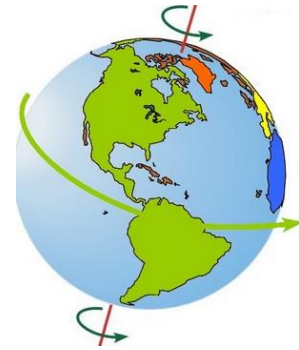


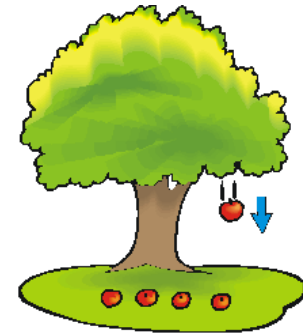
ROTATION

Spin; turning around an axis.



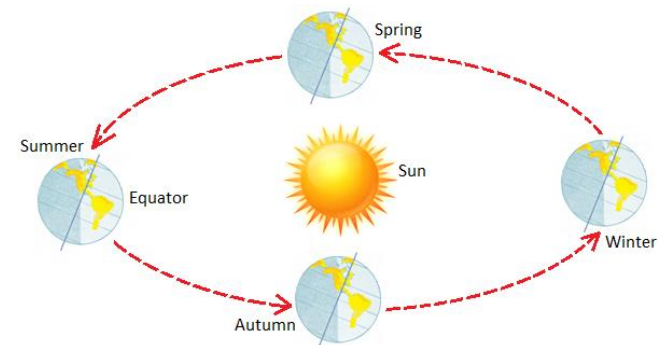
GRAVITY

A force that pulls objects toward each other.



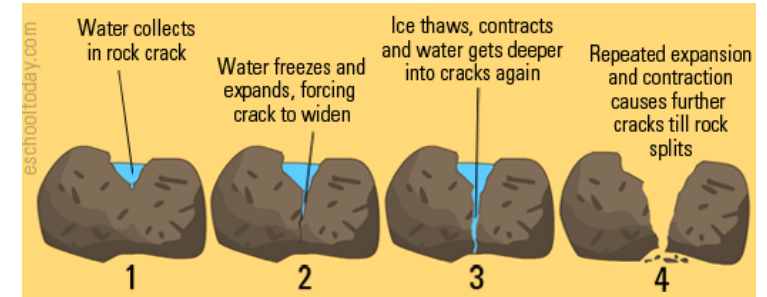
REVOLUTION

Movement around another object.



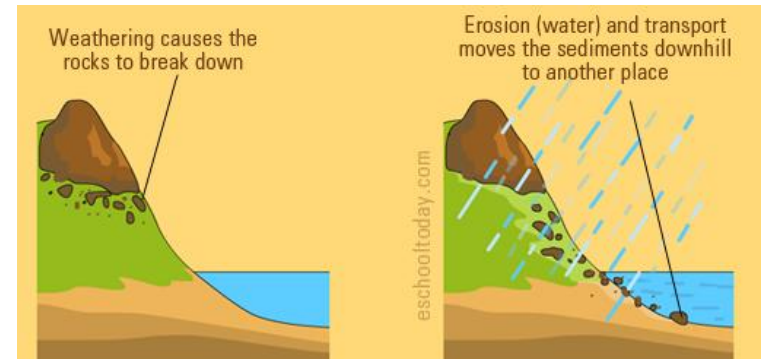
WEATHERING

Process of rocks breaking down.



EROSION

Process of moving weathered rock.



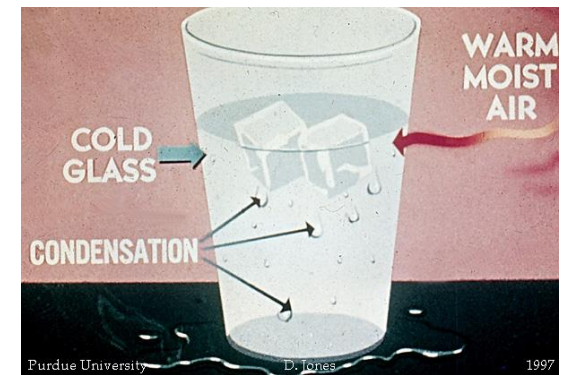
EVAPORATION

Changing of a liquid into a gas.



