Absorption
- When light hits a wall, the wall stops or absorbs the light. Stopping light is called absorption.

Acquired
- To come into possession or control of, often by unspecified means.

Adaptation (Animal)
- A structure of behavior that enables an organism to survive in its environment. The thick fur of some animals is an adaptation to cold environments.

Adult
- The final stage of an organism’s life cycle. A butterfly is the adult form of a caterpillar.

Advantage
- A factor or circumstance of benefit to its possessor.

Affected
- To produce a material influence upon or alteration in.

Air Mass
- A huge body of air which all has similar temperature and moisture.

Air Pressure
- Particles of air pressing down on the Earth’s surface.

Alcohol
- A mixture of ethanol and water that is usually 95 percent ethanol.

Animals
- Any of a kingdom of living things including many-celled organisms and often many of the single-celled ones that typically differ from plants.

Application (see apply)
- An act of applying.

Apply
- To put to use, especially for some practical purpose.

Atmosphere
- The layer of air that surrounds Earth.
**Attract**
To pull or draw toward oneself or itself.

**Availability**
The quality or state of being available.

**Balanced diet**
To eat a diet that contains nutrients such as vitamins, minerals, and protein in healthy proportions.

**Balance**
To arrange so that one set of elements exactly equals another.

**Battery**
A battery stores electrical energy. **Batteries** come in many shapes and sizes.

**Beginning**
The point at which something starts.

**Behaviors**
The manner of conducting oneself.

**Blinking**
To open and close the eyes.

**Body fat**
Helps hold in heat, keeping the skin warm.

**Breath**
Air inhaled and exhaled.

**Bulb**
1. a glass envelope enclosing the light source of an electric lamp; 2. resting stage of a plant.

**Burning**
When things burn, different kinds of matter form.

**Camouflage**
The process of animals changing their colors, patterns, and shapes to disguise them from predators or prey.

**Chemical Changes**
Changes that form different kinds of matter.
**Characteristics**
Distinguishing trait, quality or property. Hair color, eye color, and height are examples of characteristics.

**Chemical Change**
A change that produces one or more new substances and may release energy.

**Chemical Property**
A second set of properties in all kinds of matter.

**Circuit**
A path that is made from an electrical current.

**Claws**
A sharp, usually slender, and curved nail on the toe of an animal.

**Closed Circuit**
Electricity travels in a closed circuit

**Cloudy**
Resembling or relating to clouds; overcast with clouds.

**Combining**
To come together to form a unit, as in a chemical reaction: when elements come together and form a chemical compound.

**Communicating**
To share knowledge or information.

**Compete**
To be in a state of rivalry.

**Components**
A constituent part; ingredient.

**Condensation**
The process by which water vapor changes from a gas to liquid.

**Condition**
To put into proper state for use or work; an environmental requirement, for example available oxygen is essential for animal life.

**Conduction**
The transfer of thermal energy caused by particles of matter bumping into each other.

**Convert**
To alter the physical or chemical nature or properties.

**Crop**
A plant or animal product that can be grown and harvested extensively for profit or subsistence.
Cultivating
To prepare or prepare and use for the raising of crops.

Cycles
An interval of time during which a sequence of a recurring succession of events is completed.

Decisions
A determination arrived at after consideration.

Decomposer
A living thing that feeds on the wastes of plants and animals or on their remains after they die.

Decreases
To grow progressively less.

Defense Mechanism
A response that an organism makes to a stimulus that could pose harm, example: A cat’s fur stands on end when feeling threatened by a dog.

Depend
To be determined, based or contingent, i.e., life is dependent on food. Plants depend on sun, water, and soil nutrients to grow.

Dependent
Relying on another for support.

Deposit
Matter deposited by a natural process; matter deposited by a natural process.

Deposition
An act or process of depositing.

Describe
To represent or given an account of in words

Developing
To set forth or make clear by degrees or in detail.

Development
The act, process or result of developing.

Die
To pass from physical life.

