

Math

acute angle

Math

algebra

Math

average

Math

circumference

Math

composite

Math

coordinates

Math

data

Math

degree

Math

divisible

Math

equation

Math

expression

Math

formula

The sum of a set of numbers divided by the number of items in the set; the mean of a set of numbers.

The branch of mathematics in which numerical relationships are shown with a combination of numbers and letters that stand for numbers.

An angle of less than 90 degrees.

A pair of numbers used to locate a point on a grid or a graph.

Describes a number that can be factored into two or more prime factors, not counting 1 or itself.

The outer boundary of a figure or area, especially a circle.

Able to be divided by a number without a remainder.

A unit used to measure angles, equal to of a full circle.

Facts and numbers that are gathered and used to find patterns.

A mathematical statement of a relationship in which letters and symbols stand for numbers.

Numbers and symbols grouped together to show a mathematical value.

A number sentence showing two equal mathematical expressions.

Math frequency	Math integer	Math isosceles triangle
Math mean	Math median	Math mode
Math negative integer	Math obtuse angle	Math prime
Math ratio	Math sample	Math scalene triangle

A triangle in which two of the three sides are of equal length.

A positive or negative whole number or zero.

The number of times an event occurs in a period of time; the number of times an event occurs within a group.

The number appearing most frequently in a set of data.

The middle number in a set of numbers that are arranged in order of value. The median of a set of even numbers is the mean of the two middle numbers (the sum of the two numbers divided by 2).

The leveling of a set of numbers by decreasing the larger numbers and increasing the smaller numbers; the average. The mean is found by adding the numbers and dividing by the number of them.

A number, not including zero, which is divisible only by itself and 1.

An angle greater than 90 degrees and less than 180 degrees.

A whole number that is less than zero. Negative integers are written as -1, -2, -3, and so on.

A triangle with three sides of different lengths.

A group chosen to represent the whole in a data collection. Most samples are chosen at random.

The relationship between two numbers or amounts. A ratio is often expressed as a fraction or with the word *to*.

Math square	Math vertex	Science air pressure
Science anther	Science atmosphere	Science atom
Science carbon dioxide	Science chlorophyll	Science compound
Science conclusion	Science conduction	Science convection

The downward push caused by the weight of the air surrounding Earth.

The meeting point of two rays of an angle, two sides of a plane figure, or at least three sides of a solid figure.

A number that is a result of multiplying one number by itself.

The basic unit of matter. The atom is the smallest unit of an element. An atom is made of a positively charged center (nucleus) surrounded by negatively charged electrons.

The air surrounding Earth, held in place by Earth's gravity.

The part of a flower that produces and contains pollen. The anther and the filament make up the stamen.

A substance made of atoms of two or more elements. Unlike a mixture, a compound is formed with chemical bonds.

The colored substance, usually green, found in plant cells. It enables the cells to capture light energy and use the energy in photosynthesis.

A colorless and odorless gas, formed from a chemical bond between atoms of carbon and oxygen, CO₂.

The motion in which warm parts rise and colder parts sink.

The process of transferring something, such as heat, from one point to another through a solid item.

A decision or judgment based on careful study of data along with logical reasoning.

Science electromagnetic spectrum	Science electron	Science element
Science filament	Science hypothesis	Science igneous
Science lens	Science ligament	Science metamorphic
Science molecule	Science motor	Science nerve

A substance made of atoms that have the same number of protons in the nucleus. The periodic table of the elements groups the known elements in order of the number of protons (atomic number). There are more than 100 elements

A tiny particle that has a negative charge and whirls around the nucleus of its atom.

The range of waves of electric and magnetic energy, or electromagnetic radiation. The waves travel at the same speed but at different frequencies.

A kind of rock formed by the cooling and hardening of hot magma. It is formed above or below Earth's surface.

A possible explanation of related facts or observed patterns, which is tested in the form of a scientific investigation.

A part of a flower. It is the stalk of the stamen and holds the anther.

A kind of rock formed over time by extreme pressure and heat.

A band of tough fibers of tissue connecting bones at a joint.

A piece of glass or other transparent material that has been shaped with curves that bend, or refract, light.

A bundle of fibers through which impulses travel to connect all parts of the body with the spinal cord and the brain.

Of nerves that carry signals from the brain and the spinal cord to the muscles, enabling movement.

The smallest particle, containing at least two atoms, that makes up a substance.

