting smaller
6. Landforms- surface features of land
7. Weathering- the process of breaking down rock into smaller pieces
8. Erosion- the process of picking up weathered rock and moving it to a new place
9. Glaciers- huge sheets of ice that slowly move over land
10. Deposition- the process of dropping rock in a new place
11. Sediment- broken up rock that has been moved and deposited
12. Delta- a flat piece of land made of sand and mud that a river deposits near its mouth
13. Natural Resource- something found in nature that is useful to people
14. Mineral- a solid, nonliving material found in the ground
15. Rock- a solid, natural material made up of one or more minerals
16. Fuel- a material that can be burned to release energy
17. Fossil fuels- material formed from the remains of living things that died millions of years ago
18. Nonrenewable resource- a natural resource that cannot be easily replaced
19. Renewable resource- a natural resource that can be replaced
20. Water Cycle- the movement of water from the oceans and land into the air and back again
21. Evaporation- the change of a liquid to a gas
22. Water vapor- the gas form of water
23. Condensation- the change of a gas to a liquid
24. Precipitation- water that falls to the ground from clouds- rain, snow, hail, or sleet
25. Runoff- water that flows over the ground after precipitation
26. Groundwater- water below Earth’s surface
27. Weather- the condition of the air at a certain time and place
28. Temperature- a measure of how warm something is
29. Humidity- the amount of water vapor, or moisture, in the air
30. Climate- the average weather of a place over a very long period of time
31. Temperate climate- moderate- not too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry

**Physical Science**

1. Physical property- a feature of something that you can observe directly or measure with a tool
2. Meterstick- can be used to measure the length of an object
3. Volume the amount of space that an object or material takes up
4. Graduated cylinder- a tool for measuring the volume of liquids
5. Mass- the amount of matter, or “stuff” that makes up an object
6. Pan balance- can be used to measure mass
7. Weight- a measure of the pull of gravity on an object
8. Scale- a tool for measuring weight
9. Thermometer- can measure temperature
10. Metric system- a system of measurement based on the number 10 that most scientist use
11. Meter- the basic unit of length in the metric system
12. Centimeter- one-hundredth of a meter. A meter is made up of 100 centimeters- about the width of a pencil
13. Millimeter- one-thousandth of a meter. There are 1,000 millimeters in one meter
14. Kilometer- equal to 1,000 meters
15. Gram- the basic unit of mass in the metric system. Equal to the mass of a paper clip
16. Kilogram- a larger unit of mass equal to 1,000 grams
17. Liter- the basic metric unit of volume for a liquid in the metric system
18. Milliliter- one-thousandth of a liter
19. Celsius- metric unit of temperature (degree) Water freezes at 0⁰ and boils at 100⁰
20. Physical change- a change in which no new materials form
21. Texture- the way a surface feels
22. Physical property- a feature of something that you can observe directly or measure with a tool
23. Dissolve- to mix evenly in a liquid
24. Matter- anything that takes up space and has mass
25. Solid- matter that keeps its own shape
26. Liquid- matter that takes the shape of its container
27. Gas- matter that spreads out in all directions
28. Melt- to change from a solid to a liquid
29. Evaporate- to change from a liquid to a gas
30. Freeze- to change from a liquid to a solid
31. Condense- to change from a gas to a liquid
32. Energy- the ability to do work or cause change
33. Mechanical energy- the energy of moving objects
34. Light- energy that we can see- moves in waves
35. Heat- energy moving from matter with a higher temperature to matter with a lower temperature
36. Sound- energy that we can hear. Sound is made by objects vibrating
37. Vibrate- move back and forth very fast
38. Chemical energy- energy that is stored in a material
39. Electrical energy- energy of moving electric charges
40. Energy transformations- when one form of energy is changed into another form
41. Reflection- the bouncing of light off a surface
42. Absorption- the process by which materials take in light and change it into heat
43. Transmit- allow something to pass through
44. Refraction- change in the direction of light as it passes through one material into a different material
45. Transparent- light can pass straight through- clear
46. Translucent- light is scattered as it passes through- blurry
47. Opaque- no light can pass through
48. Position- the place where an object is located
49. Motion- movement, or a change in position
50. Force- a push or pull
51. Direction- a path that a moving object follows
52. Friction- a force that acts when objects touch or rub against each other
53. Speed- a measure of how far an object moves in a certain amount of time
54. Magnet- a metal object that can pull some other metal object toward itself. Most contain iron, nickel or cobalt
55. Poles- two ends on a magnet where the pull is the strongest- north pole and south pole
56. Attract- pull toward each other- opposite magnetic poles pull toward each other
57. Repel- push away from each other- like magnetic poles push away from each other
58. Magnetic field- the area around a magnet where its force acts
59. Static electricity- a buildup of electric charge on an object
60. Electron- a particle with a negative charge
61. Electric force- a push or pull between charged objects
62. Electrical energy- electricity- the energy of moving electric currents
63. Electric current- a flow of electrical energy
64. Circuit- a path through which electric current can flow
65. Closed circuit- a complete path for electricity to flow
66. Conductors- materials that allow electricity to flow through them
67. Open circuit- an incomplete path for the flow of electricity