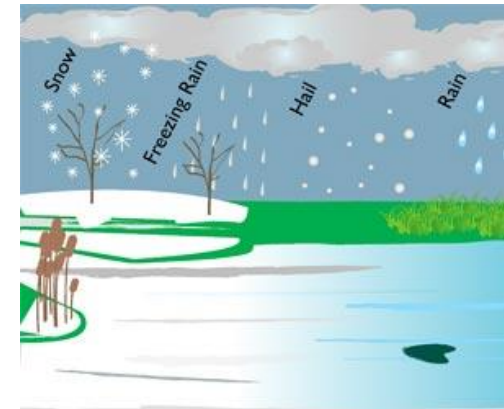
CONDENSATION

Changing of a gas into a liquid.



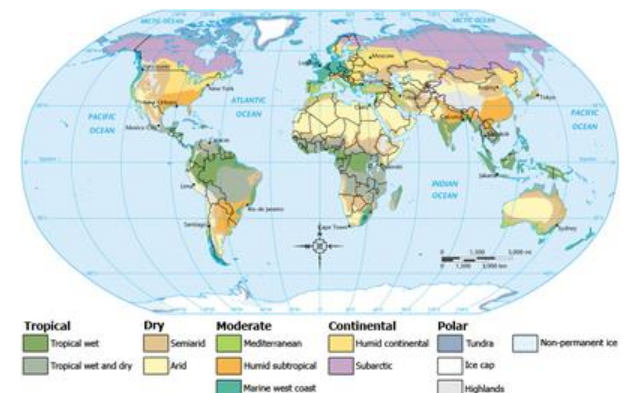
PRECIPITATION

Water leaving the clouds and falling to Earth as rain, snow, sleet or hail.



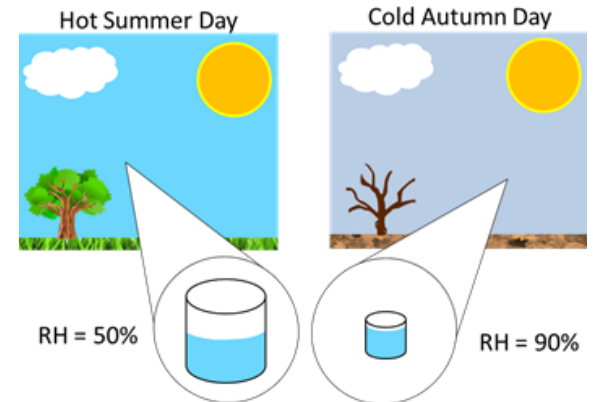
CLIMATE

Average of all weather, through all seasons, of a region over a long period of time.



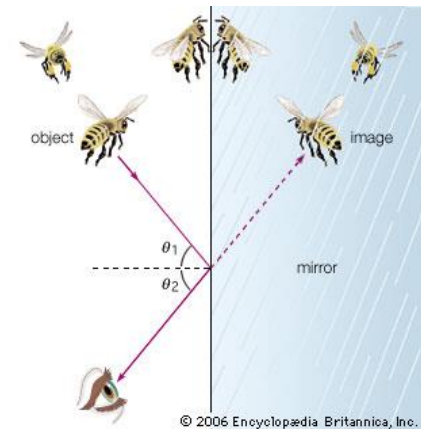
HUMIDITY

Amount of moisture in the air.



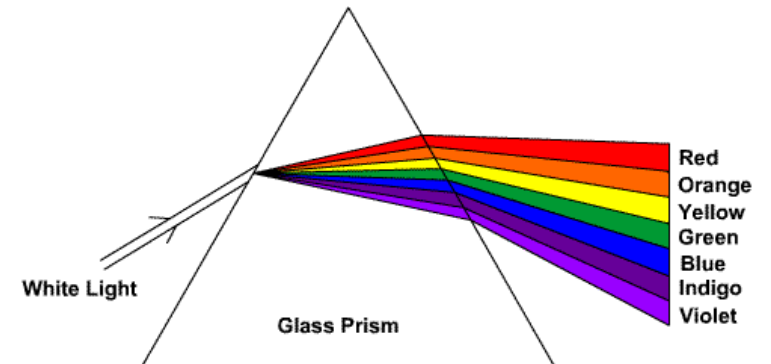
REFLECTION

Bounce back from a surface.



REFRACTION

Bending of a wave when it enters a different object.



