

Kindergarten Science Vocabulary

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| cloud | temperature |
| color | Uranus |
| color | Venus |
| cool | vibrate |
| different | weather |
| direction | wind |
| ear | winter |
| Earth | |
| fall | |
| feel | |
| gravity | |
| hand | |
| hear | |
| heavy | |
| inner planets | |
| Jupiter | |
| light | |
| Mars | |
| measure | |
| Mercury | |
| moon | |
| Neptune | |
| night | |
| outer planets | |
| parts | |
| pattern | |
| Pluto | |
| position | |
| pull | |
| push | |
| rain | |
| rocky | |
| Saturn | |
| season | |
| shape | |
| size | |
| snow | |
| soil | |
| sort | |
| spring | |
| summer | |
| sun | |

First Grade Science Vocabulary

Earth Science

bar graph
color
condenses
freezing
hibernate
ice
migrate
phases
recycle
resources
reuse
season
size
soil
telescope
texture
temperature
thawing
thermometer
water
water vapor
weather
weathering
vapor

Human Body

bones
crosswalk
exercise
food guide pyramid
hear
measure
muscles
observe
see
senses
smell
taste
touch

Life Science

abdomen
classify
coverings
desert
experiment
fruit
habitat
head
hypothesis
insects
invertebrates
leaves
living things
nonliving things
observe
ocean
parent
plant
predict
roots
seed
soil
stem
thorax
tree
vertebrates

Physical Science

air
attract
energy
evaporate
float
gas
heat
lever
light
liquids
magnet
matter
metal
object
pull
pulley
push
ramp
repel
shadows
simple machine
sink
solids
sound
wheel
vibrate

Second Grade Science Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| investigation | illustrator |
| measurement | color |
| classify | position |
| sequence | quantity |
| patterns | sound |
| natural world | movement |
| water cycle | analyze |
| resources | predict |
| space | |
| time | |
| energy | |
| evaporation | |
| plants | |
| animals | |
| environments | |
| hand lenses | |
| computers | |
| observe | |
| record | |
| thermometer | |
| balance | |
| prediction | |
| characteristics | |
| manipulate | |
| predict | |
| identify | |
| cycles | |
| living | |
| nonliving | |
| organism | |
| matter | |
| systems | |
| conserve | |
| dispose | |
| equipment | |
| tools | |
| meter stick | |
| measuring cups | |
| clocks | |
| temperature | |
| mass | |
| measure | |

Third Grade Science Vocabulary

Objective 1:

Nature of Science

calculators
cameras
centimeter
compasses
conclusion
grams
magnets
mass
meter
microscopes
observe
safety goggles
sound recorders
temperature
variables
volume
weight

Objective 2:

Life Science

adaptation
biome
camouflage
carbon-dioxide oxygen cycle
carnivore
chemicals
chlorophyll
communicate
competition
condensation
consumer
decomposer
development
ecosystem
energy
environment
evaporation
extinct
food chain
food web

Objective 2:

Life Science (continued)

habitat
hibernation
hypothesis
inherited (trait)
learned behavior
life cycle
metamorphosis
migration
most likely
niche
nutrients
observation
omnivore
organism
oxygen
perish
photosynthesis
predator
prey
producer
populations
reproduce
reproduction
respond
resource
species
survive
thrive
trait
water cycle

Third Grade Science Vocabulary

Objective 3:

Physical Science

attract
boiling point
condensation
conductor of electricity
density
dissolved
door knob
energy
evaporation
force
friction
gas
gravity
hardness
inclined plane
increasing
insulator
lens
lever
liquid
magnet
magnetism
mass
matter
melting point 32°F/0°C
mixture
motion
physical change
properties
pull
pulley
push
ramp
reflected
refraction
screw
simple machine
simple system (examples of)
solid
solution

Objective 3:

Physical Science (continued)

sound
speed
state of matter
temperature
vibrate
wedge
wheel and axle
wheel barrow

Third Grade Science Vocabulary

Objective 4:

Earth Science

accurate
arrangement
asteroid
atmosphere
axis
balance
capacity
characteristic
comet
corona
conserve
craters
degrees
deposition
description
diagram
dissolving
earthquake
erosion
evaporating
fault
features
forecast
fossil
fuel
glacier
hand lenses
hardness
heat
hill
hurricane
inexhaustible
lacking
landforms
landslide
lava
lens
magma
mass
mining operation

Objective 4:

Earth Science (continued)

natural resources
nonrenewable resources
orbit
plain
planet
plateau
position
precipitation
recycle
renewable resources
resources
retain
revolve
rotation
scraping
scratch
soil
solar flares
solar system
source
solar energy
sphere
squeeze
star
sun
sunspot
telescope
temperature
texture
thermometer
tides
valley
volcano
weathering