Science

neuron

Science

opaque

Science

ovary

Science

petal

Science

photosynthesis

Science

prism

Science

radiation

Science

reflection

Science

refraction

Science

sedimentary

Science

sensory

Science

sepal

The part of a flower in which seeds form.

Not allowing light to pass through.

A cell of a nerve, the spinal cord, or the brain that carries electrical impulses.

A triangular solid, usually made of transparent glass, through which light can be broken into its component colors.

The process used by green plants to make food. Plants use sunlight as the energy source that powers a chemical reaction between water and carbon dioxide, which results in sugar.

One of the usually brightly colored parts of a flower.

The bending of light rays as they pass through one substance and into another, such as from air to water.

The bouncing back of light rays from a surface.

The process of giving off radiant energy in waves.

The usually green leaves at the base of a flower.

Of nerves that carry signals from sense organs to the spinal cord and brain, providing information about sight, sound, taste, smell, and touch.

A kind of rock, formed over time from deposits of sediment.

Science spinal cord	Science stamen	Science stigma
Science style	Science tendon	Science tissue
Science translucent	Science transparent	Science vertebrae
Science visible light	Science wavelength	Technology convert

The upper part of a flower's pistil on which pollen grains grow.

The male organ of a flower. The stamen is made of two parts: the anther, which holds pollen, and the filament.

The thick cord of nerve tissue that extends from the lowest part of the brain down the spine. Pairs of nerves connect the spinal cord to all parts of the body.

A group of cells in an animal or plant body that are like each other and carry out a job in the body.

A band of strong tissue that connects the end of a muscle to a bone.

The long, narrow middle part of a flower's pistil.

The bones that form the spinal column. *singular noun: vertebra*

Allowing light rays to pass through.

Allowing light rays to pass through, but changing their directions.

To change energy from one form to another.

The distance between two peaks of a wave.

The segment of wavelengths of the electromagnetic spectrum that human eyes can detect. Visible light is also called white light.

Technology database	Technology design process	Technology digital
Technology friction	Technology generator	Technology hydroelectric
Technology inertia	Technology interface	Technology kinetic energy
Technology network	Technology potential energy	Technology prototype

Having to do with computers and other devices that work with information represented by numbers.

A series of steps that guides engineers in solving problems. Identifying needs and goals, brainstorming solutions, making plans, building, evaluating, and improving are some of the steps in the design process.

An arrangement of pieces of information, ordered so that each piece of data can be searched for and retrieved easily.

Having to do with electricity made by converting the energy of running water.

A machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy. A generator works on the principle that movement between a magnet and a circuit of wires produces an electric current.

What happens when one thing rubs against another.

Energy of motion.

The boundary shared by two devices that work together, or the boundary between a human user and a device.

The property of a body at rest to remain at rest unless a force acts on it, and to keep moving in a straight line unless a force acts on it.

A first, full-size working model of a new product.

Stored energy or energy of position.

Two or more computers connected directly with cables or connected wirelessly.

Technology receiver	Technology satellite	Technology spreadsheet
Technology telecommunications	Technology template	Technology transmitter
Technology troubleshooting	Technology turbine	Language Arts autobiography
Language Arts bias	Language Arts bibliography	Language Arts colon

A computer program that displays text and numbers in rows and columns. A spreadsheet is used for accounting and other activities requiring calculations.

An object put into orbit around Earth that relays communications signals and sends data to Earth.

The part of a device that receives incoming electronic signals and converts them to recognizable forms, such as sound and pictures.

The part of a device that sends outgoing electronic signals.

A pattern that is used to guide the making of identical parts; a computer document or file that has the format already set and can be used to make new documents in the same format.

The technologies having to do with sending and receiving sound, pictures, and other information at a distance.

The written story of a person's life told by himself or herself.

A machine that converts the kinetic energy of flowing water into mechanical energy. A turbine has blades or buckets against which the water flows to turn a wheel or rotor.

The finding and solving of problems in mechanical or electronic systems.

A punctuation mark made of two vertical dots (:). A colon is used at the end of a sentence to introduce an example or a list.

A list of books, articles, and other sources on a topic, or a list of sources used in research on a topic. A bibliography appears at the end of a report or a book.

An unfairly positive or negative view of a person or thing; a prejudice. A bias is not supported by facts or evidence.

Language Arts comparative	Language Arts conclusion	Language Arts connotation
Language Arts drama	Language Arts draw conclusions	Language Arts evaluate
Language Arts figurative language	Language Arts flashback	Language Arts foreshadowing
Language Arts generalization	Language Arts genre	Language Arts helping verb

The suggested feelings and mood of a word, additional to its definition.

