

Math

algorithm

Math

angle

Math

area

Math

bar graph

Math

capacity

Math

decimal point

Math

denominator

Math

diagonal

Math

digit

The number of square units that fill a surface.

The space between two lines that meet at an endpoint, or the space between two flat surfaces that meet at a line.

A step-by-step way of solving a problem that always works.

The dot in a number that separates whole numbers from tenths, hundredths, thousandths, and so on. A decimal point separates dollars from cents in written amounts of money.

The ability to hold or contain something.

A type of graph that uses rectangular bars of different heights, or lengths, to show and compare different amounts.

One of the numbers 0 to 9.

A slanted line that connects opposite corners.

The number below the line in a fraction. The denominator tells how many equal parts the whole has been broken into.

Math

dividend

Math

divisor

Math

division

Math

equilateral triangle

Math

equivalent

Math

estimate

Math

factor

Math

fraction

Math

hexagon

Figuring out how many times one amount can fit into another amount; the act of dividing.

The number by which a number is being divided.

The number that is divided in a division problem.

To roughly judge the value, size, or cost of something.

Having the same value.

A triangle with three sides of equal length.

A flat shape with six sides. A hexagon may have six sides of equal or different lengths.

A part of a whole.

One of two or more numbers that are multiplied in a multiplication problem.

Math

line segment

Math

measurement

Math

multiple

Math

multiplication

Math

numerator

Math

octagon

Math

parallel

Math

pentagon

Math

perimeter

A number that can be divided evenly by a particular number.

The use of standard units to tell length, size, weight, amount, time, and so on.

A line linking two points.

A flat shape with eight sides. An octagon may have eight sides of equal or different lengths.

The number above the line in a fraction. The numerator tells how many parts of the whole are noted.

Adding a number to itself two or more times; the act of multiplying.

The distance around the outside of a flat shape.

A flat shape with five sides. A pentagon may have five sides of equal or different lengths.

Being an equal distance apart everywhere and never touching.

Math

perpendicular

Math

pictograph

Math

polygon

Math

product

Math

quotient

Math

rectangle

Math

remainder

Math

right triangle

Math

tally chart

A flat shape formed by three or more line segments. Triangles, squares, and octagons are examples of polygons.

A graph that uses pictures or symbols to represent data.

Describing two lines that cross at right angles, one going left and right, and the other going up and down.

A flat shape with four sides and four right angles.

The answer in a division problem.

The answer in a multiplication problem.

A table that uses tally marks to show how many times a value appears.

A triangle with two sides that meet to form a right angle. A right angle is 90 degrees and is formed by two perpendicular lines.

The number left over when a number is not divided evenly.

Math volume	Science adaptation	Science asteroid
Science astronomer	Science axis	Science carnivore
Science comet	Science condense	Science decomposer

A rock that is in orbit around the sun.
An asteroid is smaller than a planet.

A body part or a behavior that allows
a life form to live in an environment.

The amount of space occupied by a
three-dimensional object.

An animal that eats other animals; a
member of a group of meat-eating
mammals that includes dogs, cats,
and bears.

An imaginary line that cuts through
a planet. The planet spins
around the line.

A scientist who studies space and
the bodies in it.

A life form that breaks down the
remains of dead plants and animals
into simple nutrients that return to
the soil to nourish plants. Most
decomposers are bacteria
and fungi.

To change from a gas into a liquid.

An icy body in space that has a long
tail of gas and dust. In the
solar system, comets take a
long orbit around the sun.

Science

ecosystem

Science

evaporate

Science

food web

Science

gas

Science

habitat

Science

herbivore

Science

humidity

Science

liquid

Science

matter

The network of connections among plants, animals that eat plants, and animals that eat plant eaters. Diagrams of food webs have arrows showing how energy flows from the things that are eaten to the eaters.

To change from a liquid to a gas.

A community of living things along with the nonliving things in a natural area.

An animal that feeds mainly on plants.

The natural area in which a plant or an animal lives.

A state of matter without a definite shape. The tiniest particles, or atoms, of the gas spread out to fill any space.

Anything that can be weighed and takes up space.

A state of matter that changes shape and takes up a definite amount of space. The tiniest particles of the matter, or its atoms, are arranged more loosely than in a solid but more tightly than in a gas.

The amount of moisture in the air.

Science

nutrient

Science

orbit

Science

omnivore

Science

overheat

Science

perspire

Science

plasma

Science

precipitation

Science

predator

Science

prey

An animal that eats both plants and other animals.

The path that a planet or other body takes around a star, or the path that a moon takes around its planet.

A substance that nourishes, or feeds, living things.

Gas that has been ionized or energized.

