

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Introduction to Science 1: I1

1. Conservation - to use something wisely in order to avoid using it up
2. Demonstrate - to show clearly that you understand a topic or process
3. Diagram - a line drawing made for mathematical or scientific purposes
4. Disposal - to get rid of in an appropriate way
5. Gloves - a covering that protects your hands
6. Investigation - a careful study of something to answer a question about it
7. Illustration - a picture that helps make something clear and understandable
8. Recycling - processing used materials to make new products
9. Safety Equipment - equipment that helps protects you in some way
10. Safety Goggles - a device worn over the eyes that can protect them from dangerous materials

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Introduction to Science 2: I2

1. Analyze - to study something carefully in order to understand what it means
2. Average - a single value that represents a middle point of a set of numbers; also called the mean.
3. Describe - to give an account in words, either spoken or written
4. Dimensions - measurements of an object, such as height, length, or width
5. Implement - to carry out or accomplish (v.); or some type of tool (n.)
6. Infer - to conclude from evidence
7. Measurement - the act or process of measuring
8. Record - to write down on paper or in a computer program data and information about an experiment or observation
9. Spring Scale - a tool for measuring weight or force
10. Triple-Beam Balance - a tool used to measure mass

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Introduction to Science 3: I3

1. Collect - to bring together into one place
2. Comparison - to find the likenesses and differences between two or more objects
3. Conclusion - a statement about what data seem to mean
4. Estimation - a rough or specific calculation
5. Hypothesis - a possible answer to a scientific question
6. Investigation - a careful study of something to answer a question about it
7. Prediction - a statement about what is likely to happen in the future
8. Procedure - an action or series of actions or steps in an experiment
9. Theory - a statement or group of statements designed to explain certain facts or observations
10. Variable - anything that can change, or vary, in an experiment

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Introduction to Science 4: I4

1. Chart - a sheet that gives information in the form of a table or diagram
2. Communicate - to share ideas and information in verbal or written form
3. Evaluate - to find or estimate the value of
4. Examine - to look at carefully
5. Formulate - to state definitely and clearly
6. Graph - a drawing or diagram that shows the relationships between numbers or various things
7. Map - a drawing or chart of all or part of the earth's surface that shows features such as rivers, mountains or roads
8. Observation - information gathered with the senses
9. Reasonable - sensible or logical
10. Table - a list of facts or information

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Space (Astronomy) 1: S1

1. Contribution - something given or supplied to others
2. Lunar Cycle - the 28-day cycle that includes New Moon, Quarter Moon, Full Moon, Quarter Moon
3. Model - something that represents a real object, event, or process
4. Planet - a large, round body in space that moves around a star
5. Planet Order - Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, (Pluto is now a dwarf planet) (My Very Easy Method Just Speeds Up Naming Planets)
6. Revolve - to move in a path around another space body, such as the sun
7. Rotate - to spin on an axis
8. Simulation - the imitative representation of an object or process
9. Solar System - a star and all of the planets and other objects that move around it
10. Star - a huge ball of hot gases that gives off its own light

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Space (Astronomy) 2: S2

1. Construct - to make or form by combining parts
2. Day/Night Cycle - the 24-hour period during which Earth rotates on its axis
3. Galaxy - a group of stars, gas and dust
4. Logical Reasoning - using reasoning in an orderly way
5. Organize - to arrange in a certain order
6. Pattern - a trend, or a change that repeats itself
7. Seasons - quarterly period changes in the year due to the Earth's tilting axis
8. Shadow - a dark area that forms when an object blocks light
9. Tide - a rise or fall of ocean water
10. Year - the amount of time that it takes a planet to make a complete revolution around the sun; $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days for Earth

