**Plants Vocabulary**

1. Anchor the plant in the soil, take in water from the soil and take in nutrients from the soil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Contains the female flower parts (stigma, style, ovary, ovules) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Resources that limit a populations growth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. An organism that is killed and eaten by another organism \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The process of pollen grains moving from male anthers to female stigmas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Matching🡪 write the letter that matches the vocabulary word. Do not draw lines.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_Stamen a. allow the plant to reproduce
2. \_\_\_\_\_Leaves b. can grow into new plants once they get into the soil
3. \_\_\_\_\_Seed c. take in carbon dioxide from the air and absorb light energy from the sun
4. \_\_\_\_\_Transpiration d. the evaporation of water from plants, primarily from the leaves
5. \_\_\_\_\_Flower e. contains the male flower parts (anther and filament)
6. The ability to respond to the temperature of the environment
   1. Hydrotropism b. thermotropism c. phototropism d. geotropism
7. Organisms that use energy from the sun to make their own food (plants, algae)
   1. Predator b. prey c. flower d. producer
8. At the bottom of the pistil
   1. Ovules b. ovary c. prey d. roots
9. A diagram of several connected food chains
   1. Flower b. producer c. food chain d. food web
10. In the ovaries and will become seeds
    1. Leaves b. ovules c. stamen d. ovary
11. Biome-any type of environment on earth with a climate and a group of organisms T or F
12. Anther-contains pollen T or F
13. Food chain-shows the path of energy as it flows from one organism to the next T or F
14. Photosynthesis-the growth or bending of a plant toward its light source T or F
15. Stigma-found at the very end of the pistil T or F

**Rocks and Earth’s Structure Vocabulary**

1. Pieces of lithosphere that move around on top of the asthenosphere \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Two tectonic plates collide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. A tracing of earthquakes motion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The point inside the earth where the earthquake begins \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A place where tectonic plates touch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Matching**🡪 **write the letter that matches the vocabulary word. Do not draw lines.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_Mesosphere a. magma or lava that has cooled and solidified
2. \_\_\_\_\_Reverse Fault b. fault when rocks are pushed together
3. \_\_\_\_\_Igneous Rock c. solid layer of the mantle
4. \_\_\_\_\_Rock Cycle d. liquid, outer layer of core
5. \_\_\_\_\_Outer Core e. the continual process by which new rock forms from old rock
6. The study of earthquakes
   1. Seismologist b. seismograph c. seismology d. seismogram
7. Fault when rocks are pulled apart
   1. Normal fault b. fault c. rock cycle d. reverse fault
8. Second fastest, moves from side to side (shear/secondary waves)
   1. Mantle b. P wave c. Core d. S wave
9. A break in rock that is due to stress
   1. Crust b. focus c. fault d. mantle
10. Solid, inner layers of the core
    1. Outer core b. cover crop c. inner core d. core
11. Weathering-changing one steep hill into a series of small, flat fields (like stairs) T or F
12. Strike-Slip Fault-fault when rocks are pushed together T or F
13. Pangaea-the layer of rock between the earth’s crust and core (iron and magnesium) T or F
14. Crust-the thin and solid outermost layer of the earth mostly rock T or F
15. Terracing-the process by which water, wind, ice, and heat break down rock T or F

**Waves, Ears, Eye Vocabulary**

1. A substance in which a wave can travel (air, water, glass, etc) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. A part where the particles are spread apart \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Colored part of the eye \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. How high or low a sound is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A complete back and forth motion of an object or material \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Matching**🡪 **write the letter that matches the vocabulary word. Do not draw lines.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_Inner ear a. measures loudness
2. \_\_\_\_\_Electromagnetic wave b. converts vibrations into signals for the brain to interpret
3. \_\_\_\_\_Amplitude c. all of the frequencies or wavelengths of EM radiation
4. \_\_\_\_\_Decibel d. waves that do not require a medium
5. \_\_\_\_EM Spectrum e. the distance between the resting point of a medium and the crest or trough
6. Lowest point of a transverse
   1. Trough b. crest c. pitch d. iris
7. A part of a longitudinal wave where the particles are crowded together
   1. Vibration b. compression c. reflection d. refraction
8. The number of wavelengths that pass by a point each second
   1. Opaque b. crest c. frequency d. retina
9. Highest point of a transverse wave
   1. Speed b. iris c. cornea d. crest
10. The opening in the eye
    1. Pupil b. pitch c. iris d. retina
11. Speed-highest point of a transverse wave T or F
12. Opaque-a disturbance that moves through matter or space T or F
13. Transverse wave-allows you to see clearly through them T or F
14. Cornea-highest point of a transverse T or F
15. Loudness-a membrane that protects the eye T or F

**Matter and Heat Transfer**

1. When a liquid is cooled enough to become a solid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Subatomic particles outside the nucleus with a negative charge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Protons plus neutrons\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Energy transferred by the mass motion of molecules \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. When a liquid is heated enough to become a gas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Matching**🡪 **write the letter that matches the vocabulary word. Do not draw lines.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_Melting Point a. molecules move the fastest, has no definite shape
2. \_\_\_\_\_Gas b. made of materials that electricity can flow through easily
3. \_\_\_\_\_Chemical Change c. when a solid is heated enough to become a liquid
4. \_\_\_\_\_Conduction d. when the molecules of matter change, turns into something totally different
5. \_\_\_\_\_Conductor e. energy transferred by direct contact
6. Two atoms combined
   1. Electron b. liquid c. molecule d. solid
7. Subatomic particles inside the nucleus with a neutral charge
   1. Proton b. electron c. neutron d. convection
8. Made of materials that prevents or blocks the flow of electricity
   1. Insulator b. conductor c. neutron d. atom
9. Energy is transferred by electromagnetic waves
   1. Condensation b. conduction c. electron d. radiation
10. Gas changes to liquid
    1. Conduction b. condensation c. convection d. radiation
11. Matter- anything that has mass and takes up space T or F
12. Solid- molecules move slower than gas, free flowing T or F
13. Physical Change-a change in the size and shape of the state of matter T or F
14. Nucleus- the simplest pure substance because they are made up on only one type of atom T or F
15. Atomic Number-number of protons/electrons T or F

**Solar System and Space Vocabulary**

1. Natural or artificial bodies that revolve around a planet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. One complete trip along the orbit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The largest bodies orbiting the sun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The sunlit part of the moon appears to get bigger \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A long term orbiting platform in space \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Any human made object placed in orbit around a body in space \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Tides with the smallest daily tidal range \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. The gathering of images and data from a distance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. A reusable space vehicle that takes off like a rocket and lands like an airplane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Uncrewed vehicle that carried scientific instruments to planets or other bodies in space \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. A planet with dense and rocky surface, known as inner planets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Extremely cold large and made of gases, known as outer planets\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. A machine that uses escaping gas from burning fuel to move \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. First satellite from USA in 1958 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. Tides with the largest daily tidal range and occur every 14 days \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. The time when the sun is directly above the equator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. The difference between levels of ocean water at high and low tide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. The daily changes in the level of ocean water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_