
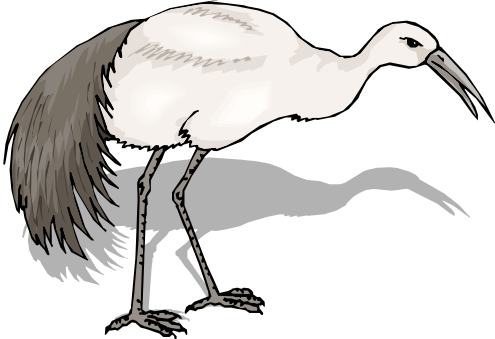



5th Grade Science TAKS Vocabulary

Vocabulary Word	Definition
<p data-bbox="342 289 565 348">Absorb</p> 	<p data-bbox="1003 289 1247 348">Absorb</p> <p data-bbox="841 365 1419 600">To take something up or in: to soak up a liquid or take in nutrients or chemicals gradually</p>
<p data-bbox="289 695 618 758">Adaptation</p> 	<p data-bbox="946 695 1305 758">Adaptation</p> <p data-bbox="834 772 1422 1121">To change to your environment: to develop physical and behavior characteristics that allow organisms to survive and have offspring.</p>
<p data-bbox="289 1140 618 1203">Advantage</p> 	<p data-bbox="946 1140 1305 1203">Advantage</p> <p data-bbox="818 1218 1406 1541">A factor or combination of factors that gives you a better chance of success. An advantage allows an organism to do well and to have many offspring.</p>

Alternative energy sources



Alternative energy sources are energy sources, which are not based on the burning of fossil fuels or the splitting of atoms.

Animal population



Animal population All of the animals of the same species that live in the same place at the same time.

Approximate



Approximate

Nearly exact: not quite exact, but only slightly more or less in number or quantity

OR

Similar: similar in nature, appearance, or has the same characteristics as something else.

Arid



Arid

An arid area is dry and hot, with little rainfall and few plants.

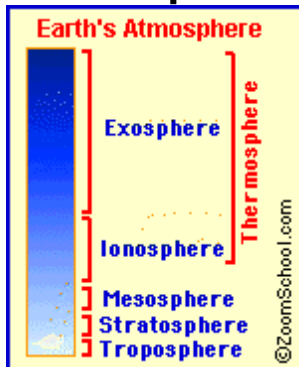
Asteroid belt



Asteroid belt

An asteroid is a large rock or small planet orbiting the Sun. Most asteroids lie in a belt between Mars and Jupiter.

Atmosphere



Atmosphere

The atmosphere is the gas that surrounds a planet.

Attracted

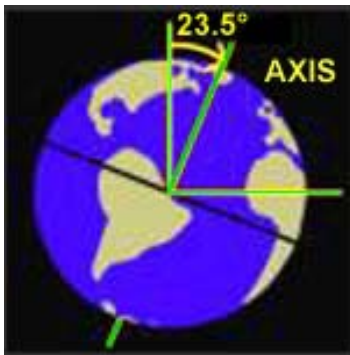


Attracted

To draw objects nearer

The magnet (attracted) pulled iron objects toward it.

Axis



Axis

As Earth revolves around the Sun, it rotates, or spins, on its *axis*, an imaginary line that runs between the North and South poles.

Earth's axis of rotation is *inclined* (tilted) 23.5°

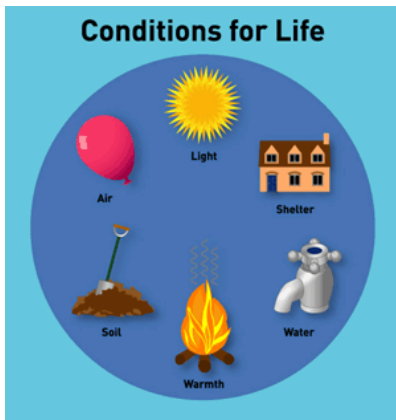
Balance



Balance

We use a balance to find the mass of an object.

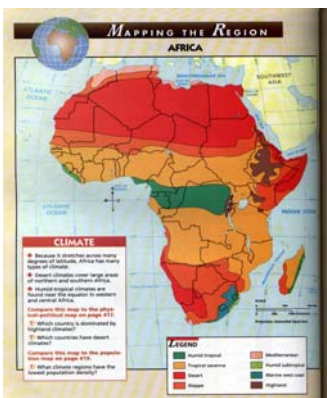
Basic need



Basic need

All living organisms must have food, water, shelter and space; these are the basic needs for life.

Biome



Biome

A biome is the natural place in a particular climate where many plants and animals live. Some biomes include the rainforest, tundra, and desert.

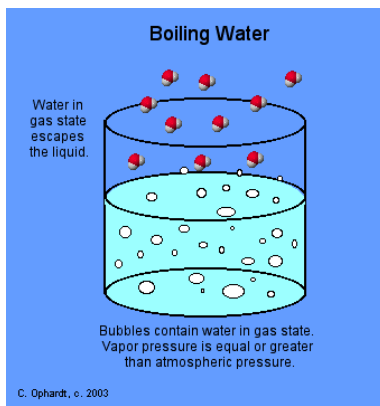
Boiling



Boiling

When a liquid is so hot that it changes to a gas it is boiling.