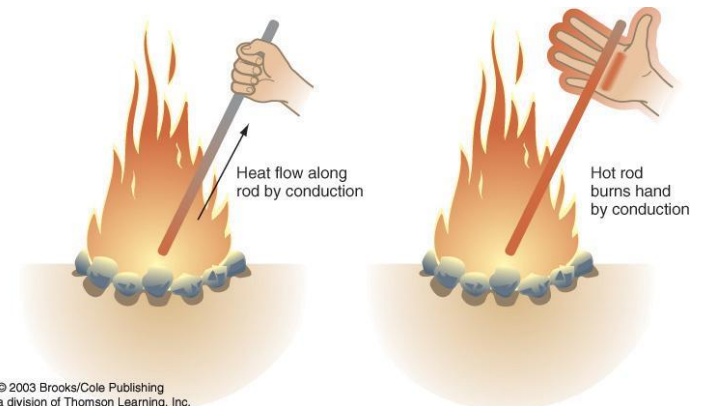
ABSORB

To take in.



CONDUCTION

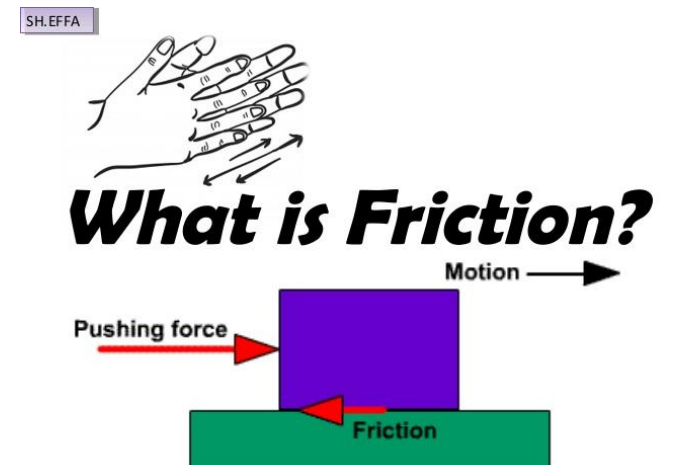
Movement of heat between two objects that are touching.



© 2003 Brooks/Cole Publishing
a division of Thomson Learning, Inc.

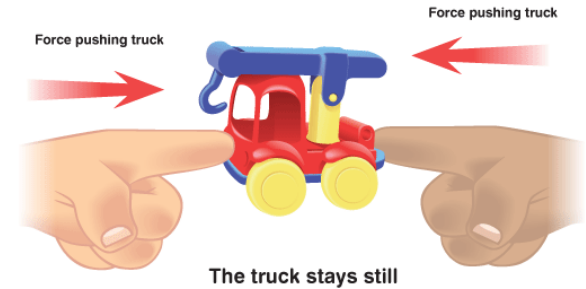
FRICTION

A force that slows moving objects and it causes things to get hot.



BALANCED FORCES

Forces acting on an object are equal and opposite.



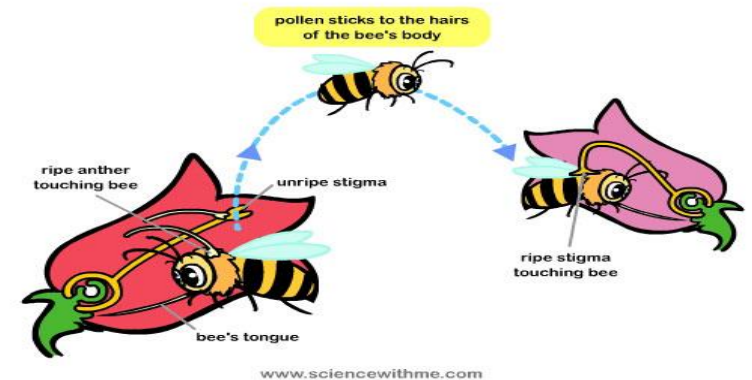
UNBALANCED FORCES

Forces acting on an object are not equal and opposite.



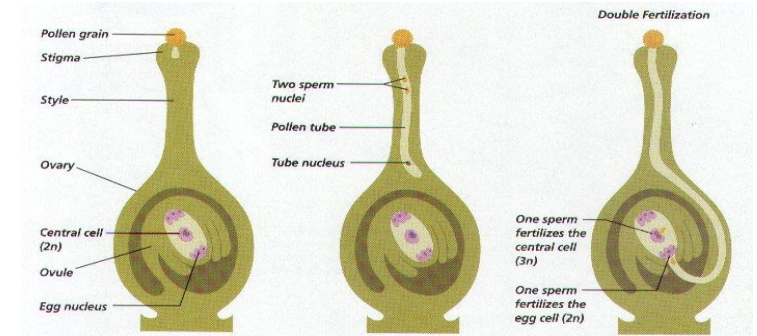
POLLINATION

Process of moving pollen to a plant for fertilization.