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Weather (Meteorology) 1: W1

1. Atmosphere - the blanket of air that surrounds Earth
2. Barometer - a tool used to measure air pressure
3. Climate - the average temperature and rainfall of an area over many years
4. Condensation - the process by which a gas changes into a liquid
5. Evaporation - the process by which a liquid changes into a gas
6. Precipitation - any form of water that falls from the clouds, such as rain or snow
7. Surface Tension - the pulling attraction of molecules at the surface of a liquid
8. Transpiration - the process in which plants give off water through their stomata
9. Water Cycle - the change of water from one state to another as it moves between Earth's surface and the atmosphere (aka Hydrological Cycle)
10. Weather - the condition of the atmosphere at a certain time and place

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Earth's Surface (Geology) 1: ES1

1. Deposition - depositing sediment in a new location (a constructive force)
2. Earthquake - the shaking that happens when rocks or plates in Earth's crust break and slip
3. Erosion - the movement of weathered material by wind, water, waves or ice
4. Igneous Rock - a rock that forms when magma or lava cools and hardens
5. Landslide - the sudden movement of rocks and soil down the side of a hill
6. Metamorphic Rock - a rock changed by pressure or heat, (but not completely melted)
7. Plate Tectonics - Earth's surface is divided into plates that move over the mantle
8. Sedimentary Rock - rock formed from layers of sediment that are pressed together
9. Volcanic Eruption - the sudden escape of melted rock and gases at a volcano
10. Weathering - the breaking down of rock into smaller pieces

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Earth's Surface (Geology) 2: ES2

1. Constructive Force - a natural force that helps build up parts of the Earth, such as a dune or a delta
2. Desert - a dry, barren, sandy region with little rainfall
3. Destructive Force - a natural force that tears apart parts of the earth, such as a tornado or an earthquake
4. Drought - a long period of time when very little rain falls
5. Fossil Fuel - fuels formed in the ground from the remains of dead plants and animals, such as coal, oil, and natural gas
6. Greenhouse Effect - the rise in temperature that the Earth experiences because certain gasses in the atmosphere are trapped
7. Microclimate - the climate of a very small area
8. Rain Forest - a thick evergreen forest in a tropical region with high annual rainfall
9. Taiga - a sub-Arctic forest dominated by conifer (evergreen) trees
10. Tundra - an area of the Arctic regions that has no trees and only low-growing plants

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Earth's Surface (Geology) 3: ES3

1. Canyon - a deep, narrow valley with steep sides
2. Climate - the average temperature and rainfall of an area over many years
3. Delta - an area of sediment that builds up to form a flat piece of land where a river flows into an ocean or a lake
4. Dune - a hill of sand deposited by wind
5. Fossil - the remains or trace of an organism that lived in the past
6. Holding Capacity - the greatest amount of water a soil can possibly contain
7. Landform - a feature of Earth's surface
8. Moraine - a pile of earth and stone left by a glacier
9. Plateau - a broad, flat area of high land
10. Topsoil - the rich upper layer of soil in which plants have most of their roots

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Earth's Surface (Geology) 4: ES4

1. Biofuel - a fuel made from living things
2. Biomass - organic matter, such as wood, that is living or was recently alive
3. Coal - a black, solid mineral substance, formed from plant remains, that is mined for use as fuel
4. Metal - an element that is usually a good conductor of heat and electricity
5. Mineral - a natural, solid material with particles arranged in a repeating pattern
6. Natural Gas - a gas, methane, usually found with petroleum, that is used for fuel
7. Natural Resources - anything found in nature that is useful to people
8. Nonrenewable Resources - resources that nature can NOT replace quickly enough to meet people's needs, such as fossil fuels, metals, or minerals
9. Oil - a flammable liquid made of hydrocarbons that is refined into gasoline or other products; also called petroleum
10. Renewable Resources - resources that nature can produce again and again in a relatively short period of time, such as lumber, crops, sunlight, or wind