To get rid of water through small holes, or pores, in the skin; to sweat.

To become too hot.

Animals that are hunted and eaten by other animals.

An animal that hunts and eats other animals.

A form of water that falls to Earth's surface. Rain, hail, snow, and sleet are precipitation.

Science

producer

Science

reproduce

Science

revolve

Science

rotate

Science

solar system

Science

solid

Science

species

Science

tilt

Science

water cycle

To take a circular path around a central object.

To make more living things of the same kind.

A life form that uses the sun's energy and nonliving substances to make its own food. Green plants are producers that other living things depend on.

A state of matter that has a definite shape and takes up a certain amount of space. The tiniest particles of the matter, or its atoms, are arranged more tightly in a solid than in a liquid or a gas.

The sun and all of the bodies that revolve around it. Planets, their moons, and comets are some of the bodies in our solar system.

To turn like a wheel around a central point or line.

The never-ending changes that water goes through as it moves throughout Earth. Water evaporates from bodies of water, rises into the sky as a gas, and then condenses to a liquid to fall back to the surface.

To slant.

A grouping of life forms in which all of the members look like one another and can produce offspring together.

Science

water vapor

Technology

brainstorm

Technology

browser

Technology

engineer

Technology

gear

Technology

home page

Technology

Internet

Technology

inventor

Technology

pulley

A computer program that locates and shows information from the Internet and other networks.

To think of ideas to solve problems, usually by talking in a group.

Water in the form of a gas.

The main page on a website that is seen first and usually contains links to other parts of the site.

A simple machine made of at least two toothed wheels that turn together. The wheels may be connected directly or with a belt that moves between them.

A person who uses science to design, plan, and build machines, buildings, products, and other technologies.

A simple machine that is made of a wheel with a grooved rim for a rope or a belt. Pulling on one end of the rope lifts an object on the other end.

A person who creates or produces something for the first time.

The worldwide network that connects computer networks. The Internet connects a computer to email, the World Wide Web, and other services.

Technology

ramp

Technology

recycle

Technology

reduce

Technology

reuse

Technology

simple machine

Technology

surf

Technology

technology

Technology

website

Technology

wheel and axle

To lower the amount of something.

To take out useful materials from things that are thrown away and find new uses for those materials.

A slope or inclined plane that joins two surfaces that are at different levels or heights.

To search for information on the Internet.

One of the six basic machines that are used alone or as part of other machines to make work easier. Simple machines have no or few moving parts. The six simple machines are the ramp, pulley, wheel and axle, gear, wedge, lever, and screw.

To use again.

A simple machine that is made of a rod, called an axle, attached to the center of a wheel. Turning the axle causes the wheel to turn. Or, turning the wheel causes the axle to turn.

A place on the World Wide Web that contains information about a person, organization, etc.

The use of science, especially in industry and engineering, to invent useful things or to solve problems.

Language Arts

adjective

Language Arts

adverb

Language Arts

antonym

Language Arts

appendix

Language Arts

audience

Language Arts

biography

Language Arts

character

Language Arts

common noun

Language Arts

context clue

A word with an opposite meaning.

A word that describes a verb, adjective, or another adverb.

A word that describes a noun.

The true story of a person's life.

The people reading a text, listening to a speaker, or watching a performance.

A section or a table of extra information added at the end of a book.

An idea in the words around an unknown word, which point to the meaning of the unknown word.

A word or a group of words that name a person, a place, or a thing.

A person who appears in a book, a story, a play, a movie, or a TV show.

Language Arts

definition

Language Arts

dialogue

Language Arts

draft

Language Arts

edit

Language Arts

fact

Language Arts

fantasy

Language Arts

fiction

Language Arts

glossary

Language Arts

haiku

An early form of a written work; to write the first form of a work.

The words spoken by characters in a story.

The meaning of a word.

A fiction story in which things happen that could never happen in real life.

A piece of information that is true and can be proved.

To prepare something written to be published by making changes, correcting mistakes, etc.

A three-line poem with a syllable pattern of 5-7-5 and no rhyme. The poem is usually about nature.
Haiku are based on a Japanese form of poetry.

An alphabetical list that gives definitions of words in a book.

A story that is made up by the author.

Language Arts

homophone

Language Arts

index

Language Arts

journal

Language Arts

nonfiction

Language Arts

noun

Language Arts

opinion

Language Arts

plural

Language Arts

pourquoi tale

Language Arts

prefix

A daily record of experiences and thoughts.

A part of a book that lists topics in the book and gives the pages where information can be found. An index is usually in the back of the book.

A word that sounds like another word but has a different spelling and meaning.

An idea that a person believes. An opinion cannot be proved true, and others may disagree with it.

