

Grade 5: 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. **Bedrock:** It is solid rock. It can break down and become smaller pieces of rock or soil.
4. **Blind Test:** When we do not know which is the treated group.
5. **Breach:** A hole in any type of ship (space ship, airplane, boat...).
6. **Celsius:** The measurement of temperature used by scientists and most countries, °C.
7. **Clay:** Type of soil: extremely small pieces of rock even smaller than silt.
8. **Clay Soil:** Soil that have a lot of clay are fertile but heavy and sticky. They hold moisture well. They get very cold in winter but dry out & get hard in summer.
9. **Compost:** Is humus that people make ourselves.
10. **Cones:** How plants that do not have flowers reproduce, such as pine trees, seeds are in the cone.
11. **Conservation:** Saving resources by using them wisely.
12. **Control Group:** The group that is kept the usual way.
13. **Controlled Experiment:** An experiment that has only one thing changed or being tested.
14. **Cotyledon:** The part of the seed that is food stored for the baby plant (Embryo).
15. **Diagram:** A picture with the parts labeled.
16. **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.
17. **Dissect:** To open and carefully look inside something that was once alive.
18. **Embryo:** The baby plant inside the seed.
19. **Fahrenheit:** The measurement of temperature usually used in the United States, °F.
20. **Five (5) Senses:** We use these when we observe something: sight, smell, hearing, taste & touch.
21. **Flower:** the part of the plant that reproduces, makes seeds.
22. **Food Storage:** The cotyledon of the seed.
23. **Fossil Fuels:** Came from organisms that lived millions of years ago. We use these to burn and make energy. They are not renewable! Once it is gone, we cannot replace them.
24. **Freezing:** The temperature that cause water to freeze: 0°C & 32°
25. **Fruit:** Contains the seeds for many types of plants.
26. **Germinate:** When the baby plant **first** pops out of the seed.
27. **Guess:** What you think will happen.
28. **Humus:** is a rich mixture of the decomposed or broken down remains of plants & animals.
29. **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.
30. **Labeled Picture:** A picture with all parts named, a carefully made diagram.
31. **Larva:** The second stage of insects that go through complete metamorphosis. (Caterpillar, mealworm)
32. **Leaves:** The part of the plant that makes food for the plant.
33. **Life Cycle:** The stages a living thing goes through as it grows and changes.
34. **Loam:** The best kind of soil for plants. It has a balance of silt, sand and clay. It is rich in nutrients and humus. It stays moist and is easy to dig.
35. **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.
36. **Complete Metamorphosis:** Insects that go through 4 stages of development: egg, larva, pupa & adult: butterfly, ladybug, mealworm beetle.
37. **Incomplete Metamorphosis:** Insects that go through 4 stages of development: egg, nymph & adult: grasshopper, praying mantis
38. **Natural resource:** Something that comes from nature that people can use.
39. **Nonrenewable Resource:** A natural resource that is not easily replaced (Fossil Fuels).
40. **Nutrients:** Are substances that plants take in from the soil through their roots to help them live & grow.
41. **Observations:** Writing down everything you notice about something. You should use your senses and include a labeled picture (diagram).
42. **Observe:** When you use your senses to learn about something.
43. **Photosynthesis:** How plants make their own food using sunlight, carbon dioxide (air) and water.
44. **Pollen:** A powder-like material used in plant reproduction.
45. **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.
46. **Pollution:** Harmful substance in the environment caused by people.

47. **Predict:** What you think will happen and include why you think it will happen.
48. **Problem:** The science question you will try to answer in an experiment or investigation.
49. **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.
50. **Renewable Resource:** A natural resource that can be replaced easily (paper from trees).
51. **Reproduce:** to have young, babies.
52. **Roots:** The part of the plant that gets water & nutrients from the soil & keeps the plant in place.
53. **Root tip:** The part of the embryo in the seed that will first grow out of a seed and become the roots.
54. **Sand:** Type of soil: Similar in size to beach sand. Tiny particles of rock that you can see with your eyes.
55. **Sandy Soil:** let water pass easily. They dry out quickly. They are usually light & easy to dig.
56. **Seed:** The way most plants reproduce:
57. **Cotyledon:** The food storage area inside a seed, food for the baby plant inside the seed.
58. **Embryo:** The baby plant inside the seed.
59. **Seed Coat:** Protects the embryo inside the seed & keeps all the seed parts together.
60. **Seed Coat:** The outside of the seed that will protect & keep together the parts of the seed & the baby plant inside.
61. **Seed Leaves:** The part of the embryo in the seed that will be the first leaves of the growing young plant.
62. **Seedling:** The young plant with only a few leaves.
63. **Silt:** Type of soil: tiny particles of rock that are difficult to see with your eyes.
64. **Silt soils:** Soils that contain a lot of silt feel slippery when wet. They hold moisture for a long time. They also hold nutrients well.
65. **Simulated Space Environment:** To be just like in space, no air (Vacuum) and extremely cold, (-80°C or -112°F).
66. **Stem:** The part of the plant that holds all the parts together and allows food & water to travel to all parts of the plant.
67. **Soil:** is a mixture of water, air, tiny pieces of rock and humus.
68. **Spores:** A reproductive structure used by ferns and mosses instead of seeds or cones.
69. **Subsoil:** The layers of soil between the topsoil and the bedrock. It has larger pieces of rock than the topsoil & little to no humus.
70. **Tadpole:** A young frog that has gills to breath and swim under water like a fish.
71. **Texture:** How the soil feels in your hands.
72. **Topsoil:** Is the layer of soil closest to Earth's surface. Most plants grow here. It is fertile because it contains humus and small bits of weathered bedrock.
73. **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).
74. **Vacuum:** No air (Like in Space).
75. **Young:** The babies or those not old enough to have babies yet. We will observe young plants.
76. **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).
- ___ You should be able to discuss & explain the plant nutrient that is your specialty.
- ___ You should be able to discuss the 2 soils your group will be testing.

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