Animal track: An animal footprint in the soft ground, sand, or snow

Annual ring: A ring of wood showing one year's growth

Area: The space inside a flat shape

Bar graph: A picture that uses rectangles to show the number of things.

Cast a shadow: Creating a shadow blocking the light

Category: A group of things that are alike in some way

Citizen science: When regular people help scientists collect large amounts of data, like the number or kinds of birds they see

Cloud: A collection of very tiny water droplets or ice crystals that float in the air; there are different categories of clouds such as cirrus, cumulus, nimbus, and stratus

Columns: Lines that go up and down

Concentric circles: Two or more circles that have the same center point

Cricket: A small jumping insect whose males make a chirping sound by rubbing their back legs together

Cross section: The surface or shape that is made when you cut through something

Data: Information gathered by observation, questioning, or measuring

Data set: A collection of numbers or values related to a particular subject

Data table: A chart that lists information in rows and columns

Diagram: A drawing or plan that shows the parts of something or how those parts work together

Estimate: A guess you make based on information you have

Equation: A kind of mathematical sentence that shows that two things are equal with an equals sign (=)

Eye-level: The level that is as high as a person's eyes

Fahrenheit and **Celsius:** Standard units of measure for temperature

Field guide: Drawings or descriptions of your observations

Formula: A mathematical rule, usually written as an equation, that shows the relationship between different quantities or amounts

Grid: Network of horizontal (or sideways) and vertical (or up and down) lines that help us locate or organize things

Herb: Plant used to season foods. Some common herbs are parsley, basil, and thyme.

Hexagon: A shape with six sides and six angles

Hive: Where bees live, either made by bees or people

Honeycomb: A container made by bees out of wax that they produce to keep their honey

Horizontal: Going side to side

Landmark: Somewhere that's important or easy to recognize on a mpa, like a restaurant or mountain.

Legend or **Key:** Tells you what the symbols on a map mean

Length: The measurement from top to bottom

Light source: Anywhere that light comes from; the sun and light bulbs are two examples

Line plot: A graph that lets you show data as points on a number line

Liquid volume: The amount of space a liquid takes up

Map: A drawing of a place, like your town, the world, or a museum

Measurement: A number that shows the size or amount of something, like how big a shoe is, how tall a tree is, or how much flour to put in a cake

Meniscus line: The curve of the upper surface of a liquid close to the surface of the container

Mobile: A moving sculpture

Natural object: Things in nature, like plants, animals, bugs, and rocks

Non-natural objects: Objects that are not found in nature and are man-made such as buildings, beds, and buses

Nectar: Sweet liquid produced by plants

Observation: Looking at things carefully using all of your senses and thinking about what you see

Octagon: A shape with eight sides and eight angles

One foot: 12 inches, the length of a standard ruler

Orb: Something shaped like a ball

Ornithologist: A scientist that studies birds

Pattern: When a design repeats itself

Pollination: The spread of pollen from one flowering plant to another, enabling the flowers to grow seeds and fruit

Quadrant: One of four parts created when a horizontal and vertical line cross.

Radials: The long threads that go from the middle of the web to the outer edge. They are like spokes on a bicycle wheel

Ratio: How much you have of one thing compared to another

Rows: Lines that go side to side

Scale: An idea used in math to make drawings of objects smaller or bigger. It is **ratio** of the length in a drawing of something to the length on the real thing

Scavenger hunt: A game where people try to find things on a list

Sculpture: Three-dimensional art made by carving, modeling, or shaping materials like clay, wood, or metal

Senses: The way our body can observe and understand the world around us. Our five senses are seeing, touching, tasting, smelling and hearing.

Sequence: Is when things are put into a certain order

Shadow: A dark area on a light surface

Shapes: Important parts of math found everywhere (including circle, square, triangle, rectangle, and oval)

Silhouette: The outline of a shadow

Solution: A mixture where something is dissolved in water or another substance

Sort: To organize or put things in order

Spiral: A curve that circles around from a fixed point

Square foot: A unit of measure of area that is a square measuring one foot long on each side

States of matter: The form things take solid, liquid, or gas/vapor

Symbol: Shows you where special things are on a map like roads, mountains, or forests

Symmetry: When one half of a something is exactly the same as another half—like a heart or a butterfly

Tally mark: A line that means 1, to help you count things

Temperature: How hot or cold it is

Thermometer: A tool that measures the temperature

Tessellation: An arrangement of shapes that fit closely together in a repeated pattern without any gaps or overlapping

Tree cookie: A tree cookie is a **cross-section** of a tree trunk

Unit of measure: The quantity or amount of something that makes up 1. In time we use seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years to measure. In length, we might use inches or centimeters. These are **"standard"** units because lots of people use them and agree on them.

Vertical: Going up and down

Volume: The amount of space something takes up

Webbed feet: Feet with flat skin between toes like a duck

Weight: How heavy something is

Width: The measurement from side to side

X-axis and Y-axis: Names for the places where you put the two types of data we are showing on a graph. X data are shown on the horizontal axis. Y data are shown on the vertical axis.