

Kenai Peninsula Borough School District

June 2009

K-12 Science Common Vocabulary

Kinder	First	Second	Third
Question	Predict	Measure	Generalization
Observe	Describe	Classify	Infer
Color size	Texture	Weight	Physical properties
Shape	Temperature changes	Melting	Conductors
Movement/motion	Force (push & pull)	Freezing	Insulators
senses	Animal habitat	Dissolving	Repel
Nature	Predator/prey	Magnification	Attract
Land	External features of animals	Plant habitat	Food chain
Sky	Seasons	Producer/consumer	Environment (non-living/living)
Hands-lens	Water	External features of plants	Survival
	Binocular	Movement of sun, moon, stars	Extinct
	Spotting scope	Simple microscope	Traits
	thermometer	Scale/balance	Star, moon/satellite, planet
			Water cycle
			Evaporation
			Condensation
			Precipitation
			Landforms
			Telescope

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Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
Scientific method (as a process)	Scientific method (variables)	Scientific method
Phases of matter (solids, liquids, gases)	Physical change	Molecule
Force	Chemical change	Atoms
Change of speed	Mass	Electron
Change of direction	Heat absorption & loss	Proton
Motion	Electricity (charge, circuit, current)	Neutron
Friction	Inherited traits	Chemical element
Conduction (to heat)	Vertebrate	Energy
Insulation (to heat)	Invertebrate	Cell
Fossils	Limiting factors of habitation (temperature, precipitation, soil condition)	Adaptation
Organisms	Energy Pyramid	Asexual reproduction
Species	Soil formation	Sexual reproduction
Food web	Comets	Igneous
Relative position	Meteors	Sedimentary
Orbit	Moon phases	Metamorphic
Axis (relative to seasons)		Earth's layers
Forces that shape the Earth		Soil composition
Weathering		Rock composition
Erosion		Gravitational force
Graduate cylinder		Solar System

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Seventh	Eighth
Scientific Method	Scientific Method
circulatory system	Atom structure
digestive system	Elements
excretory system	Molecules
respiratory system	Compounds
reproduction system	Volume
skeletal system	Density
muscular system	Melting point
nervous system	Boiling point
interdependence	Temperature and it's effects
hereditary information	Solutions
taxonomy	Solute-solvent
plant anatomy	Phases and phase changes of matter
decomposer (role of)	Energy types
food web	(heat, light, mechanical, electrical, chemical)
Darwinism	Energy transformation
Symbiosis	Charged particles
Parasitism, mutualism, commensalism)	Unbalanced forces
Cellular energy	Wave characteristics
Light year	Conduction, Convection, Radiation
Magnitude of stars	Geological activity
	Tectonic results
	Earth's axis/rotation

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Earth	Biology/Life	Physical
Big Bang Theory	Kingdom characteristics	Periodic table
Earth's formation	Meiosis	Ion
Earth's internal energy	Mitosis	Isotope
Geological time	Cell organelles	Nuclear energy-radioactivity
Geology	Plant cell	Ionic bonding
Rock cycle	Animal cell	Covalent bonding
Identifying minerals	Scientific method	Chemical reactions
Identifying rocks	Virus	H ₂ O Properties
Plate tectonics	Emergence of life	Acid-base reactions
Earthquakes	Evolution	Pressure
Tsunami	Natural selection	Fluids
Volcanoes	DNA	Buoyancy
Trenches	Mutation	Speed
Erosion	Protein synthesis	Acceleration
Deposition	Genetics	Inertia
Astronomy	Structure/function relationship	Momentum
Universe	Photosynthesis	Net force, work, power (mechanical, fluid, electrical, thermal)
Galaxy	Cellular respiration	Vectors
Aurora	Ecology	Newton's Law
Solar winds	Environmental change	Efficiency
Coriolis effect	Disease	Mechanical advantage
Star cycle	Taxonomy	Coefficient of friction
Meteorology	Anatomical direction	Electromagnetic Spectrum
Weather	Functions and relationship between all body systems	Coulomb's Law (electricity)
Climate	Organic energy (fats, proteins, carbohydrate)	Magnetism
Global climate change	Enzyme activity	Wave types Measurement of amplitude
Tides	Zoology	Wavelength and frequency
Natural disasters	botany	