Mrs. Williams’ 2nd Quarter science words:

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

Big Idea 13:

1. Motion - the act or process of changing position.
2. Position - the location of an object in space.
3. Balanced forces - forces that act against each other and do not cause a change in motion.
4. Unbalanced forces - forces that are unequal in size or direction and that change an object's motion.
5. Net force - the combination of all forces acting on an object.
6. Force - a push or pull.
7. Friction - a force between two surfaces rubbing against each other.
8. Gravity - the force that pulls objects toward each other.
9. Magnetism - a force that pulls magnetic materials across a distance.
10. Attract - to cause to draw near by a physical force (come together)
11. Repel - to force back (go away from each other)
12. Newton - the unit for measuring force in the metric system. If opposite forces are balanced the net force is 0 Newtons.

Big Idea 7:

1. Water Cycle: the process by which water moves through the Earth and the atmosphere, continuously with no beginning and no end.
2. Gas: a state of matter where the shape and volume are variable and dependent on the shape of the closed container, and where the particles are completely independent of each other
3. Liquid: a substance that takes the shape of its container and flows
4. Solid: an object with a set volume and shape
5. Ocean: a large body of water that is salty
6. Water reservoirs: a natural or artificial place where water is collected and stored for use (the ocean is a huge reservoir!)
7. Evaporation: the change from liquid state to gas state
8. Precipitation: rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls from clouds in the sky
9. Weather: the daily atmospheric and environmental conditions in a location
10. Climate: the general type of weather conditions in an area averaged over a long period of time
11. Temperature: measure of heat (in the atmosphere) using a thermometer.
12. Latitude: geographic coordinate that specifies the north-south position of a point on the Earth’s surface (LATitude= LATter)
13. Elevation: height above a given level, especially sea level; high elevations are cold – like the top of a mountain
14. Proximity (to bodies of water): nearness to a body of water; the closer to water you are, the more humid it will be
15. Wind: moving air
16. Barometric pressure: atmospheric pressure as indicated by a barometer; Low pressure= Lousy/bad weather whereas High pressure=Happy weather
17. Humidity: the amount of wetness or water vapor in the air by hygrometer
18. Wind speed: how fast the air is moving by anemometer.
19. Wind direction: where the air is moving from using a wind vane
20. Precipitation: rain, snow, sleet, or hail that falls from clouds in the sky. It can be measured using a rain gauge.
    1. Snow-frozen precipitation from cold temperatures
    2. Sleet- ice particles, very close to melting but come down as a solid
    3. Hail- ice pellets/balls that come out of thunderstorms after being pushed back into the atmosphere and freezing/thawing lots of times
    4. Rain- liquid precipitation
21. Swamps: area of low-lying, uncultivated ground where water collects; a bog or marsh
22. Deserts: region so arid because of little rainfall that it supports only sparse and widely spaced vegetation or no vegetation at all (Note: It has no relation to temperature).
23. Mountains: large natural elevation of the earth’s surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level; a large steep hill.