Different
Partly or totally unlike in nature, form or quality.
Direction
Guidance or supervision of action or conduct; the line or course on which something is moving.

Disperse
To cause to evaporate or vanish; to cause to break up.

Distances
The degree or amount of separation between two points.

Earth
Areas of land as distinguished from sea and air.

Earthquakes
The shaking of Earth’s surface caused by movement of the crust and mantle.

Egg
The first stage in an organism’s life cycle. Ex. A baby bird hatches from an egg.

Electric Cell
A device that supplies energy to move charges through a circuit.

Electric Current
A flow of electric charges.

Electric Field
The space around an object in which electric forces occur.

Electricity
A form of energy that people produce from the active energy of wind and moving water and the stored energy in oil and coal.

Eliminate
To cast out or get rid of.

Enable
To provide with the material or opportunity.

Energy
The ability to cause change, ex. Wind energy can cause a rock to move, heat energy can cause a plastic container to melt.

Energy Pyramid
A diagram that shows that the amount of useable energy in an ecosystem is less for each higher animal in the food chain.

Engaging
Tending to draw favorable attention.

Environment
The things, both living and nonliving, that surround a living thing.
Erosion
   The breaking down and carrying away of rock and soil caused by such forces as wind and flowing water.

Evaporation
   The process by which a liquid changes into gas.

Exist
   To come into being.

Extinct
   Describes a species that is gone forever because all of its kind have died.

Food chain
   The path of food from one living thing to another.

Force
   A push or a pull.

Form
   The shape and structure of something as distinguished from its material.

Friction
   The force between two moving objects that tries to keep the objects from moving freely.

Fruit
   The part of a flowering plant that surrounds and protects the seeds.

Function
   The action for which a person or thing is specially fitted or used or for which a thing exists.

Fur
   The hairy coat of a mammal.

Gas
   A form of matter that does not have a definite shape or a definite volume.

Germinate
   When a new plant breaks out of the seed.

Germination
   The sprouting of a seed.

Gills
   A body part found in fish and young amphibians that takes in oxygen from the water.

Graduated cylinders
   A long cylindrical tube of either plastic or glass with increments in ml or L used to measure the volume of liquids
Gravity
   A force that pulls all objects toward each other. Earth’s gravity pulls objects towards the center of the earth.

Groundwater
   A form of fresh water that is found under Earth’s surface.

Grow
   To spring up and develop to maturity.

Hand lenses
   Hand held magnifying lens used to view/study objects in greater detail.

Hardness
   A measure of how easily a mineral can be scratched.

Heart rate
   The number of times your heart beats in one minute.

Heat
   The movement of thermal energy from one place to another.

Heat energy
   The transfer of thermal energy from one piece of matter to another.

Hibernate
   When animals go into a deep sleep.

Hurricanes
   A tropical cyclone with winds 74mph or greater usually accompanied by rain, thunder and lightning.

Illicit drugs
   Drugs that are illegal, not prescribed and can cause addiction and harm to humans.

Impact
   1. A forceful contact or collision  2. causing a significant or major effect on something.

Inclined planes
   A flat surface set at an angle to another surface. It has many uses, one of which is to make pushing or pulling a large object easier.

Increases
   To become progressively greater.

Inference
   An inference is an opinion based on what you have observed and what you know about a situation.

Influence
   To affect or alter.
Inherit
To receive traits from parents.

Interaction
Mutual or reciprocal action or influence.

Land
Solid part of the surface of the earth.

Larva
The early form of an animal that at birth or hatching is fundamentally unlike its parent.

Learned
To gain knowledge or understanding of or skill in by study, instruction or experience.

Leaf
A plant part in which photosynthesis takes place.

Length
The longest dimension of an object.

Lever
A bar that moves on or around a fixed point.

Life Processes
The functions that a living thing must carry out to stay alive and produce more of its own kind.

Life Cycle
The stages of development in a living thing. A Butterfly life cycle begins with an egg, then develops into a larva, pupa, and finally an adult butterfly.