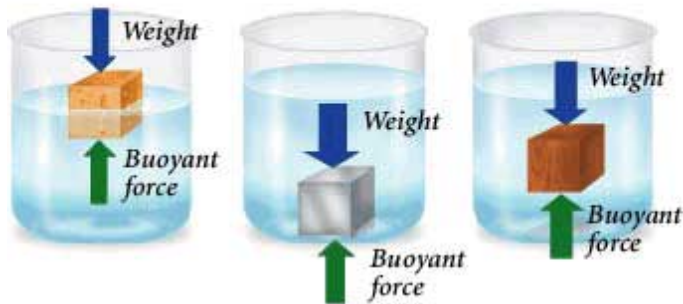
Boiling point



Boiling point

The temperature at which a substance changes from a liquid to a gas.

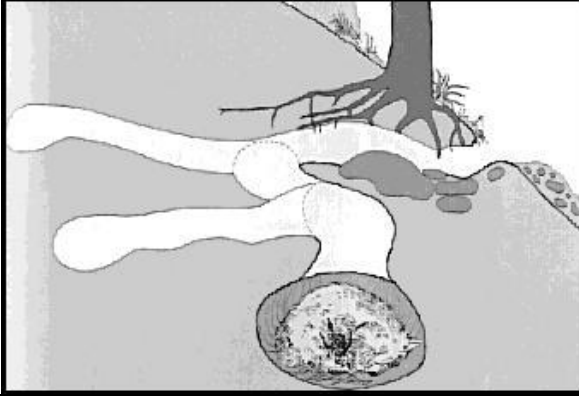
Buoyancy



Buoyancy

Buoyancy is a force that causes floating. It is the ability of a liquid or gas to cause less dense objects to float or rise to the surface.

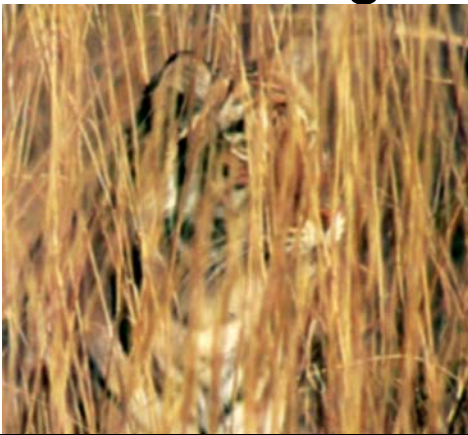
Burrow



Burrow

Burrows are tunnels that some animals dig. Many animals live underground in burrows.

Camouflage



Camouflage

The shape, color, or pattern of an animal that helps it blend in with its surroundings.

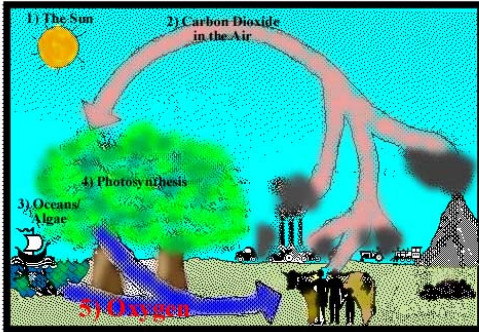
Capacity



Capacity

The maximum amount that can be held or taken in.

Carbon-dioxide oxygen cycle



Carbon-dioxide oxygen cycle

The movement of carbon dioxide and oxygen between organisms and the air. Plants change carbon-dioxide (CO_2) into Oxygen when they make their own food.

Carnivore



Carnivore

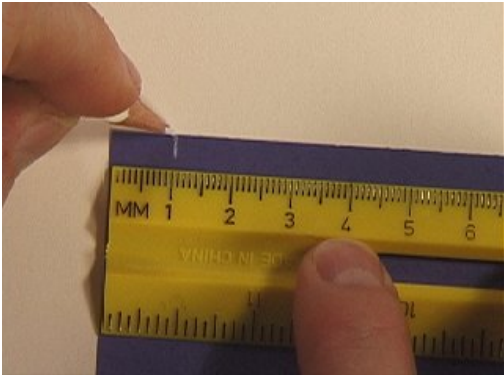
Carnivores are animals that eat meat. They usually have sharp teeth and powerful jaws.

Centigrade



A temperature scale which is based upon the freezing point of pure water (set at 0 degrees) and the boiling point of pure water (set at 100 degrees). The temperatures in between 0 and 100 degrees are divided into 100 equal units. This is why it's called the **Centigrade** scale (centi - grade = 100 parts).

Centimeter



Centimeter

A centimeter is a unit of measurement that is equal to one-hundredth of a meter.

Chemical change



Chemical change

When one or more substances change into one or more new substances with different properties than the original substances. Baking soda and vinegar make a chemical change.

Chlorophyll



Chlorophyll is a molecule that can use light energy from sunlight to turn water and carbon dioxide gas into sugar and oxygen (this process is called photosynthesis). Chlorophyll is usually green.