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Life Science 1: LS1

1. Abiotic - the nonliving parts of an ecosystem
2. Biotic - the living parts of an ecosystem
3. Community - the species that make up the living organisms in an area
4. Ecosystem - all the living and nonliving things that interact with each other in an environment
5. Habitat - a place in an ecosystem where a population lives
6. Population - the number of a particular type of species
7. Predator - an animal that hunts for food
8. Prey - an animal that a predator eats
9. Species - a group of animals or plants whose members are similar and can breed together to produce young animals or plants
10. Unique Niche - the special role each organism plays in its habitat

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Life Science 2: LS2

1. Carnivore - a meat eater; a secondary consumer
2. Consumer - an organism that must eat to get its energy
3. Decomposer - an organism that gets energy by breaking down dead organisms
4. Food Chain - a model that shows the path of energy as it flows from one living thing to the next
5. Food Web - a diagram showing several food chains linked together
6. Herbivore - a plant eater; a primary consumer
7. Interact - to act upon or with one another
8. Omnivore - an organism that eats both plants and animals
9. Overpopulation - when the number of a species outgrows the available resources
10. Producer - an organism that makes its own food; a plant

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Life Science 3: LS3

1. Adaptation - a structure or behavior that helps an organism survive in its surroundings
2. Aquatic - living or growing in water
3. Camouflage - a pattern or coloring that helps a living thing blend in with its surroundings
4. Function - the action or purpose for which a thing exists or is used
5. Grazer - an organism that eats grass or other plants
6. Inherited Trait - characteristics that are passed from parent to offspring (for example: blue eyes, brown hair)
7. Learned Behavior - a behavior an animal develops by observing other animals or by being taught
8. Locomotion - the act or power of moving from place to place
9. Structure - the arrangement or relationship of parts or organs
10. Terrestrial - living or growing on land

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Life Science 4: LS4

1. Annual - a plant that completes an entire life cycle in one year
2. Carbon Dioxide/Oxygen Cycle - the movement of carbon dioxide and oxygen gas through the environment of Earth
3. Diversity - variety
4. Hibernate - to go into a sleep-like state during winter
5. Migrate - to move from one place to another in a pattern
6. Mimicry - an adaptation in which an animal looks very much like another animal or object
7. Perennial - a plant that lives for more than one year
8. Photosynthesis - the process of using the energy in sunlight to make food from water and carbon dioxide
9. Reproduce - to make more organisms of the same kind
10. Survival - the state of continuing to live or exist

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Life Science 5: LS5

1. Complete Metamorphosis - the total change of form that some insects go through as they become adults
2. Describe - to write or tell about
3. Empirical Evidence - information that is acquired by observation or experimentation
4. Incomplete Metamorphosis - the partial change of form that some insects go through as they become adults
5. Infer - to conclude from evidence
6. Larva - an early form of any animal that at birth or hatching is very different from its parent
7. Life Cycle - the stages in an organism's life from birth to death
8. Metamorphosis - a change in the shape or characteristics of an animal's body as it grows
9. Nymph - an immature insect that differs from the adult chiefly in the size and proportions of the body
10. Pupa - a stage in the life cycle of some insects in which it is enclosed in a cocoon or case

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary – Physical Properties 1: P1

1. Chemical Change - a process in which one or more substances are changed into one or more different substances.
2. Classify - to group things by using a set of rules
3. Gas - matter that does not have a fixed volume or shape
4. Identify - to recognize and acknowledge as being a certain person or thing
5. Liquid - matter that has a fixed volume but not a fixed shape
6. Matter - anything that has mass and takes up space
7. Physical Change - a change that affects the form of a substance (such as state of matter), but does not change the chemical composition of the substance.
8. Physical Property - a property that can be observed, measured or changed
9. Solid - matter that has a fixed volume and a fixed shape
10. State of Matter - the form that matter has, such as gas, liquid, plasma or solid

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary – Physical Properties 2: P2

1. Capacity - the ability to hold, receive, or contain
2. Decrease - to make or become less or smaller
3. Density - the concentration of matter in an object; how tightly or loosely packed the atoms are
4. Evaporation - the process by which a liquid changes into a gas
5. Freezing - the change from a liquid to a solid
6. Increase - to make or become greater or larger
7. Mass - the amount of matter in something
8. Melting - the change from a solid to a liquid
9. Temperature - a measure of how warm something is
10. Volume - the amount of space in something