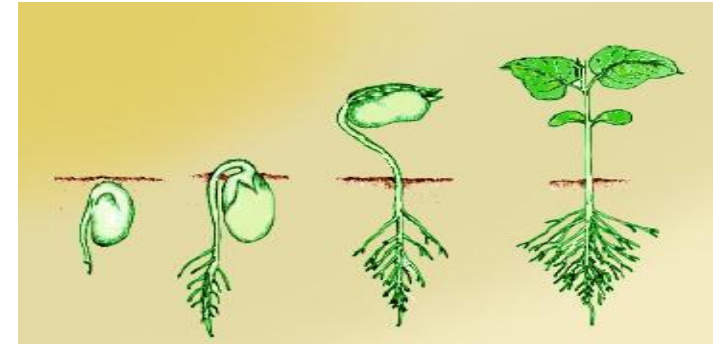
FERTILIZATION

Process of a sperm and egg cell joining together to make a seed.



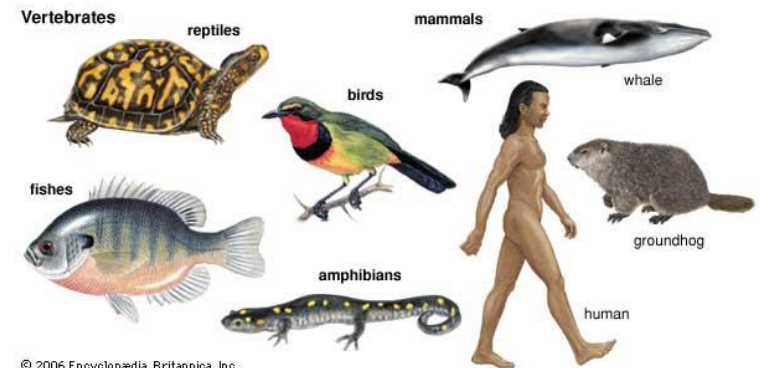
GERMINATION

Process of sprouting/growing a plant from a seed.



VERTIBRATES

Animals with a backbone.



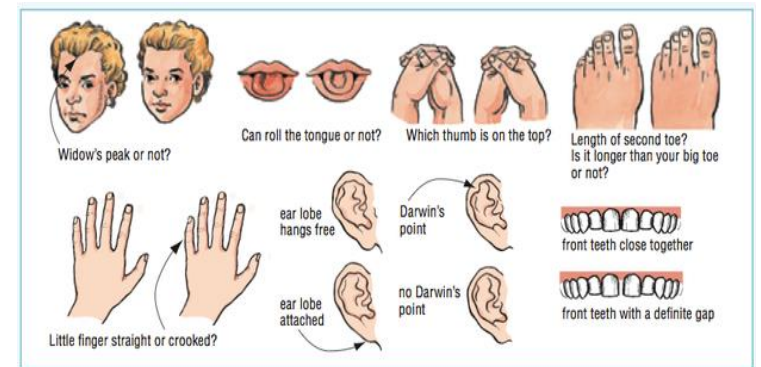
INVERTIBRATES

An animal without a backbone.



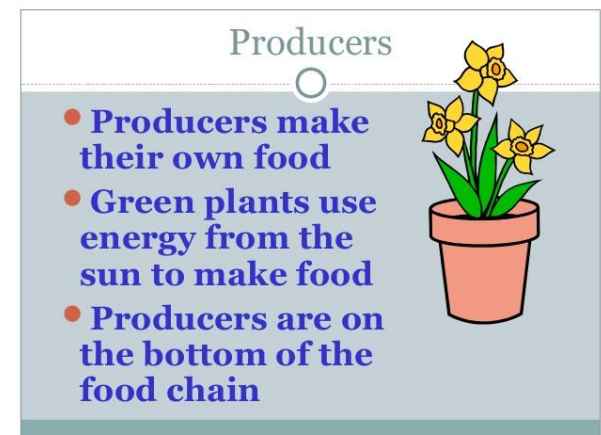
INHERIT

Receive a trait from a parent by genes.



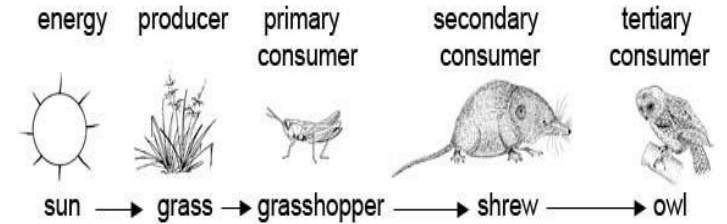
PRODUCERS

Living things that make their own food.