The end of a story, an essay, or other written work. The conclusion of an essay sums up and restates the most important ideas.

The form of an adjective or an adverb that is used to compare two things or to make a comparison with the word *than*.

To review a written work thoughtfully and make judgments about its ideas, organization, and quality.

To use information in a story or in the environment to make an assumption.

A play performed by actors.

A hint in a story of events to come.

A time shift to an earlier point in a story sequence, provided for background information.

An expression or use of words that goes beyond the literal meaning of the words in order to create an effect.

A form of a verb that comes before a main verb, usually to create a verb tense.

A category of literature or other art forms.

A statement that applies to all or most people or things. A valid generalization is based on facts and likely to be true. A generalization that is too broad is not likely to be true.

Language Arts

historical fiction

Language Arts

interjection

Language Arts

introduction

Language Arts

irregular verb

Language Arts

make inferences

Language Arts

myth

Language Arts

narrative

Language Arts

narrator

Language Arts

personification

Language Arts

persuasive essay

Language Arts

point of view

Language Arts

**possessive
pronoun**

The first paragraph or section of a written work, in which the author prepares the reader for the ideas to come.

A word or a phrase that expresses feeling and stands alone. An interjection is set off with commas within a sentence or set, as if a separate sentence.

A work of an author's imagination set in the past and based on actual events.

A traditional story that features gods, heroes, and supernatural events. The myths of ancient Greece include stories of Hercules, a hero with superhuman strength.

To make logical guesses about what the facts imply. This is often called "reading between the lines."

A verb that has more than one form in different tenses. Most verbs form the past tense and the past participle with the ending -ed: walk, walked, have walked.

A use of figurative language in which the qualities of a person or an animal are given to nonliving things.

The one who tells the story.

A true or fictional story with a beginning, a middle, and an end.

A word that stands the name of an owner and expresses ownership. Possessive pronouns may be used as adjectives.

The perspective from which a story is told.

A short written work in which the author expresses a viewpoint on a topic, offers supporting facts and evidence, and tries to get readers to agree or take action.

Language Arts preposition	Language Arts revision	Language Arts science fiction
Language Arts semicolon	Language Arts superlative	Language Arts tense
Language Arts transition	Language Arts verb phrase	Social Studies abolitionist
Social Studies aggression	Social Studies alliance	Social Studies American Revolution

A work of an author's imagination in which technologies and scientific ideas are important to the setting and the plot. Science fiction often features space travel, time travel, and humans' relationships with machines and computers.

The changes and improvements made to the draft of a written work.

A word that shows the relationship between the noun or pronoun that follows it and another word in the sentence.

The form of a verb that expresses the time of action. The three basic tenses are past (I danced; they sang); present (I am dancing; they are singing); and future (I will dance; they will sing).

The form of an adjective or an adverb that is used to indicate the highest degree.

A punctuation mark made of a dot with a comma directly below (;). A semicolon separates ideas more strongly than a comma but not as strongly as a period.

A person who opposes slavery and works to abolish, or bring an end to, the buying and selling of humans.

One or more helping verbs and a main verb.

A word, a phrase, or a sentence that connects one idea to another in a piece of writing.

The war between Britain and its American colonies (1775–1783), which resulted in the independence of the colonies from Britain and the founding of the United States of America.

The joining of different nations or groups in a shared cause.

The act of invading a people's territory or attacking them; a hostile act.

Social Studies Articles of Confederation	Social Studies boycott	Social Studies Civil War
Social Studies colonial	Social Studies colonization	Social Studies compromise
Social Studies ongress	Social Studies consequences	Social Studies constitution
Social Studies convention	Social Studies Declaration of Independence	Social Studies discrimination

The war in the United States (1861–1865) between the Union forces and the Southern states that had seceded from the Union and formed the Confederacy. (Also called the War Between the States.)

A planned and organized refusal to buy from or deal with a particular business, nation, or group. A boycott is a way to express disapproval or demand an action.

The first agreement made between the original 13 states.

A settlement between opposing sides in which each side gives up some of its demands.

The setting up of a colony in a distant land. A colony is a group of people governed by a distant country or a territory that belongs to a distant country.

Having to do with a colony or colonies. A colony is a group of people governed by a distant country or a territory that belongs to a distant country.