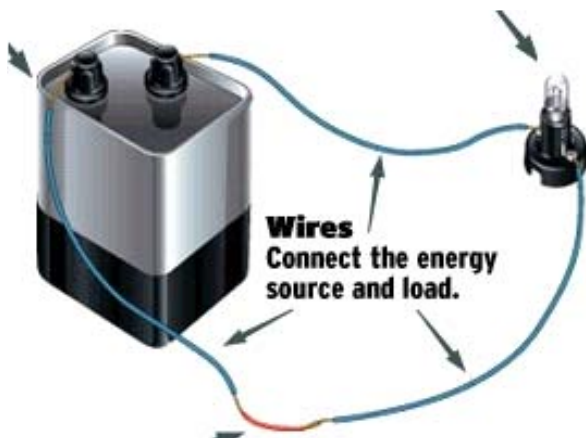
Classifying



Classifying

Arranging things based upon similar characteristics.

Closed circuit



Closed circuit

In a closed circuit, the electrons have a complete pathway to flow through.

The device starts working.

Communication



Communication

An exchange of information: the exchange of information by speaking, writing, or using a common system of signs or behavior.

Compared



Compared

To have examined (two or more objects, ideas, people, etc.) to see how they are the same and how they are different.

Compete



Compete

To try to outdo another for food, sunlight, water, space, etc.

Desert plants compete for water.

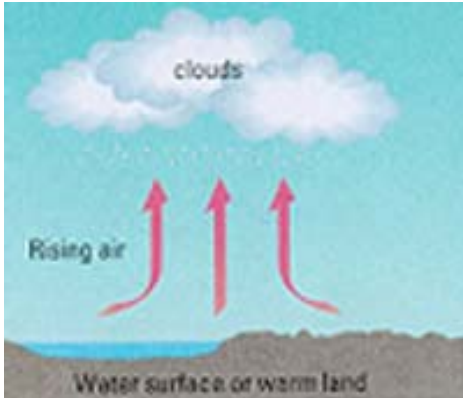
Conclusion



Conclusion

The end, the final part, the result, the outcome, The final decision. *The judge has reached his conclusion.*

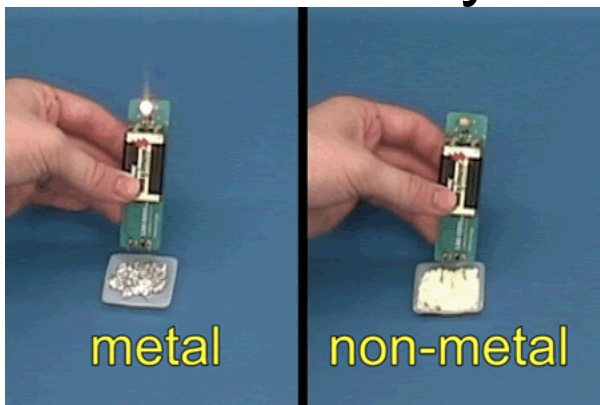
Condensation



Condensation:

The process by which moisture in the air changes to liquid or solid form. (Rain, clouds, or snowflakes.)

Conductivity



Conductivity

The ability of an object or substance to allow heat, electricity, or sound pass through it.

Conductor of electricity



Conductor of electricity

Any material that allows an electric current to pass through it easily.

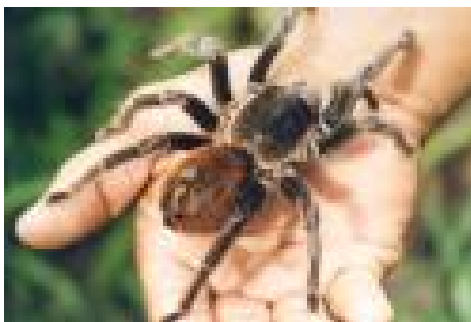
Conservation



Conservation

The wise use and protection of natural resources including plants, animals, mineral deposits, soils, clean water, clean air, and fossil fuels.

Consumer



Consumer

A consumer is a living thing that eats other living things to survive. It cannot make its own food.

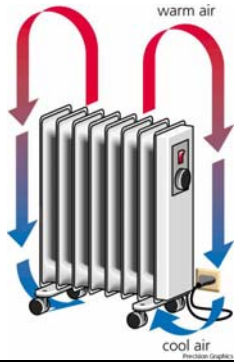
Control



Control

To keep all the variables the same **except** the one variable being tested.

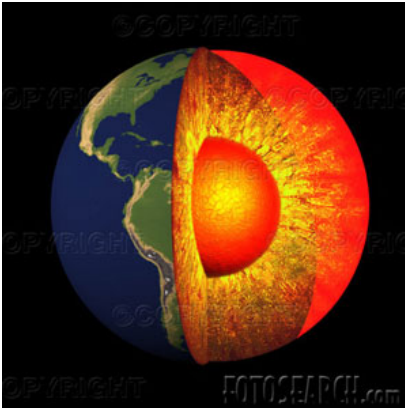
Convection



Convection

The movement of heat energy through liquids and gasses in currents.

Core



Core

The innermost part of Earth. The core of Earth extends from beneath the mantle to the very center of the planet and is made of solid metals.

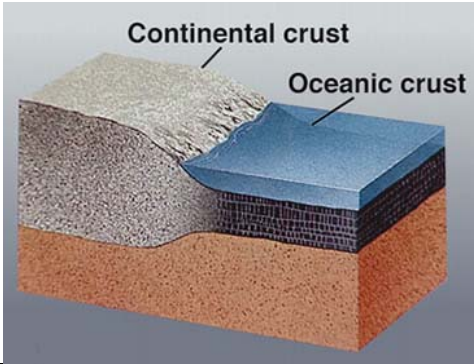
Crater



Crater

A crater is a funnel-shaped depression produced by a volcanic eruption, or a bowl-shaped hole on the surface of or a planet caused by the impact of a meteorite.