A word that names a person, a place, or a thing.

A true story or other written work that gives information. Nonfiction is about things that really happened and does not come from the author's imagination. Science books, history books, and biographies are examples of nonfiction.

A word part added before a word to change its meaning.

An old story that tells how something in nature came to be.

A noun that names more than one person, place, or thing. Most plurals are formed by adding the ending -s or -es.

Language Arts

proofread

Language Arts

proper noun

Language Arts

publish

Language Arts

quotation marks

Language Arts

revise

Language Arts

sequence

Language Arts

singular

Language Arts

suffix

Language Arts

synonym

To share a final, correct copy of a written work with readers.

A word or a group of words that name a particular person, place, or thing, and usually begin with a capital letter.

To read a final copy of a written work carefully to find and fix mistakes in spelling, capital letters, punctuation, and so on.

The order in which things happen.

To make changes to the draft of a written work.

The punctuation marks (“ ”) used with dialogue that show where a speaker’s exact words begin and end.

A word with a similar meaning.

A word part added after a word to change its meaning or change the way it is used in a sentence.

Of a noun that names just one person, place, or thing.

Language Arts

verb

Social Studies

ancient

Social Studies

archaeology

Social Studies

architecture

Social Studies

century

Social Studies

civilization

Social Studies

colonist

Social Studies

culture

Social Studies

custom

The study of human ways of life long ago. The methods of archaeology involve careful digging in areas where people once lived.

Of the long-ago past.

A word that shows action or shows what something is.

An organized society of people who build cities, have a political system, and develop the arts.

A period of 100 years.

The designing of buildings; the buildings of a particular time or place.

A way of behaving that is shared by the members of a nation or a group.

The beliefs, customs, and arts of a people.

A person living in a land governed by a faraway country.

Social Studies

decade

Social Studies

ethnic

Social Studies

explorer

Social Studies

festival

Social Studies

folktale

Social Studies

human rights

Social Studies

Independence Day

Social Studies

Labor Day

Social Studies

Memorial Day

A person who travels through an area to learn about it.

Pertaining to races or large groups of people who share the same customs, religions, origin, etc.

A period of 10 years.

The basic freedoms that belong to all people. Human rights in the US and many other countries include the right to live where and how one wishes, the right to a fair trial, the right to worship as one wishes, and the right to speak one's opinions.

A story without an author, first told long ago and passed down through the years.

A time for celebrating and feasting, often linked to an important event.

The US holiday, observed on the last Monday in May, to honor the members of the armed forces who gave their lives in service to their country.

A holiday celebrated in the United States on the first Monday in September to honor working people.

The US holiday held July 4 to celebrate the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

Social Studies

millennium

Social Studies

monument

Social Studies

myth

Social Studies

native

Social Studies

settlement

Social Studies

symbol

Geography

capital

Geography

cliff

Geography

climate

An ancient story that tells about gods, goddesses, heroes, and magical events.

A building, statue, or other structure erected to remember an important person, event, or idea.

A period of 1,000 years.

Something that stands for something else.

A place in which people new to an area have built homes; a small group of people living together.

Of the first people to live in an area; of the land of one's birth.

The temperatures, rainfall, and other weather conditions that a region usually has.

A high, steep, rocky slope that usually overlooks a large body of water.

A city that is the center of government of a state or a country.

Geography

coastal

Geography

continent

Geography

county

Geography

desert

Geography

elevation

Geography

environment

Geography

equator

Geography

grassland

Geography

harbor

An area within a state that has its own government for certain activities.

One of the seven large land masses on Earth's surface.

Of or near the seashore.

The natural area in which plants, animals, and people live.

The height above sea level.

A land that gets little rainfall.

The part of a body of water that is near land, where ships stay when they are not at sea.

A land that gets enough rainfall to grow short or tall grasses. Some trees grow in a grassland, but most of the plants are low to the ground.

An imaginary line that divides Earth into two parts: the Southern Hemisphere and the Northern Hemisphere.

Geography

hemisphere

Geography

island

Geography

kilometer

Geography

landform

Geography

local

Geography

mesa

Geography

mountain pass

Geography

North America

Geography

North Pole

A measure of distance equal to 1,000 meters and about six-tenths of a mile.

A piece of land that is surrounded by water on all sides.

One of the two halves of Earth, below or above the equator.

A high area of land with steep sides. The word mesa is Spanish for "table" because mesas look like tabletops.

Having to do with activities that are near a known place such as a home neighborhood.

A natural feature on Earth's surface, such as a mountain, a valley, or a canyon.

The northernmost point on Earth.

One of the seven continents on Earth. North America includes Canada, the United States, Mexico, Central America, the islands of the Caribbean Sea, and the island of Greenland in the northern Atlantic Ocean.