A document explaining the basic laws and beliefs of a nation.

The effects that follow an event.

The main lawmaking body of a nation.

Treatment based on race, gender, class, or ethnic background.

A document written in 1776 to explain why the colonies wanted freedom from British rule.

A meeting of people with a common goal.

Social Studies

Dust Bowl

Social Studies

era

Social Studies

expedition

Social Studies

Great Depression

Social Studies

**Harlem
Renaissance**

Social Studies

**Industrial
Revolution**

Social Studies

industrialization

Social Studies

**Mayflower
Compact**

Social Studies

missionary

Social Studies

negotiation

Social Studies

New Deal

Social Studies

plantation

A journey of a group of people for a purpose, such as exploring a new region.

A period of time known for certain events.

The vast area of the south-central United States that in the 1930s, suffered drought and windstorms, blowing great clouds of dry topsoil.

The changes in how goods were produced, beginning in the mid-1700s, resulting from the development of powered machines. During the Industrial Revolution, machines in factories began to replace skilled workers who made products by hand.

The period, during the 1920s, when African American literature and art blossomed, centered in the section of New York City called Harlem. The word renaissance is French for "rebirth"; the Renaissance was a period of art and learning in Europe.

The period of US history, beginning with the 1929 stock market crash and ending in about 1940, when businesses failed, jobs disappeared, and poverty was a national problem.

A religious worker who is sent to a foreign country to convert the people to a particular religion.

The 1620 agreement that bound the Pilgrims to certain laws when they arrived in New England.

The growth of methods for producing goods; the development of factories.

A very large farm in the southern United States, especially one that used slave labor before the Civil War.

Laws and actions designed to lead the United States out of economic hard times in the 1930s, introduced by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his advisers.

Talking with others to resolve a dispute and reach an agreement.

Social Studies

Reconstruction

Social Studies

republic

Social Studies

revolutionary

Social Studies

secede

Social Studies

sharecropper

Social Studies

states' rights

Social Studies

urbanization

Geography

annexation

Geography

arid

Geography

cartographer

Geography

humidity

Geography

latitude

Having to do with overthrowing a government and creating a new one; bringing a great change.

A form of government in which citizens vote to elect the representatives who will govern them.

The 10-year period following the end of the Civil War, in which the federal government ruled the states that had seceded from the Union before the war. The federal government made efforts to protect the rights of former slaves during Reconstruction and passed an amendment granting voting rights to African American men.

The political view that the US Constitution gives only limited power to the federal government and gives each state most of the power to govern its own people.

A farmer who gives a share of the crops to a landlord as rent for the land.

To withdraw from an organization or a group.

Dry; without enough rainfall to support trees.

The act of attaching territory to a country, a state, or another political unit.

The creation or expansion of cities.

The distance on Earth's surface north or south of the equator, measured in degrees. Lines of latitude run east to west around the globe.

The amount of moisture in the air.

A mapmaker.

Geography longitude	Geography parallels	Geography physical feature
Geography political boundary	Geography population density	Geography prime meridian
Geography projection	Geography savanna	Geography tectonic plates
Geography terrain	Geography time zone	Geography tropical

A characteristic or aspect of Earth's surface, such as land formation or climate.

Imaginary lines that run east to west around the globe; lines of latitude.

The distance on Earth's surface east or west of an imaginary line called the prime meridian, measured in degrees. Lines of longitude run north to south between the poles.

The imaginary line that runs between the North and the South Poles and is a reference for distances east and west. The prime meridian is at 0 degrees and runs through Greenwich, England.

A measure that tells how crowded with people a particular region is. Population density is expressed as people per square mile or square kilometer.

The border between countries, states, counties, or other political units.

The large, thin, irregularly shaped pieces of Earth's outer layer, which move in relation to each other.

A grassland with wide spaces between trees. Savannas are found in regions that have rainy and dry seasons.

A system that a mapmaker uses to show the curved surface of Earth on a flat surface of a map.

Of the region of Earth's surface that lies between two parallels on either side of the equator.

One of the 24 divisions of the globe in which the same time is used according to a standard.

The ground and its particular features.

Civics and Economics amendment	Civics and Economics assembly	Civics and Economics assembly line
Civics and Economics checks and balances	Civics and Economics Congress	Civics and Economics consumption
Civics and Economics demand	Civics and Economics distribution	Civics and Economics due process
Civics and Economics entrepreneur	Civics and Economics executive	Civics and Economics House of Representatives

A series of stations at which workers put together, or assemble, the parts of a product.