Crust



Crust

The thin outer layer of the Earth made of solid rock.

Decay

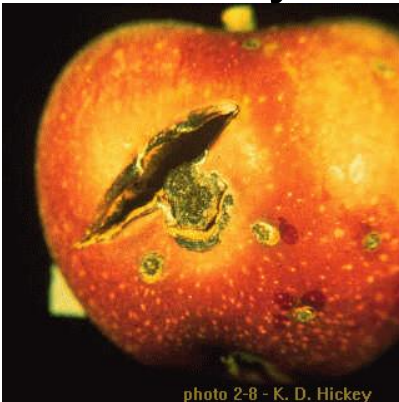


photo 2-8 - K. D. Hickey

Decay

To become rotten: to be broken down; to become soft, crumbly, or liquid.

Decomposer



Decomposer

Decomposers are organisms like fungi and some bacteria that break down and digest dead materials and wastes.

Density



$$D = \frac{M}{V}$$

Density

Density is the amount of mass in an object.

(Density will not change even if the force of gravity changes)

Deposition



Deposition

Deposition is the process in which materials eroded by water, wind, or ice are dropped in a new place.

Describe



Describe

To explain something by giving details of its characteristics

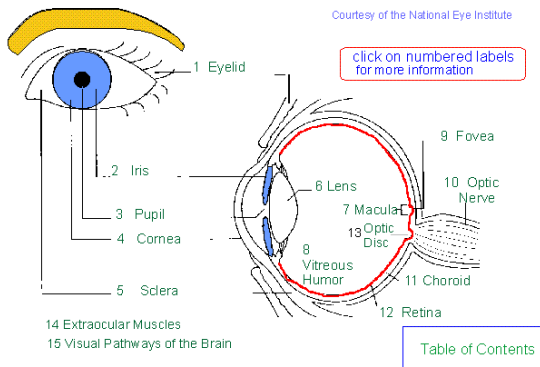
Determining Factor



Determining Factor

The one thing that decides or controls the outcome of an experiment. The determining factors for a fire are fuel, heat and oxygen. If you take away any one of these factors, the fire will go out.

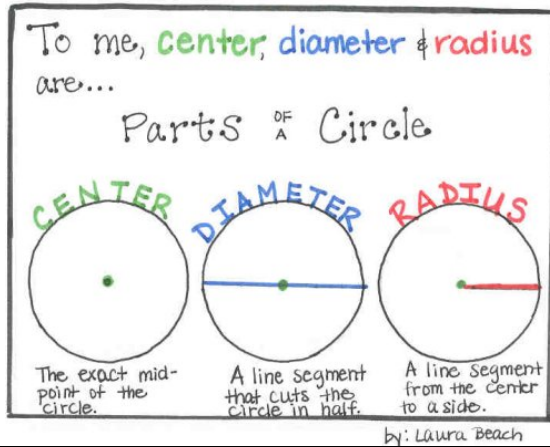
Diagram



Diagram

A diagram is a simple drawing showing the basic shape, layout, or workings of something.

Diameter



Diameter

A diameter is a line through the center of circle: a straight line running from one side of a circle through the center to the other side.

Direction



Direction

A direction can be the way in which somebody or something goes points or faces, or the instructions given by somebody.

Dissolved



Dissolved

To become absorbed in liquid: to make a solution with another substance.

Diversity



Diversity

Diversity means to have a variety of something. There is a diversity of insects in Texas

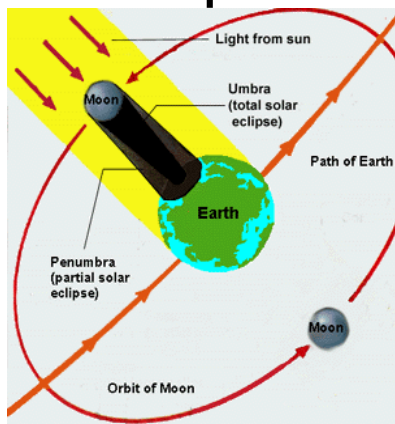
Earthquake



Earthquake

An earthquake is the shaking of Earth's crust that may cause destruction to buildings. An earthquake happens when there is a sudden release of pressure along a fault line in the earth, or from volcanic activity.

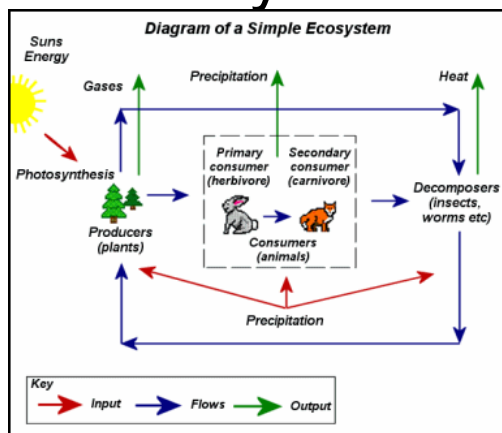
Eclipse



Eclipse

One object in space casting its shadow on another object in space. When the Moon moves through the shadow of the Earth it loses its direct light from the Sun. An eclipse of the Sun takes place when the Moon comes between the Earth and the Sun so that the Moon's shadow sweeps over the face of the Earth.

