

Science Fourth Grade Assessment: Vocabulary Review

LIFE SCIENCE

1. predator - an animal that kills other animals for food
2. prey- an animal that is hunted or eaten as food by another animal.
3. lifespan- The amount of time that an organism lives.
4. food chain- The path of energy transfer from one living thing to another. The order in which things are eaten.

*Energy moves from Producers (plants)-----> Consumers (animals)

Ex: plants-----> cow-----> humans

5. food web- This shows what organisms eat other organisms. It is the overlapping food chains that link producers, consumers, and decomposers in an environment. Some consumers in a food web eat both plants and animals.
6. producers- plants or organisms that produce their own food.
7. consumers-living things that get energy from eating other living things. They eat producers (plants) or other consumers (animals).
8. decomposers- nature's recyclers. These organisms break down the bodies of dead organisms.
 - a. Ex: worms, fungi, some insects, bacteria
9. population- A group of the same kind of organisms that live in an area.
 - a. Ex: A population of gorillas!
10. extinct- No longer living as a species.
11. community- All the organisms living together in a particular environment (ecosystem),

a. Ex: Raccoons, deer, and trees are part of a forest community.

12. vapor- Steam from boiling water / *water in gas form*

13. pupa- The form of an insect while it is changing from a wormlike larva into an adult.

14. larva- Wormlike form of an insect. The time when it leaves the egg until it becomes a pupa.

a. Ex: caterpillar is the larva of a moth or butterfly.

PLANTS

15. seedling- A young plant grown from a seed.

16. stem- The part of a plant that supports the leaves and flowers and carries water and minerals to these parts of the plant

17. stalk- the main stem of a plant

18. trunk- the main stem of a tree

19. flower- The reproductive structure of a flowering plant. Petals protect the reproductive parts of the flower. *-makes seeds*

20. pollen- yellowish powder released from the flower which contains the male reproductive part of the plant.

21. photosynthesis- The process by which producers (plants) make their own food by using energy from the sun. Photosynthesis takes place in the (green) leaves of the plant.

22. respiration- The process of releasing energy in a usable form.

a. Ex: In plants, oxygen is released as a waste product of photosynthesis.

23. transpiration- The process in which plants release water through their pores (stomata).

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

24. magnet- an object that attracts, or pulls on, certain materials, mainly iron and steel.

25. magnetism- the magnet's property of attracting iron or steel.

26. north pole/south pole-one of the ends of a magnet where the magnetism force is the strongest.

- a. Like poles repel.
- b. Opposite poles attract.
- c. Magnetism is strongest at the poles

27. switch- a device used to open or close a circuit.

28. circuit- A path along which negative charges can flow.

- a. Ex: Starts with a source (dry cell), wire connects to a light bulb, and another wire connects from the light bulb to the dry cell to complete the circuit.

29. simple circuit- battery is the power source, bulb is the appliance, wire is the conductor

30. short circuit- electricity takes the ^{shortest} path

- a. Dangerous because wires heat up and could cause fire

31. conductors- materials that allow electricity to pass through them most easily.

- a. Ex: Most metals are good conductors of electricity. *Also, people & water are good conductors.*
- b. ****REMEMBER**** Paper clips with a color coating are considered metals!!

32. insulators- ^{materials} that don't let electricity move easily through them.

- a. Ex: Plastics, rubber, wood, paper, cloth, and ceramics are good insulators.

33. electromagnets-a magnet made when electric charges move through a coil of wire wrapped around an iron core, or center. Acts like a magnet when electricity flows through it.

ENERGY, WORK, AND SIMPLE MACHINES / Measurement

34. Metric Units:

- a. gram or kilogram-basic unit of measuring weight/*mass*
- b. centimeter- basic unit of measuring distance, length, or height
- c. liter- basic unit of measuring liquid

35. mass- The amount of space something takes up.
36. energy- The ability to do work or cause change.
- a. Ex: The energy of the sun warms the air.
37. potential energy- stored energy
38. kinetic energy- energy in motion
39. work- done when a force moves an object
- a. Ex: opening a book, turning the pages, physical motion
 - b. $Work = Force \times Distance$
40. force- a push or a pull
41. friction- created when objects rub together
- a. slows things down
 - b. causes heat
 - c. Ex: rubbing your hands together.
42. machine- a device that makes work easier
43. There are six SIMPLE MACHINES!
- a. Inclined plane-
 - b. Levers-
 - c. Pulley-
 - d. Wheel and Axle-
 - e. Screw-
 - f. Wedge-