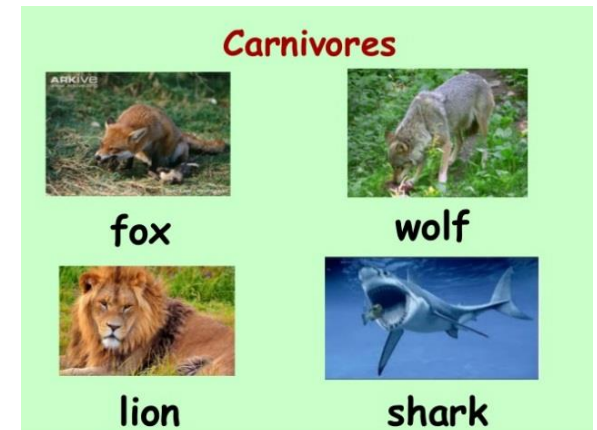
CONSUMERS

Living things that eat other living things.



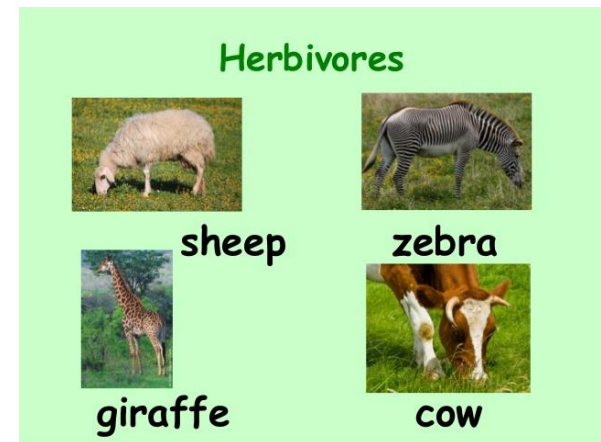
CARNIVORE

A consumer who eats other animals.



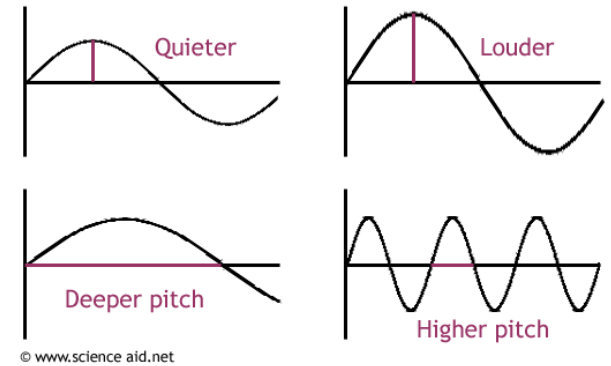
HERBIVORE

A consumer who eats only plants.



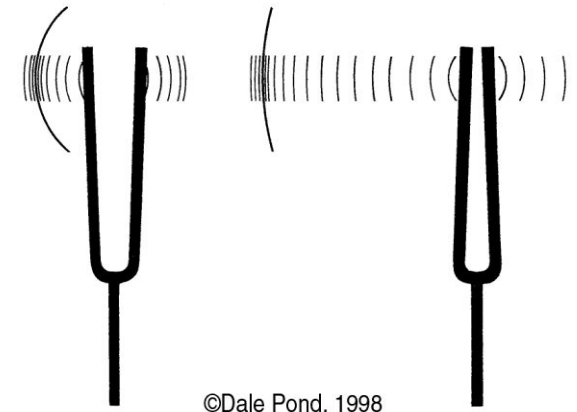
PITCH

How high or low a sound is.



VIBRATION

A rapid back and forth movement that produces sound.



ENERGY

Ability to make something move or change.



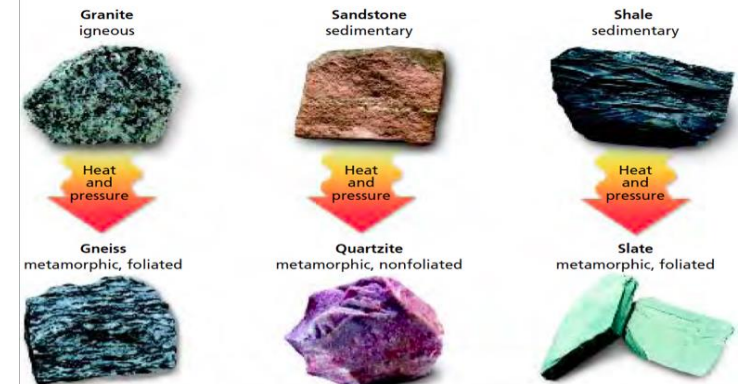
SEDIMENTARY ROCK

Rock formed when deposited sediment becomes cemented together.