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary – Physical Properties 3: P3

1. Attract - to pull closer
2. Dissolve - to mix evenly in a liquid. When a substance dissolves, it breaks into tiny pieces that seem to disappear.
3. Magnetism - the force of attraction or repulsion some materials have on other materials
4. Magnet - an object that attracts iron, steel, or another magnet
5. Mixture - a combination of 2 or more substances that do not chemically change
6. Polarity - the direction of a magnetic or electric field
7. Pole - a region of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest
8. Repel - to push away
9. Separate - to set or keep apart
10. Solution - a liquid mixture in which the particles of each substance are evenly mixed - like sugar dissolving into water

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary – Physical Properties 4: P4

1. Conductor - a material that allows energy to pass through
2. Convection - the transfer of heat as a result of the mixing of a liquid or a gas
3. Direct Observation - a researcher watches and records while the action is happening
4. Electrical Energy - the energy of moving electric charges
5. Electricity - the flow of electrical power or charge through a circuit
6. Heat - thermal energy moving from one object or substance to another
7. Indirect Observation - information obtained from the reports of others
8. Insulator - a material that blocks energy from moving through
9. Radiation - energy given off in the form of waves or particles
10. Thermal Energy - the energy of the moving particles that make up all matter

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Energy 1: E1

1. Battery - an electric cell or cells used to provide stored electrical energy
2. Electrical Energy - energy of moving electric charges
3. Energy - the ability to cause changes in matter
4. Potential Energy - the energy an object has because of its place or its condition
5. Ion - an atom or group of atoms that carries an electric charge
6. Light Energy - the energy moving electrons give off as light
7. Mechanical Energy - the energy in an object related to its motion
8. Sound Energy - the vibration of molecules as they travel through a specific medium
9. Thermal Energy - the energy of moving particles that make up all matter
10. Vibration - rapid movement back and forth

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Energy 2: E2

1. Absorb - to receive without giving back
2. Closed Circuit - a complete electrical pathway
3. Lens - a clear, curved piece of material used to bend the rays of light to form an image
4. Mirror - a glass coated on the back with a reflecting substance
5. Open Circuit - an incomplete electrical pathway
6. Parallel Circuit - a closed circuit in which the current divides into two or more paths before recombining to complete the circuit
7. Refraction - the bending of light rays as they pass through a substance
8. Reflection - the light energy that bounces off of objects
9. Series Circuit - a circuit with more than one component, but in which there is only one path for the current to flow
10. Transmit - to pass or cause to pass through space or through a material

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Energy 3: E3

1. Alternative Energy Source - any source of energy not produced from fossil fuels
2. Biofuel - a fuel made from living things
3. Dam - a barrier to hold back the flow of water
4. Geothermal Energy - heat energy from inside the earth
5. Geyser - an underground spring that shoots up hot water and steam
6. Hydroelectric Energy - electricity generated from the force of moving water
7. Photocell - a device that helps convert solar energy into electricity
8. Solar Energy - the energy given off by the sun
9. Turbine - the blade or vane of a device that converts moving air, water, or steam into electrical energy or mechanical energy
10. Wind Energy - the energy of moving air

Grade 5 STAAR Science Vocabulary - Force 1: F1

1. Acceleration - a change in motion caused by unbalanced forces or a change in velocity
2. Direction - the path that a moving object follows
3. Force - a push or pull that causes an object to move, stop or change direction
4. Friction - a force that acts between two objects that touch each other or rub together
5. Gravity - a force that pulls all objects toward each other
6. Motion - a change in position over time
7. Pull - to use force to pull towards the force
8. Push - to press against with force so as to move away
9. Weight - a measure of the pull of gravity on an object
10. Work - the use of force to move or change an object