Ecosystem



Ecosystem

An ecosystem is a piece of nature. Nature with plants, animals, microorganisms, water, wind, minerals and more. An ecosystem can consist of land, water and air.

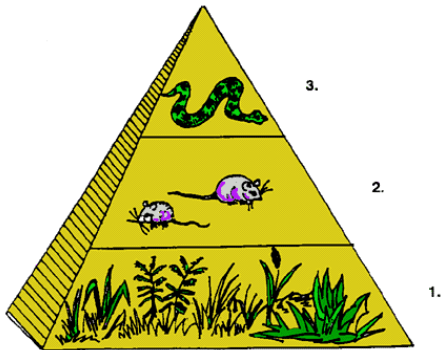
Energy



Energy is the ability to do work.

Energy exists in various forms—including kinetic, potential, thermal, chemical, electrical, and nuclear—and it can be converted from one form to another.

Energy pyramid



An **energy pyramid** is a diagram that shows the amount of energy that passes on at each level of a food chain. A small amount of the energy stored in plants, passes into herbivores (plant eaters) as they feed, and a similarly small percentage of the energy in herbivores then passes into carnivores (animal eaters).

Environment



Environment

An environment is the surroundings that an organism lives in.

Erosion



Erosion

Removal of surface material from the Earth's crust and the moving of the materials. Wind action, weather, river and stream processes, sea waves, and glaciers cause erosion.

Evaporation

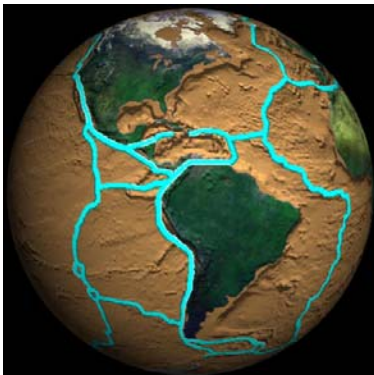


Credit: Kidzone Fun Facts

Evaporation

Evaporation is the process of changing a liquid into a gas, for example, when liquid water becomes water vapor.

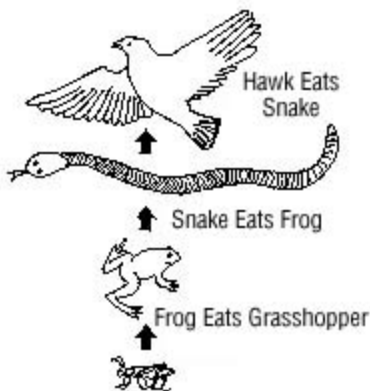
Fault



Fault

A Fault is a crack in the crust of the earth along which there has been movement of the rocks on either side of the crack.

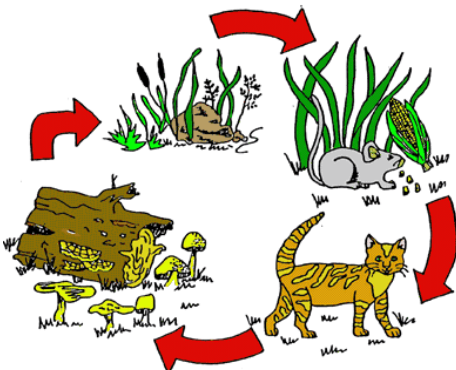
Feed on



Feed on

A way of food getting in which one animal, the predator, eats an animal of another species, the prey.

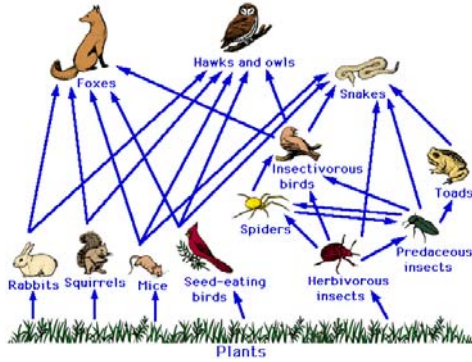
Food chain



Food chain

The path of food energy from one organism to another in an ecosystem.

Food web



Food web

A food web is overlapping food chains with different pathways for the flow of food energy in an ecosystem.

Force



Force

A push or pull on anything.

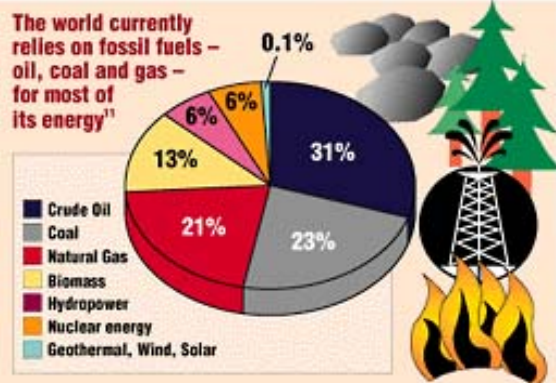
Fossil



Fossil

A part of, an impression of, or a trace of an animal or plant from a long time ago that has been preserved in the Earth's crust. Traces of organisms may also occur as tracks, trails, or even borings.

Fossil fuels



Fossil fuels are formed from the decayed remains of ancient plants and animals that have been changed by physical and chemical processes within the Earth's crust into a solid (coal), a liquid (petroleum), or a gas (natural gas).