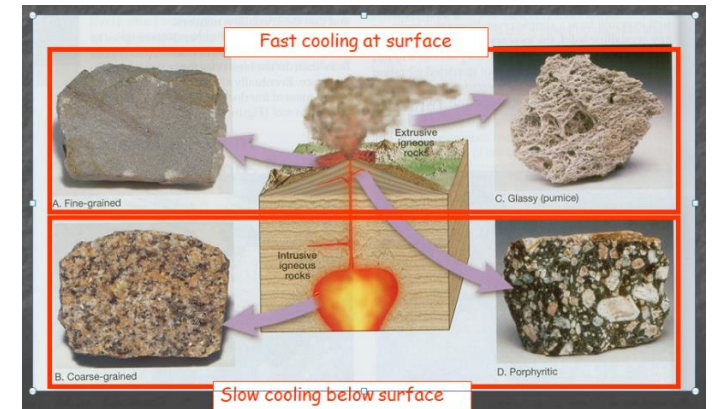
METAMORPHIC ROCK

A rock that is changed by heat and pressure deep in the Earth.



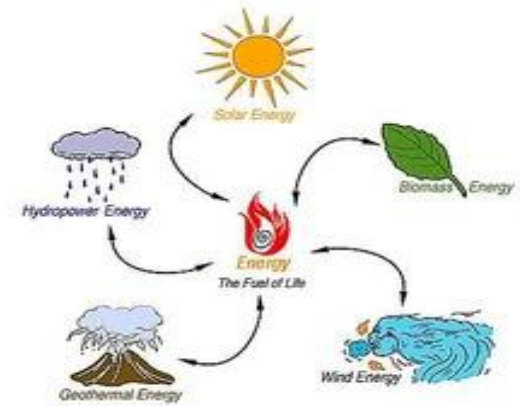
IGNEOUS ROCK

Rock formed when magma or melted rock, cools and hardens.



RENEWABLE RESOURCES

A resource that can be replaced quickly.



NONRENEWABLE RESOURCES

A resource that is not replaced quickly.



PHYSICAL CHANGE

A change in matter in which a new substance is not formed.



CHEMICAL CHANGE

A change in which one or more substances are changed into a new substance.

Examples for Chemical Change



□ Sugar dissolving in tea



□ Logs burning



□ Breaking water up by separating it into hydrogen and oxygen



METAMORPHOSIS

A major change in the form or structure of someone or something.



OMNIVORE

A consumer that eats both plants and animals.

Omnivores



people



bear



pigs



hens

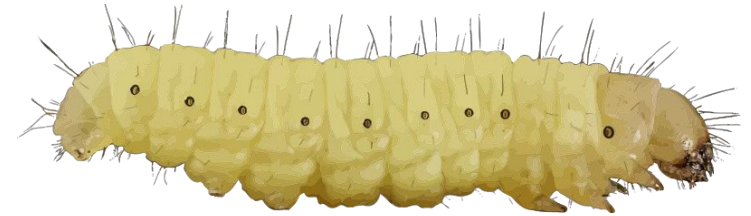
PREDATOR

Consumer that hunts other animals for food.



LARVA

A small, wormlike stage in the life cycle of some insects.



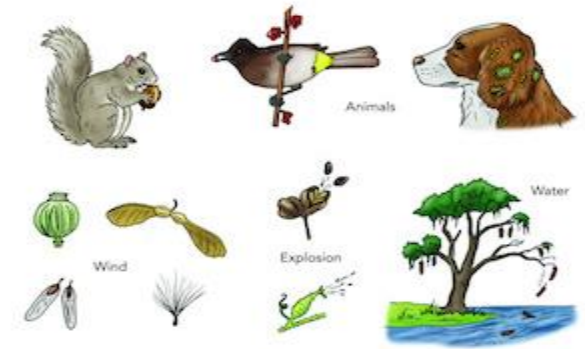
PUPA

The stage in the life cycle of some insects when it changes from larva to an adult.



