Mrs. Williams’ 1st Quarter science words:

Double check that you have created vocab cards for each word!! ☺

Big Idea 1-2:

1. Observation - something gained from the five senses
2. Data - Information
3. Evidence - Information that has been given some importance. (Not all data is evidence)
4. Inference – why you think something happened
5. Test variable- the one thing (variable) the scientist CHANGES (often at the beginning of the experiment)
6. Outcome variable- the result that is measured (often at the end of the experiment)
7. Constants- everything that stays the same in an experiment

Big Idea 8-9:

1. Solid: a state of matter in which the substance has a definite shape and a definite volume.
2. Liquid: a state of matter in which the substance has a definite volume but takes the shape of its container.
3. Gas: a state of matter that can be observed, measured, or changed without changing the substance itself.
4. Mass: the amount of matter in an object or substance.
5. Volume: the amount of space that an object or substance takes up.
6. Temperature: the average speed of the particles in a substance.
7. Physical property: a property that can be observed, measured, or changed without changing the substance itself.
8. Matter: anything that takes up space and has mass.
9. Atom: the smallest particle of a substance that has all of the properties of that substance.
10. Dissolve: to form a solution with another substance.
11. Mixture: a combination of two or more substances.
12. Solution:  a mixture with one substance spread out so evenly in another substance that you cannot tell the two substances apart.
13. Chemical change: the process by which substances are changed into a new substance with different properties.
14. Physical change: the process by which a substance undergoes a change that does not result in any new substances.
15. State of matter: the form matter can take. (states of water is listed below and can be all on one card)
	1. Condensation: the process by which water is changed from a gas (water vapor) to a liquid.
	2. Evaporation: the process by which water is changed from a liquid to a gas (water vapor). Melting: the process by which a substance changes from a solid to a liquid.
	3. Boiling: the process by which a substance changes from a liquid to a gas by adding heat.
	4. Freezing: the process by which a substance changes from a liquid to a solid.
	5. Melting: the process by which a substance changes from a solid to a liquid.
16. Physical property:  describes matter based on our observations through our senses.
17. Chemical property:  the ability of a substance to react with another substance.

Big Idea 10-11:

1. energy - the ability to cause motion or create change.
2. absorb - to take up and store energy without reflecting or transmitting that energy.
3. potential energy - stored energy.
4. kinetic energy - energy of motion.
5. sound energy - energy produced by vibrating objects.
6. light energy - energy that travels in waves and can move through empty space where there is no arr.
7. chemical energy - energy stored in food and fuels.
8. heat energy - energy of moving particles in a substance (also called *thermal energy*).
9. mechanical energy - energy an object has due to its motion or position.
10. electrical energy - energy produced when electrons move from one place to another place.
11. attract - the force that acts between oppositely charged bodies, tending to draw them together.
12. repel - to push back or away by a force, as one body acts upon another.
13. proton - a particle that is in the nucleus of an atom and has a positive charge.
14. neutron -  a particle that is in the nucleus of an atom and does not have a charge.
15. electron - a particle that is in the space around the nucleus of an atom and has a negative charge.
16. conduct - to transmit heat or electricity through a medium.
17. insulator - a material used to reduce or prevent the transfer of electricity, heat, or sound.
18. electrical energy - energy produced when electrons move from one place to another place.
19. circuit - a complete path of conductors that an electric current can flow through.
20. conductor - a material that allows heat energy or electricity to pass through easily.
21. energy transformation - the process in which energy changes from one form to another.

