



Level 2

Science

2nd Edition

Help Pages

Help Pages

Glossary

A

air pollution — comes from factory and car fumes

amphibian — an animal group that lives part of its life in the water and part on land; lays eggs; breathes with gills when young and with lungs when an adult

B

bird — an animal group that has feathers and wings; lays eggs; breathes with lungs

C

cirrus cloud — looks like wisps of hair; highest clouds in the sky

clay — a type of soil

constellation — a group of stars that form a pattern

cumulus cloud — looks puffy; can bring strong storms

Help Pages

Glossary

D

drought — this happens when it has not rained for a long time and the land gets very dry and hard

F

fish — an animal group that lives its entire life in the water; breathes with gills; has scales on its body

flood — this happens when rivers and lakes get too high and overflow due to lots of rain

force — a push or a pull

G

gas — a form of matter that does not have its own shape; it fills the shape of its container

gravity — a force that pulls objects toward each other

Help Pages

Glossary

H

hand lens — a tool to make something look larger

hibernation — an animal's deep sleep for the winter

L

land pollution — caused by people littering

leaf (leaves) — grows out of the stem; the plant makes its food here

life cycle — all of the parts of an animal's life

liquid — a form of matter that takes the shape of its container

living thing — needs food, water, and air; it grows and changes

Help Pages

Glossary

M

mammal — an animal group with hair or fur; gives birth to live young; breathes with lungs; makes milk for its babies

matter — anything that takes up space

microscope — a tool used to see objects too small to see with only your eyes

migration — the trip (or move) an animal makes to a warmer place for the winter in order to find food

moon — a large ball of rock that travels around the Earth

N

natural resource — something that is found in nature that people need or can use

nonliving thing — does not need water, food, or air

nutrients — food; minerals that plants need to grow; come from the soil

Help Pages

Glossary

P

pollution — waste (trash) that harms the water, air, or land

R

recycle — save resources by reusing them

reptile — an animal group that has skin with dry scales; breathes with lungs; lays eggs

roots — take in water and nutrients from the soil; usually grows underground

S

sand — a type of soil

season — a time of year that has a certain type of weather

seed — the beginning of a plant's life cycle

shelter — a safe place for an animal to live

Help Pages

Glossary

silt — a type of soil

soil — made up of small pieces of rock and leftover bits of dead plants and animals

solid — a form of matter that has its own shape and takes up a definite amount of space

sound — a form of energy that you can hear

star — a huge ball of glowing gas

stem — helps to hold a plant up; carries water and nutrients to the leaves

stratus cloud — looks like layers of blankets; lowest clouds in the sky

T

tadpole — a young frog

thermometer — measures the temperature of the air

Help Pages

Glossary

V

vibrate — to move back and forth

W

water pollution — caused by waste (trash) from factories or oil spills

weather — what the air outside is like

weather vane — measures the direction the wind is blowing

wind — moving air

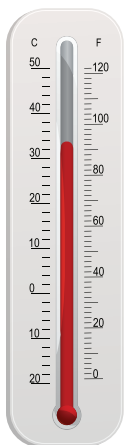
Help Pages

Glossary

We use tools to help us observe, measure, or study objects.

This tool is used to magnify an object, or make it look larger.

It is called a **hand lens**.



This tool is used to measure how hot or cold something is. It is called a **thermometer**.

A **microscope** is a tool used to magnify (to make look larger) objects. Microscopes are helpful to see objects that are too small to see with only your eyes.



A **weather vane** is used to measure the direction that the wind is blowing.

Help Pages

Thinking Like a Scientist

When a scientist has a problem or a question, he or she uses a plan to try and find the answer. There are five steps to thinking like a scientist. You can use these same steps to answer your own questions about the natural world.

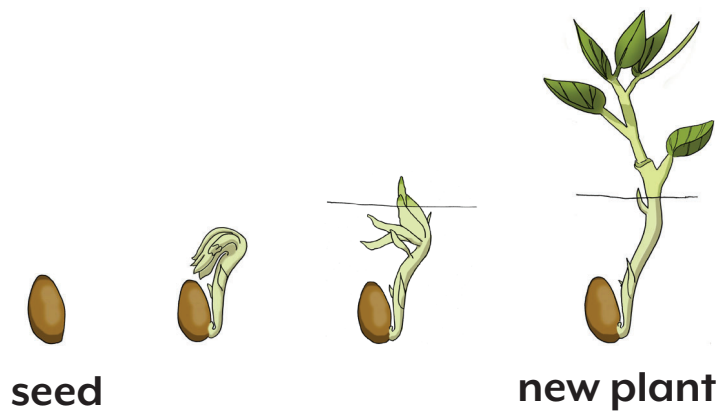
1. Use your five senses (sight, hearing, taste, smell, touch) to **observe** the world around you.
2. You may have a **question** about what you are observing.
3. Make a **guess** about a possible answer to your question.
4. To find the answer to your question, do an **experiment**. You can see if your guess is correct.
5. The last thing to do is to **share** what you learned from your experiment. You can write or draw pictures about it.