Freeze



Freeze

To change from a liquid to a solid when temperature drops.

Freezing point



Freezing point

The temperature at which a substance changes from a liquid to a solid.

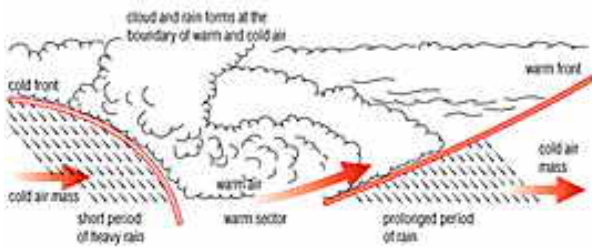
Friction



Friction

A force between two surfaces rubbing against each other.

Front



Front

A place where one air mass meets and pushes aside another air mass

Geothermal energy



Geothermal Energy

Heat from melted rock deep below Earth's surface.

Germination



Germination

The sprouting of a plant from a seed.

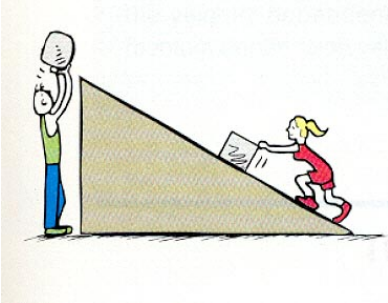
Grams



Grams

A metric unit of mass.

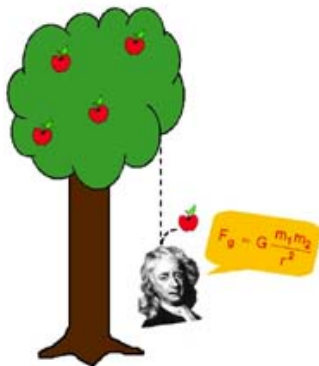
Gravitational energy



Gravitational Energy

Energy is needed to overcome gravity.

Gravity



Gravity

The force that pulls objects toward each other.

Habitat



Habitat

The environment where an organism lives.

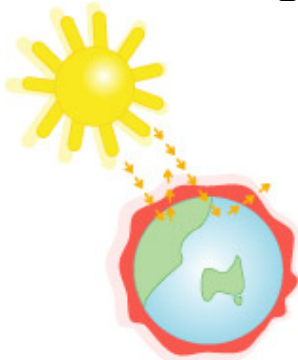
Hardness



Hardness

The ability of a mineral to resist being scratched.

Heat energy



Heat energy

A form of energy that is felt as temperature.

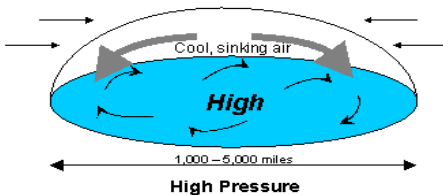
Herbivores



Herbivores

An animal that eats only plants or plant products.

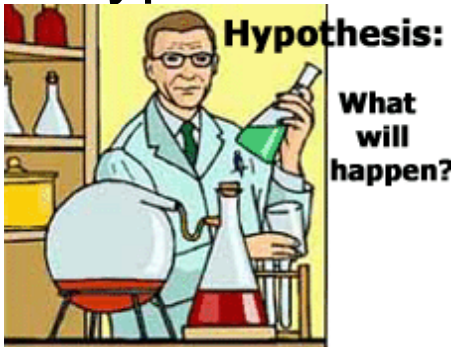
High pressure



High pressure

An area where the air pressure is higher than it is in surrounding areas.

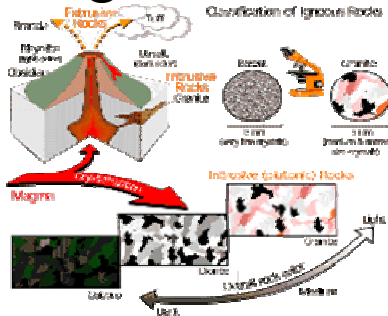
Hypothesis



Hypothesis

An idea that can be tested by an experiment or an observation.

Igneous



Igneous

Rock that formed from cooled magma or lava.

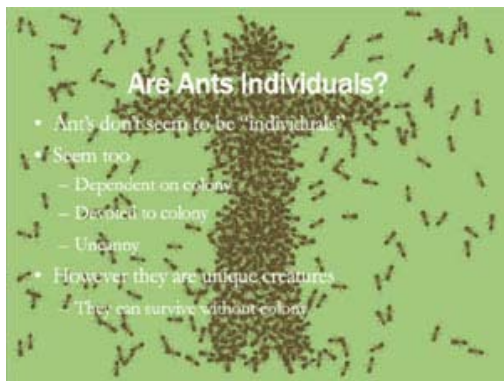
Imprints of



Imprints of

An effect that remains and is recognizable for a long time.

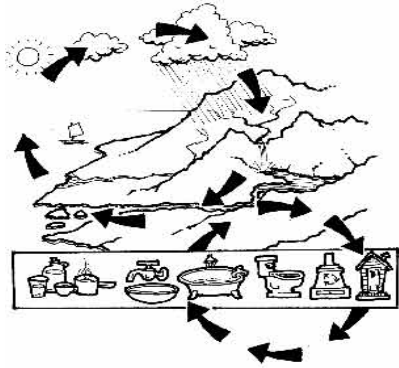
Individuals



Individuals

An independent organism separate from a group.