Life span
The duration of existence of an individual. A housefly does not have a very long life span, compared to a lion.

Light Year
A unit of measurement representing the distance that light travels in one year.

Limbs
A pair of appendages (as wings or arms/legs) of an animal (bird) or human.

Liquid
Matter that has a definite volume but no definite shape.

Magnet/Magnetic
An object that attracts certain materials, such as iron or steel.

Maintain
To keep in an existing state

Manufacture
To make into a product suitable for use.
Mass
A measure of how much matter there is in an object.

Material
Relating to, derived from, or consisting of matter.

Matter
Everything in the universe that has mass and takes up space.

Mature
Having completed natural growth and development.

Mealworms
The larvae of various beetles.

Mechanical
Of or relating to machinery or tools.

Mechanism
A process or technique for achieving a result.

Migration
The movement of a group of one type of animal from one region to another and back again.

Moisture
Liquid diffused or condensed in relatively small quantity

Moon
A natural object that revolves around a planet.

Motion
A change of position.

Movement
The act of process of moving; change of place or position.

Naturally occurring
Not man made, found on the earth, happening without human interference. A rainbow is a naturally occurring phenomenon.

Non-living
A form of matter that exists but does not perform life functions/life processes. A rock is non-living.

Nutrients
Substances that are needed for an organism to live and grow.

Observable Characteristics
Features that can be seen or observed using the senses. One observable characteristic of a giraffe is its long neck. An observable characteristic of a jalapeno pepper is its hot and spicy taste.
Observation
An observation is made with your senses.

Odor
A quality of something that stimulates the olfactory organ (scent, smell).

Offspring
The progeny of an animal or plant.

Operate
To perform a function

Organism
A living thing is called an organism

Parent
One that brings forth offspring.

Particle
A minute quantity or small/tiny fragment.

Pattern
A sample of traits, acts, or observable characteristics that are similar

Perspiration
The release of water, salts, and wastes through pores in the skin.

Phenomena
Known through the senses rather than by thought or intuition.

Physical Property
Anything you can observe about an object by using your senses.

Position
A certain place

Precipitation
Water that falls to Earth as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.

Predator
An animal that hunts another animal for food.

Prey
The animal that is hunted is called the prey.

Producer
A living thing such as a plant, that makes its own food.
Profound
   1. Something that is very deep.  2. Having intellectual depth and insight; extending far below the surface, 3. Something that is very complete.

Properties of Air
   Air is all around you, you can’t see it but you can observe its properties.

Pulley
   A pulley is a rope over a wheel that changes the direction of the force you use.

Pupa
   An intermediate stage of an insect, i.e, beetle, that occurs between the larvae and the imago state.

Rain
   Water that returns to Earth as precipitation after it becomes vapor and cools to again form water.

Reactivity
   Readily responsive to a stimulus.

Recycle
   To reuse a resource to make something new.

Reflect
   To bounce light off an object.

Related
   To show or establish a logical connection between. A fern and a flower are related because they are both plants.

Relationship
   The state of being related.

Released
   To set free from restraint or confinement.

Repel
   To drive back, turn away, reject.

Reproduce
   To produce new individuals or organisms of the same kind. Fish reproduce to make more fish.

Reproduction
   The act of reproducing.

Resemble
   To be like or similar.
Resource
A source of supply or support; an available means. Water is a very important resource.

Respond
To act or react in response to something. When we are cold we respond by shivering.

Revolution
The action of going around in an orbit. The earth circles the sun, this is called revolution. Earth makes one revolution around the sun every 365 ¼ days. One revolution takes one year.

Root
The underground part of a plant that anchors and absorbs water and nutrients.

Rotation
The spinning motion of an object on its axis.

Rubbing
1. to place 2 objects together and apply force in a back and forth motion.

Runoff
The portion of precipitation (from snow or rain) on land that ultimately reaches streams

Saliva
The liquid in the mouth that begins the chemical breakdown of food. Sometimes it is called spit.