A narrow gap between mountains that allows travel from one side of a mountain range to the other.

Geography

peninsula

Geography

plain

Geography

port

Geography

scale

Geography

South Pole

Geography

tide

Geography

valley

Geography

weather

Civics and Economics

authority

A place on a body of water where ships can load and unload their goods; a safe place for ships to wait; a harbor.

A large area of mainly flat land with few trees. A vast area of central North America is called the Great Plains.

A piece of land that juts out and is surrounded by water on three sides.

The daily rise and fall of ocean waters. A high tide and a low tide occur about every 12 hours.

The southernmost point on Earth.

A measuring tool on a map that shows inches or centimeters standing for distances on Earth's surface.

The right to make decisions and give commands.

Temperature, clouds, wind, rain, and other conditions related to the layers of air above Earth's surface in a particular place and time.

A long, low area of land. Rivers often run through valleys.

Civics and Economics

barter

Civics and Economics

budget

Civics and Economics

citizenship

Civics and Economics

civic responsibility

Civics and Economics

civil rights

Civics and Economics

common good

Civics and Economics

consumer

Civics and Economics

currency

Civics and Economics

direct democracy

The state of being a citizen of a country; the responsibilities of a citizen.

A plan that shows how money will be spent over a certain time period.

To make a direct trade of products or services.

The good effects for all when people join to form a community.

Equal treatment under the law and other rights of citizens.

The duty of a citizen or a member of a community or country.

A form of self-government in which citizens serve as their own lawmakers.

The unit of money used in a country.

Someone who buys and uses products and services.

Civics and Economics

duty

Civics and Economics

economy

Civics and Economics

exchange

Civics and Economics

expense

Civics and Economics

export

Civics and Economics

federal

Civics and Economics

illegal

Civics and Economics

import

Civics and Economics

income

To make a trade.

All of the activities connected to producing and consuming goods and services in a country or other place.

An action that someone is supposed to do; a responsibility.

Of a central government created by states that joined together.

A product that is made in one country and sent to consumers in another country.

An amount of money that is paid for goods or services.

Money that is received.

A product that is made in another country and used by consumers in the receiving country.

Against the law.

Civics and Economics

industry

Civics and Economics

legal

Civics and Economics

legislature

Civics and Economics

manufacturing

Civics and Economics

mayor

Civics and Economics

office

Civics and Economics

producer

Civics and Economics

profit

Civics and Economics

public service

The body of lawmakers in the government of a country or state.

Allowed by law; having to do with laws and lawmakers.

The businesses involved in making certain kinds of goods or providing services such as manufacturing or tourism.

A position of responsibility. A department or an agency of the US government.

An official elected to be head of a city.

The making of products in factories.

The work of providing the public with health, safety, transportation, education, and other services.

The money that a business has left after paying expenses.

A person or a business that makes a product or provides a service.

Civics and Economics

represent

Civics and Economics

**representative
democracy**

Civics and Economics

tolerance

Art

animation

Art

ballet

Art

chord

Art

chorus

Art

cityscape

Art

concert

Respect for the beliefs and practices of others when they are different from one's own.

A form of self-government in which citizens elect leaders and lawmakers who will take actions for them.

To act for others.

Two or more musical notes played at the same time.

A form of dance with particular positions, steps, leaps, and spins.

The drawing of shapes in a series so that the shapes appear to be moving.

A musical performance.

A painting, drawing, or photograph that shows a scene of a city or town.

A group of people who sing together.

Art

cool color

Art

duet

Art

horizontal

Art

landscape

Art

melody

Art

performance

Art

position

Art

quartet

Art

seascape

Of a line or a shape that goes left and right.

A song or piece of music for two voices or instruments.

Green, blue, and purple. Cool colors suggest places and things that have cool temperatures.

A work of music or dance, a play, or another work of art that is shown to an audience.

The series of musical notes that work together and have a rhythm.

A painting, a drawing, or a photograph that shows an outdoor scene, usually of nature.

A painting, a drawing, or a photograph that shows a scene of an ocean, a coast, or a lake.

A group of four singers or musicians; a musical piece written for four voices or instruments.

The way in which something, such as a body part, is placed.

Art

still life

Art

tempo

Art

trio

Art

vertical

Art

warm color

A group of three singers or musicians;
a musical piece written for three
voices or instruments.

The speed at which music
is performed.

A painting, a drawing, or a photo-
graph of objects arranged in a
certain way. Fruit and glass
objects are common subjects
in still life artworks.

Red, orange, and yellow.
Warm colors suggest fire and
other warm things.

Of a line or a shape that
goes up and down.