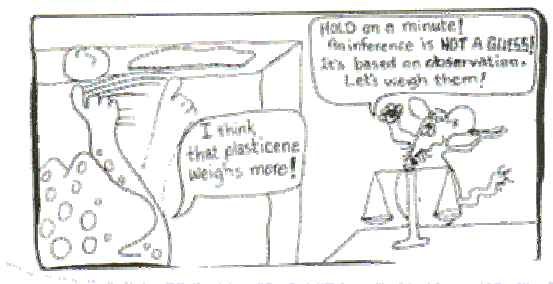
Inexhaustible



Inexhaustible

Everlasting,
impossible to use
up.

Infer



Infer

An explanation that
you can figure out
without observing
directly.

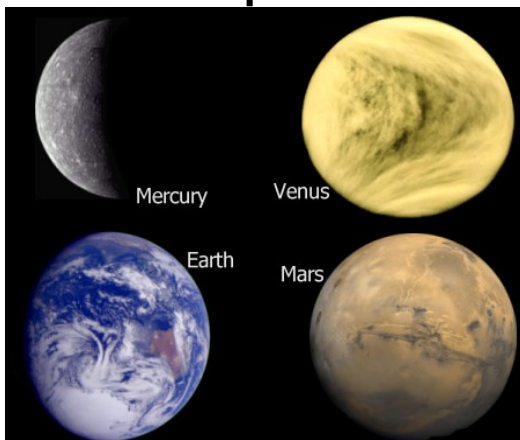
Inherited



Inherited

A characteristic that
is passed from
parent to offspring.

Inner planets



Inner planets

Any of the four planets
whose orbits lie closest
to the sun and are
within the asteroid belt.

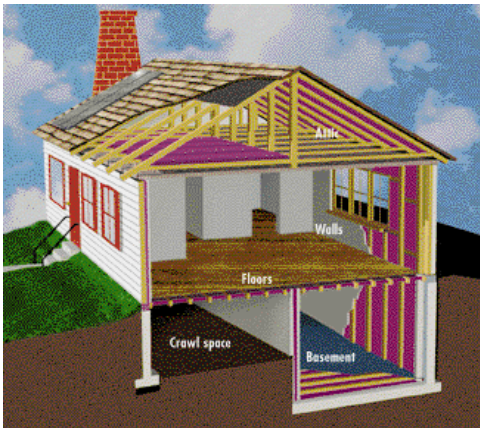
Instinct



Instinct

A behavior that an animal inherits from its parents.

Insulate



Insulate

To prevent or reduce the passage heat, electricity, or sound into, from, or through something.

Insulator



Insulator

A material that does not let heat energy, electricity, or sound energy pass through it easily.

Interdependence



Interdependence

An inability to exist or survive without each other.

Kinetic energy



Kinetic energy

The energy of motion.

Landforms



Landforms

A natural structure on Earth's surface.

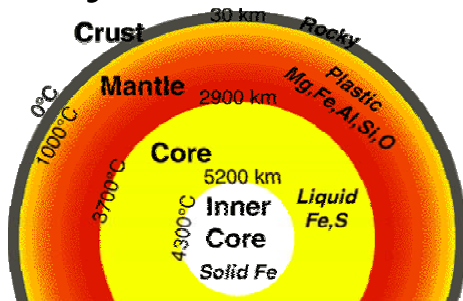
Lava



Lava

Melted rock that flows out of the ground onto Earth's surface.

Layers of earth



Layers of earth

The earth is divided into four main layers; the inner core, outer core, mantle, and crust.

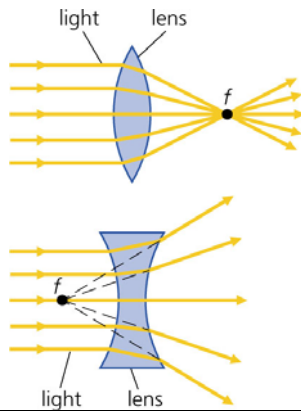
Learned behavior



Learned behavior

A behavior that an animal develops by observing other animals or by being taught.

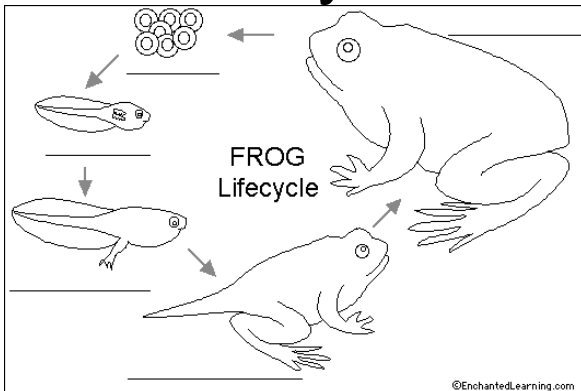
Lens



Lens

A curved piece of clear glass, or plastic that bends light rays.

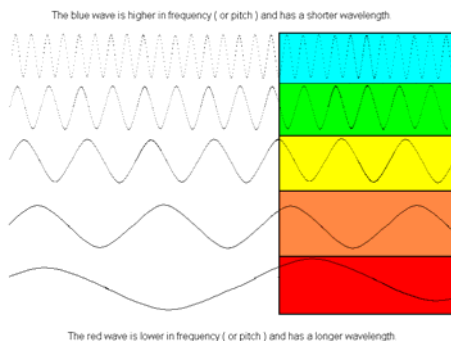
Life cycle



Life cycle

The stages of growth and development that an organism goes through in its lifetime.