Scales
The small thin, flat plates that help protect the bodies of fish and reptiles.

Seasonally
Relating to the seasons. Thanksgiving is a seasonal festivity that occurs in late Fall.

Seed
The first stage in the growth of many plants.

Sense
To detect automatically in response to a physical stimulus as light or movement. You can sense that a surface is hot by touching or feeling the heat it gives off.

Sequence
A continuous or connected series.

Shape
The visible makeup or characteristic of a particular item; to give a particular form or shape.

Shed
To cast off some natural covering, such as fur or skin.
Shells
An external case or outside covering (such as mollusk, fish; fruit or seed); the hard, touch outer covering of an egg (as a bird or reptile);

Shelter
Something that covers or provides protection. A house is considered a form of shelter.

Shivering
To undergo trembling or quiver.

Similar
Having characteristics in common.

Simple machine
A tool that helps people do work. A pulley, inclined plane, wedge, and lever are examples of simple machines

Sink/float
To fall or drop to a lower place; to rest on the surface – these refer to items or objects placed in a liquid or water

Sleet
Frozen or partly frozen rain.

Snow /Hail
Precipitation in the form of small white ice crystals formed directly from the water vapor of the air at a temperature of less than 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

Soil
The loose material (dirt) in which plants can grow in the upper layer of Earth.

Solid
A form of matter that takes up a specific amount of space and has a definite shape.

Sound
A form of energy that travels through matter as waves.

Space
A boundless three-dimensional extent in which objects and events occur and have relative position and direction.

Species
A name that identifies a specific kind of organism. A tiger and house cat are different species of cats.

Spine
Backbone made up of small bones called vertebrae that protect your spinal cord.

Stages
One of a series of positions or time periods. A caterpillar goes through a series of stages before it becomes a butterfly.


**Stalk**
The main part of an herbaceous plant.

**Stars**
A huge globe of hot gases that shines by its own light.

**Stem**
The part of a plant that supports the leaves and flowers and carries water to those parts.

**Structure**
Something that is arranged in a definite pattern of organization, i.e., leaves and other plants.

**Substance**
A type of matter that has a unique set of properties. For example, no other substance has exactly the same properties as water.

**Sun**
The sun is the center of the solar system, it is a star, a hot ball of glowing gases.

**Supply**
To furnish organs, tissues or cells with a vital element as blood or never fibers.

**Support**
To keep going, to uphold.

**Surroundings**
The circumstances, conditions or objects by which one is surrounded.

**Survival**
The continuation of life or existence.

**Temperature**
The measure of how hot or cold something is.

**Texture**
Size, shape, and feel of various materials and substances. Cotton has a texture different from paper. Textures can be rough, smooth, sticky, bumpy, grainy, etc. Size and shape of mineral grains and the way in which they are arranged in a rock.

**Thermal Energy**
The energy that moves the particles in matter.

**Thermometer**
A tool used to measure temperature.
Thrive
To grow vigorously, flourish.

Tobacco
A tall erect plant that is cultivated for its leaves. Tobacco is used to make cigarettes. These are bad for your health.

Tornadoes
A tropical thunderstorm.

Trait
A body feature that an animal inherits; it can also be some things that an animal does.

Trunks
The human or animal body apart from limbs and head.

Utilize
To make use of.

Variations
1. changes in a species of organism over time compared to the whole population of that species
2. The act or process of varying; a measure of the change in data

Vital role
Necessary to the maintenance of life, important role in the life or survival of an organism

Volcano
A mountain that forms when red-hot melted rock flows through a crack onto Earth’s surface.

Volume
The amount of space that matter takes up.

Waste
Discarded as worthless, defective, or of no use.

Water cycle
A continuous process in which water moves between the atmosphere and Earth’s surface, including the use of water by living things.

Weather
The happenings (rain, snow, sunshine, wind, sleet, hail, hurricane, tornadoe) in the atmosphere at a certain time.

Weight
The measure of the pull of gravity on an object.

Width
The horizontal measurement taken at right angles to the length