Help Pages Living Things

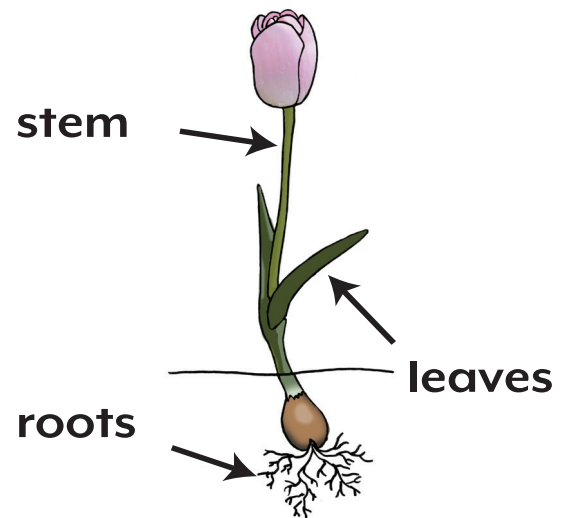
Needs of Animals
food
water
air
shelter

Needs of Plants
nutrients (food)
water
air
light

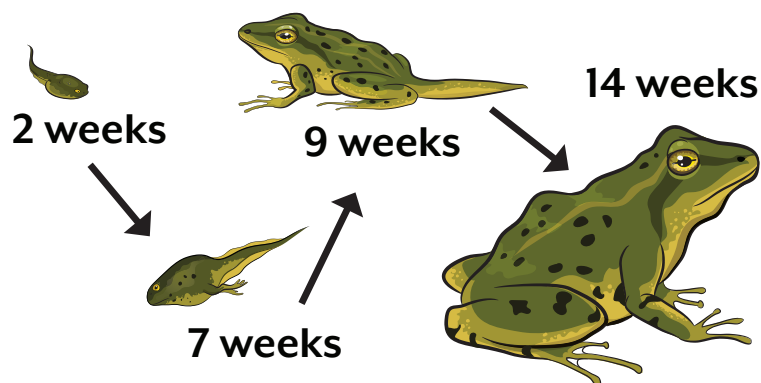
Life Cycle of a Plant



Parts of a Plant



Life Cycle of a Frog



Help Pages

Animal Groups




Group	Description	Examples
Amphibian	Amphibians spend part of their life in the water and part on land. Amphibians have moist skin.	frog, toad, salamander
Bird	Birds have feathers, wings, and two legs. They breathe with their lungs and they lay eggs with a hard shell.	cardinal, robin, hummingbird, pelican, goose, duck, penguin
Fish	Fish spend their whole lives in the water. Most fish are covered with scales. Most lay eggs and breathe with gills.	trout, salmon, catfish, bluegill, bass, carp, angelfish
Mammal	Mammals have hair or fur. They use lungs to breathe. Most mammals do not lay eggs; they give birth to live young. They also produce milk for their young.	human, whale, bat, deer, dog, raccoon, rabbit, squirrel
Reptile	Reptiles have dry, scaly skin and lay eggs on land. They breathe with their lungs. Most hatch from eggs.	snake, alligator, iguana, lizard, turtle

Help Pages

Natural Resources

Resource	Uses
water	Water is used for cooking, bathing, watering plants, swimming, and drinking.
air	People need air to breathe. Moving air can also be used as a source of energy.
plants	People use plants as food. Plants also give off oxygen. Wood from trees helps to make furniture, paper, and the houses we live in. The cotton used to make clothes comes from the cotton plant.
animals	Many people use animals for food in the form of meat, milk, and eggs. People also use animal fur for clothing.

Cloud Types

<p>Cirrus clouds are the highest clouds in the sky. They look like wisps of hair.</p>	
<p>Stratus clouds are the lowest clouds in the sky. They look like layers of blankets.</p>	
<p>Cumulus clouds look puffy. They can bring strong storms.</p>	

Help Pages

Matter

Matter is anything that takes up space. Matter is all around you. The things you can see, and even the air you can't see, are matter.

	Description	Examples
solid	a form of matter that has its own shape and takes up a definite amount of space	your desk, a pencil, a banana, a car, an ice cube
liquid	a form of matter that takes the shape of its container	juice, milk, tea, shampoo, paint, water
gas	a form of matter that does not have its own shape; it fills the shape of its container	oxygen, helium