

Grade 3: January Test Vocabulary

1. **Adult:** The grownup-Plants with flowers or seeds; animals old enough to have babies.
2. **Amphibians:** A group of animals that lays their eggs in water, the young have gills and live in water, they go through metamorphosis and the adult develops lungs and lives on land.
3. **Blind Test:** When we do not know which is the treated group.
4. **Breach:** A hole in any type of ship (space ship, airplane, boat...).
5. **Celsius:** The measurement of temperature used by scientists and most countries, °C.
6. **Cones:** How plants that do not have flowers reproduce, such as pine trees, seeds are in the cone.
7. **Control Group:** The group that is kept the usual way.
8. **Controlled Experiment:** An experiment that has only one thing changed or being tested.
9. **Cotyledon:** The part of the seed that is food stored for the baby plant (Embryo).
10. **Diagram:** A picture with the parts labeled.
11. **Dicot Seed:** A seed with 2 cotyledons such as a bean seed. The two (2) cotyledons are very easy to separate after the seed coat is removed.
12. **Dissect:** To open and carefully look inside something that was once alive.
13. **Embryo:** The baby plant inside the seed.
14. **Fahrenheit:** The measurement of temperature usually used in the United States, °F.
15. **Five (5) Senses:** We use these when we observe something: sight, smell, hearing, taste & touch.
16. **Flower:** the part of the plant that reproduces, makes seeds.
17. **Food Storage:** The cotyledon of the seed.
18. **Freezing:** The temperature that cause water to freeze: 0°C & 32°
19. **Fruit:** Contains the seeds for many types of plants.
20. **Germinate:** When the baby plant **first** pops out of the seed.
21. **Guess:** What you think will happen.
22. **Hypothesis:** What you think will happen clearly explained and using prior experiences. A Hypothesis usually starts with "Yes" or "No" because it answers the Science Problem (Question). FYI: An extremely detailed Hypothesis also includes labeled pictures to help make the prediction clear to the reader.
23. **Labeled Picture:** A picture with all parts named, a carefully made diagram.
24. **Larva:** The second stage of insects that go through complete metamorphosis. (Caterpillar, mealworm)
25. **Leaves:** The part of the plant that makes food for the plant.
26. **Life Cycle:** The stages a living thing goes through as it grows and changes.
27. **Metamorphosis:** A phase of life cycle that some animals go through in which they go through major changes in their body form or shape: insects, amphibians such as frogs.
28. **Complete Metamorphosis:** Insects that go through 4 stages of development: egg, larva, pupa & adult: butterfly, ladybug, mealworm beetle.
29. **Incomplete Metamorphosis:** Insects that go through 4 stages of development: egg, nymph & adult: grasshopper, praying mantis
30. **Observations:** Writing down everything you notice about something. You should use your senses and include a labeled picture (diagram).
31. **Observe:** When you use your senses to learn about something.
32. **Photosynthesis:** How plants make their own food using sunlight, carbon dioxide (air) and water.
33. **Pollen:** A powder-like material used in plant reproduction.
34. **Pollination:** When pollen moves from the male part of the plant to the female part of the plant so seeds can be made. Wind, water & animals help move pollen.
35. **Predict:** What you think will happen and include why you think it will happen.
36. **Problem:** The science question you will try to answer in an experiment or investigation.
37. **Pupa:** The third stage of complete metamorphosis used by insects. Inside the pupa shell the insect body is completely changing shape to become an adult.
38. **Reproduce:** to have young, babies.
39. **Roots:** The part of the plant that gets water & nutrients from the soil & keeps the plant in place.
40. **Root tip:** The part of the embryo in the seed that will first grow out of a seed and become the roots.
41. **Seed:** The way most plants reproduce:
42. **Cotyledon:** The food storage area inside a seed, food for the baby plant inside the seed.
43. **Embryo:** The baby plant inside the seed.
44. **Seed Coat:** Protects the embryo inside the seed & keeps all the seed parts together.
45. **Seed Coat:** The outside of the seed that will protect & keep together the parts of the seed & the baby plant inside.
46. **Seed Leaves:** The part of the embryo in the seed that will be the first leaves of the growing young plant.
47. **Seedling:** The young plant with only a few leaves.
48. **Simulated Space Environment:** To be just like in space, no air (Vacuum) and extremely cold, (-80°C or -112°F).

49. **Stem:** The part of the plant that holds all the parts together and allows food & water to travel to all parts of the plant.
50. **Spores:** A reproductive structure used by ferns and mosses instead of seeds or cones.
51. **Tadpole:** A young frog that has gills to breath and swim under water like a fish.
52. **Treatment Group:** The group that is being tested; not kept the usual way. In the Tomatosphere those are the seeds that were in a vacuum and at -80°C or -112°F, (Extremely cold).
53. **Vacuum:** No air (Like in Space).
54. **Young:** The babies or those not old enough to have babies yet. We will observe young plants.
55. **Young Plants:** Plants not old enough to have flowers or seeds, but may be big and have lots of leaves

You should be able to compare the life cycles of mealworms & ladybugs. You should be able to compare those insect life cycles with the earthworm life cycle.

You should also be able to label a plant diagram, (flower, fruit, leaves, roots & stem).

*Extra Credits for this marking period are due by Friday, February 6, 2016.
Please review the Internet Textbook readings.*

Test Date will be announced shortly.

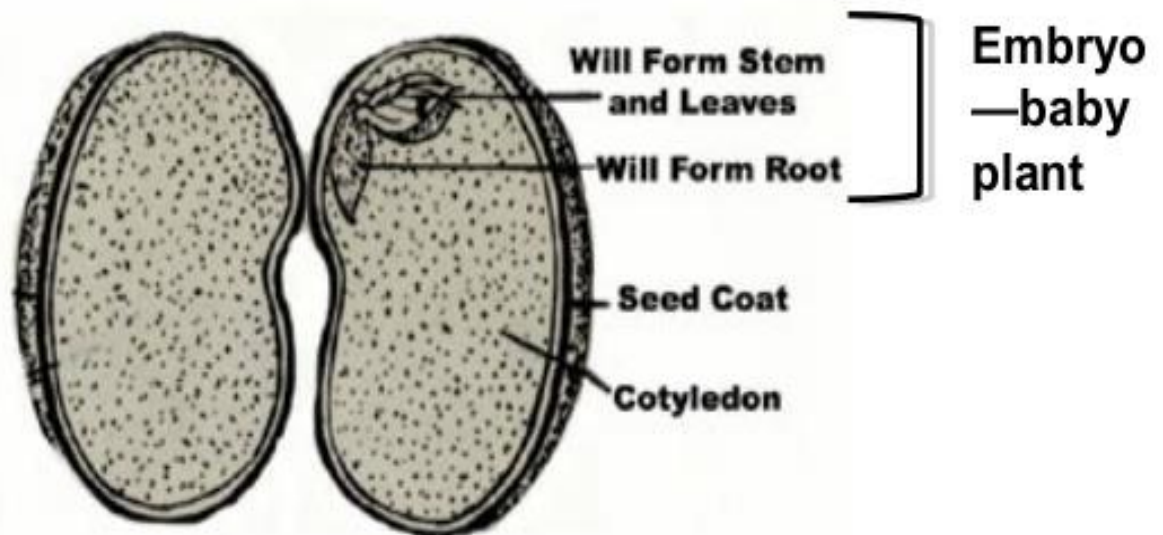
Thank you,

Mrs. Bosi

1/5/16

Parts of a Seed

- Seed Coat- protects seed
- Embryo (baby plant) —beginning leaves, stem and root
- Cotyledon—stored food



Bean Cut in Half