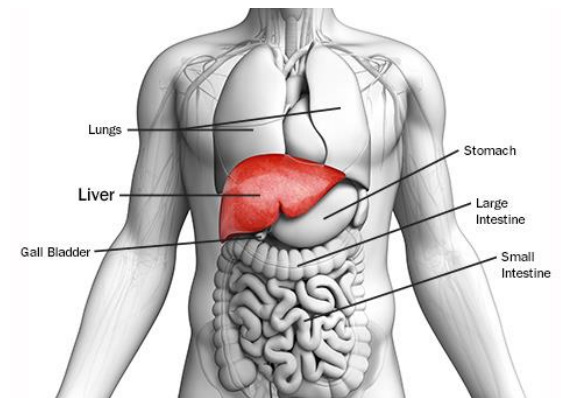
SEED DISPERSAL

Movement of a seed from parent plant to a new location.



LIVER

An organ in the body that cleans your blood, stores energy, and produces a digestive liquid.



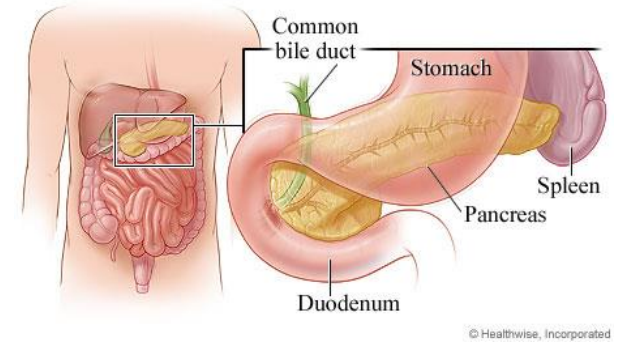
INTESTINES

An organ in the body where digestion and absorbtion of food occurs.



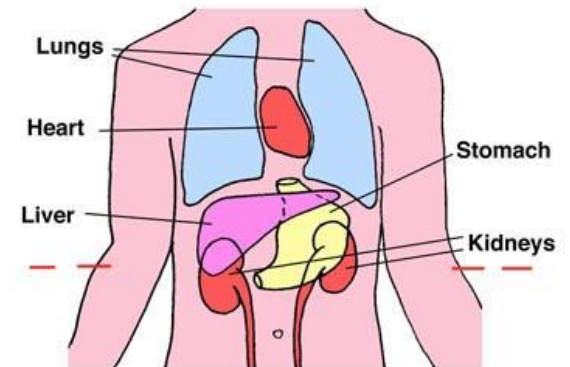
PANCREAS

A gland in the body that aids in digestion.



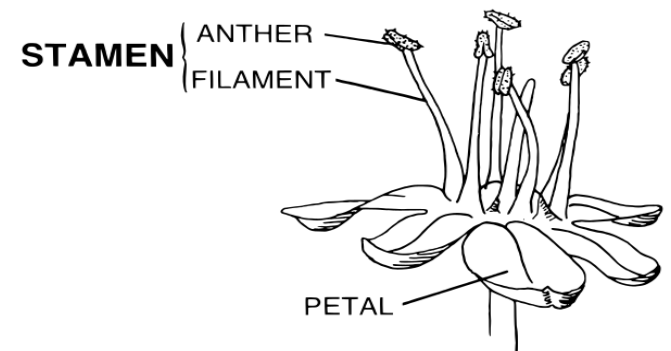
KIDNEYS

An organ that removes waste from the blood and forms urine.



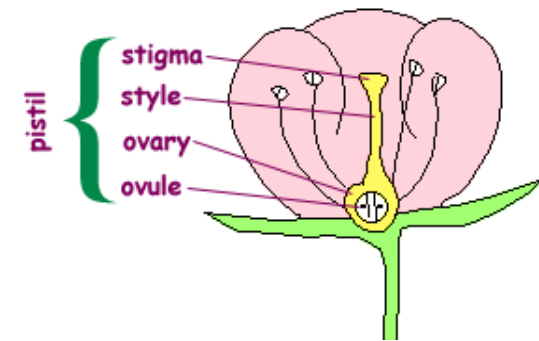
STAMEN

Male organ of flowering plant that produces pollen.



PISTIL

Female organ of flowering plant.



MINERAL

Any nonliving solid that has a crystal form.











DISSOLVE

To mix a dry ingredient with a liquid and it becomes part of the liquid.



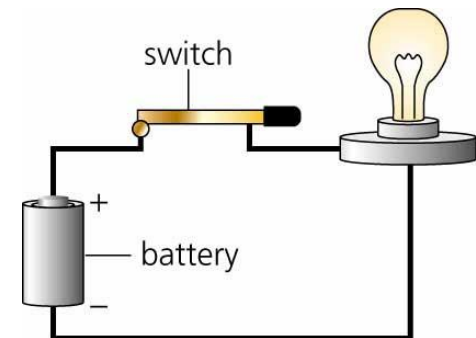
VARIABLE

An element that can be changed or adapted.