The gathering of people for a common purpose.

A change in the wording or meaning of a law, a bill, or a motion, especially for the better.

The act of using up goods and services by buying them. Consumers' purchases lead to consumption.

The lawmaking body of the US government, made of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The spread of powers and responsibilities among the legislative (lawmaking), executive, and judicial branches of the US government. Each branch can check, or hold back, the actions of the others so that all three branches are in balance.

The steps taken to protect a person's legal rights, especially the rights of someone accused of a crime (also called due process of law).

The process of supplying goods to stores and other businesses that sell directly to customers.

The amount of an item or a service that is wanted at a particular price.

The lower house of the US Congress or of most state legislatures (also called the House).

Of the branch of government that carries out the law.

A businessperson who plans, starts, and runs a company.

Civics and Economics judicial	Civics and Economics majority rule	Civics and Economics mass production
Civics and Economics official	Civics and Economics petition	Civics and Economics Senate
Civics and Economics specialization	Civics and Economics supply	Civics and Economics Supreme Court
Civics and Economics unconstitutional	Civics and Economics veto	Art abstract

The making of products in large quantities by standardizing parts and dividing the work into different jobs done by different workers.

The practice in which at least one more than half of the group makes a decision for the whole group.

Having to do with judges and judgments in courts of law.

The upper house of the US Congress or of most state legislatures.

To make a request of an authority.

Someone who holds an office or a position of authority, especially in government.

The highest federal court in the United States.

The amount of something that is available at one time.

The feature of an economy in which production of goods and services is divided among different sources.

In a style of art that is not realistic.

The power of the US president to reject a bill passed by Congress; the written message from the president to Congress, explaining the reason for the refusal to sign the bill; to use the power of a veto.

Not following the ideas laid out in the constitution of a nation or a state.

<p>Art</p> <p>ceramics</p>	<p>Art</p> <p>choreographer</p>	<p>Art</p> <p>color wheel</p>
<p>Art</p> <p>comedy</p>	<p>Art</p> <p>complementary colors</p>	<p>Art</p> <p>depict</p>
<p>Art</p> <p>dialogue</p>	<p>Art</p> <p>glaze</p>	<p>Art</p> <p>graphic design</p>
<p>Art</p> <p>harmony</p>	<p>Art</p> <p>illusion</p>	<p>Art</p> <p>kiln</p>

A circular chart that shows colors and their relationships.

A person who creates and arranges the steps in a dance to be performed.

The art of using special clay to shape objects and baking them at high temperatures.

To show in a picture, a sculpture, or another artwork.

Colors such as red and green, which are opposite on a color wheel and provide a strong contrast when next to each other in an artwork.

A play or other dramatic work intended to entertain with humor. They usually have happy endings.

The art of planning the lettering and the pictures for posters, books, other printed materials, and Web pages.

A coating of material made of water and minerals, which is applied to ceramic clay before firing in a kiln. The glaze forms a thin, glassy surface.

The conversation between characters in a play; the lines in a script that show spoken words.

An oven that bakes, or fires, ceramics.

Something that fools the eye.

A combination of parts that makes the whole pleasing to the eye or the ear; in music, the combination of notes in a chord or a combination of sounds that work together well.

Art layout	Art monologue	Art opera
Art perspective	Art pigment	Art primary colors
Art proportion	Art secondary colors	Art symphony
Art texture	Art tragedy	Art vanishing point

A work of musical drama in which the characters sing rather than speak. An opera includes singers and musicians, and often includes dancers.

A speech by one character in a play, which reveals the character's thoughts and feelings. Also called a soliloquy.

The process of arranging type and art on a page; a plan for the elements of a finished artwork.

The three basic colors that can be combined to create all other colors. In pigments for paints, the primary colors are red, yellow, and blue. In inks used for printing, the primary colors are magenta (purplish red), yellow, and cyan (greenish blue).

A substance used for coloring, often a powder mixed with liquid.

An artist's use of line and space in ways that suggest real-world distances.

A long piece of music with at least three sections called movements. A symphony is composed for a large group of musicians known as a symphony orchestra.

Colors made by mixing equal amounts of primary colors.

The relation of one element in an artwork to another, in terms of size or number.

The place where lines in a scene seem to meet and then disappear.

A play or other dramatic work in which the characters suffer because of their own failings or because of outside forces. Tragedies have unhappy endings.

The appearance and feel of a surface.