Fourth Grade Science Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| cycle | solid |
| process | liquid |
| energy | gas |
| force | state |
| system | evaporation |
| model | mass |
| habitat | volume |
| ecosystem | kilogram |
| vertebrate | physical change |
| invertebrate | chemical change |
| population | potential energy |
| classifying | kinetic energy |
| spore | gravity |
| reproduction | conductor |
| photosynthesis | insulator |
| pollination | circuit |
| germination | current |
| chlorophyll | repel |
| investigation | attract |
| kingdom | law |
| terrarium | magnetic field |
| exoskeleton | transparent |
| producer | translucent |
| consumer | opaque |
| predator | reflection |
| prey | refraction |
| decomposer | lens |
| food chain | symmetry |
| food web | pitch |
| adaptation | atmosphere |
| behavior | water cycle |
| structure | evaporation |
| instinct | condensation |
| learned behavior | vibrate |
| herbivore | precipitation |
| carnivore | run-off |
| omnivore | recycle |
| extinct | convection |
| fossil | heat |
| theory | molecules |
| metamorphosis | humidity |
| matter | meteorologist |

Fourth Grade Science Vocabulary

pressure
dense
rock
mineral
soil
sedimentary
metamorphosis
igneous
erosion
crust
wave
current
climate
tide
revolution
rotation
orbit
satellite
axis
eclipse

5th Grade Science Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| hypothesis | a statement that we can test |
| mass | a measure of the amount of matter an object contains |
| volume | the amount of space an object takes up |
| inference | a reasonable conclusion based on what you observe |
| inherited traits | traits passed on from parents to offspring, they are controlled by genes |
| learned behavior | behavior you're not born knowing how to do, that you must be taught to do |
| adaptation | an inherited trait that helps an organism meets its needs |
| organisms | living things such as plants and animals, including people |
| instinctive behaviors | behaviors animals are born knowing how to do |
| habitat | the place where an animal or species lives |
| photosynthesis | the process by which plants use carbon dioxide gas, water, and energy from the sun to produce its' own food |
| herbivores | a species that eats or consumes only plants |
| carnivore | a consumer that eats other consumers (a meat eater) |
| omnivore | a consumer that eats both producers and other consumers (plants and meat) |
| decomposers | organisms which get their energy by breaking down dead organisms and the wastes of living organisms |
| food web | a diagram that shows how energy moves from one organism to another in an ecosystem |
| evaporation | when water at Earth's surface moves into the air |
| precipitation | when water falls back to the ground |
| condensation | when water condenses to form clouds |
| plants | release oxygen and take in carbon dioxide during photosynthesis |
| animals | breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide |
| proteins | chemicals needed for growth |
| matter | anything that takes up space and has mass |
| mass | the amount of matter in an object |
| weight | the measure of force of gravity on an object |
| solid, liquid, and gas | the three states of matter |
| solid | state of matter in which particles are packed tightly together and it maintains its shape |
| liquid | state of matter in which the particles flow past each other and it takes on the shape of its container |
| gas | state of matter in which the particles flow freely and they take on both the shape and the volume of their container |
| mixture | when two or more substances are mixed together but can be physically separated fairly easily |
| solution | a mixture in which one substance dissolves into another |
| solar energy | energy that comes from the sun |
| electric current | movement of electricity through an electric circuit |
| vibration | a motion that causes sound |
| refraction | the bending of light |
| reflection | the bouncing of light |
| lens | a curved piece of glass or other material used to refract light |
| convex lens | a lens that is thicker in the middle than at the edges and bends light rays towards one another |
| concave lens | a lens that is thicker at the edges than in the middle that bends light rays away from one another |
| force | any push or pull |
| tides | the regular rise and fall of the ocean's surface influenced by the moon's gravity pulling on earth |
| sun | the only part of the solar system which produces light of its' own |
| weathering | breaking down rocks |
| erosion | carrying sediments to another location |
| renewable resources | resources that can be replaced in a short amount of time |
| nonrenewable resources | resources that cannot be replaced in a short amount of time, people will use them up before they can be replaced by nature |
| inexhaustible resources | resource that can be replaced as quickly as it is used. |

Sixth, Seventh, Eighth Grade Science Vocabulary (Vertically Aligned) 2010-2011

analyze
cells
chemical property
chemical reaction
compound
conceptual model
conclusion
conservation
consumer
data
decomposer
element
energy
explanation
force
frequency
gravity
hypothesis
international system of units
mathematical model
matter
mean
median
mode
molecule
motion
nucleus
organic
physical models
physical property
population
prediction
producer
range
recycle
reproduction
solar system
temperature
theory
thermal energy
trend
variable