Graphic Variable Examples					
Location			Texture		
					
Size			Color Hue		
					
Shape			Color Lightness		
					
Orientation			Color Saturation		
					

CLOSED CIRCUIT

An electric circuit through which a current can flow in an uninterrupted path.



MIXTURE

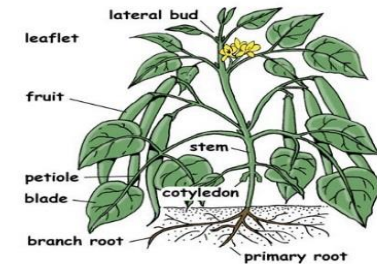
Combination of two or more substances that keep their identities.



PLANT STRUCTURE

Parts of the plant which have roles or functions.

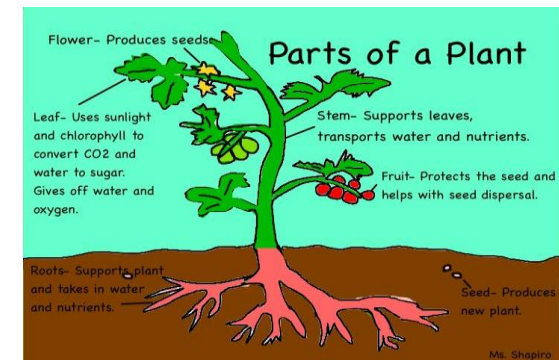
Plant Structures



©Sheri Amsel
www.exploringnature.org

FUNCTION

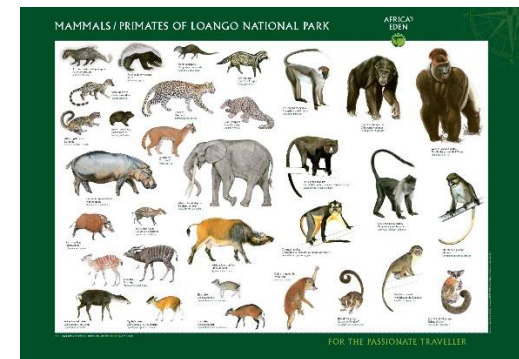
Is the role or “job” of plant part.



Ms. Shapiro

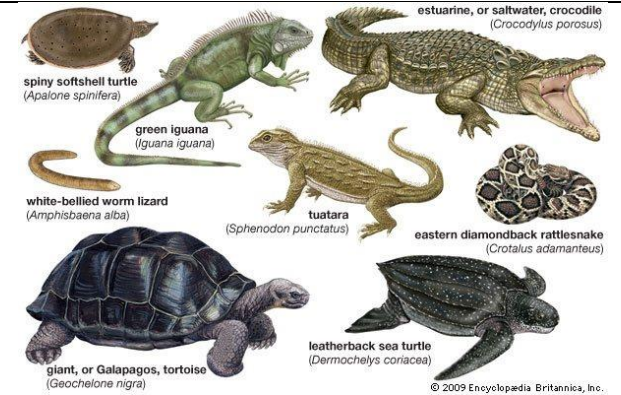
MAMMAL CHARACTERISTICS

Animals with fur or hair covering its body and lungs for breathing air.



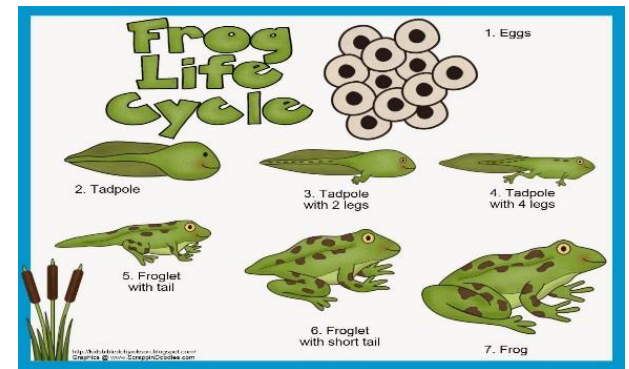
REPTILE CHARACTERISTICS

Animals with scales covering its body.



AMPHIBIAN CHARACTERISTICS

Animals with smooth, moist skin that starts life in water and moves to land.



BIRD CHARACTERISTICS

Have wings, feathers, beaks and lungs, and lays eggs.