Light energy



Light energy

A form of energy that travels in waves and can move through empty space where there is no air.

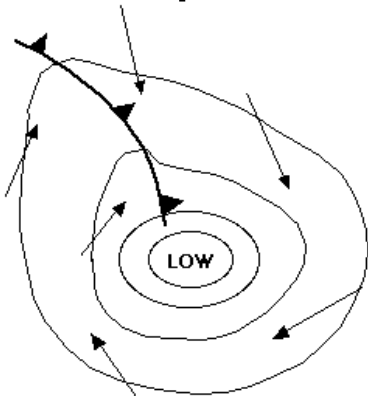
Liter



Liter

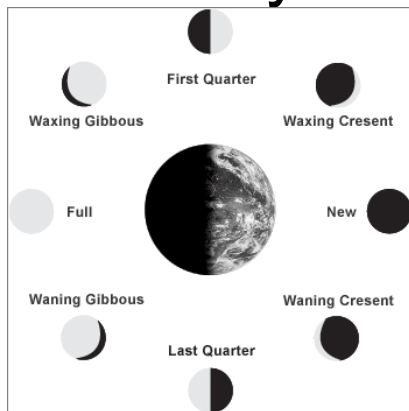
A metric measure of volume.

Low air pressure



Low air pressure
An area where the air pressure is lower than the surrounding areas.

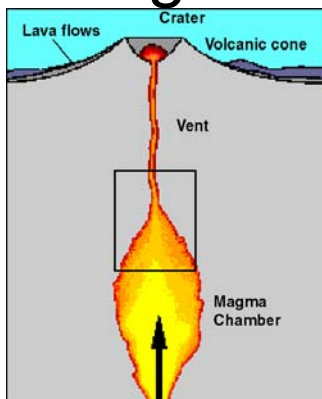
Lunar cycle



Lunar cycle

The phases of the moon that occur due to the spinning of the planet or moon on its axis.

Magma



Magma

Melted rock below Earth's surface

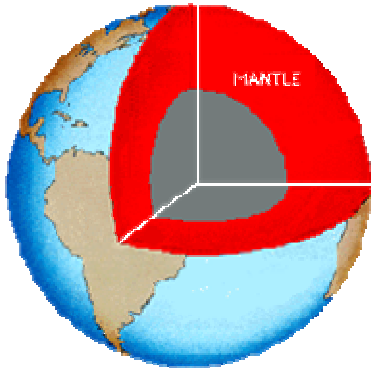
Magnetism



Magnetism

A force that pulls magnetic materials across a distance.

Mantle



Mantle

The earth layer below the crust made of melted rock.

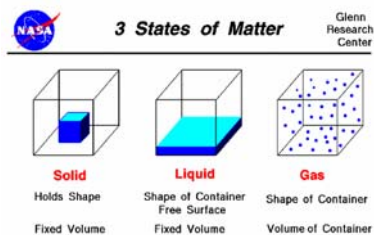
Mass



Mass

The amount of matter in an object or substance.

Matter



Matter

The material, or stuff, that everything is made of.

Mature



Mature

An adult, or fully grown.

Measuring



Measuring

A particular system that is used to determine the dimensions, area, volume, or weight of something.

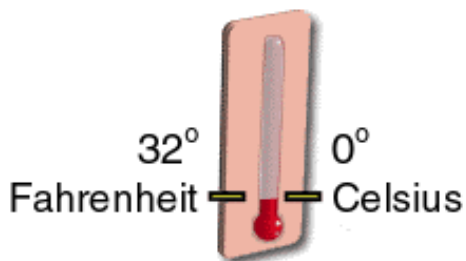
Melting



Melting

When a substance changes from a solid to a liquid.

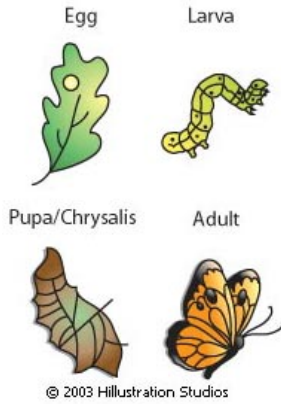
Melting point
Melting Point



Melting point

The point (temperature) at which a solid changes to a liquid.

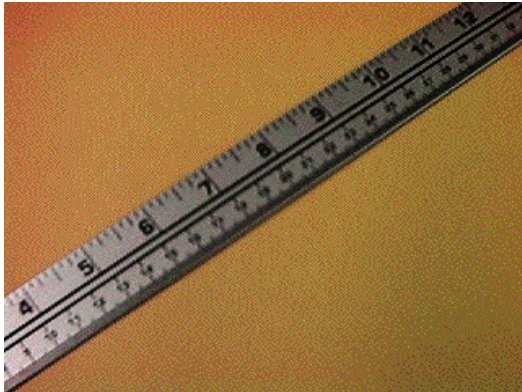
Metamorphosis



Metamorphosis

The changes in form that some insects go through during their lifecycle.

Meter



Meter

A metric measurement of length.

Mimicry



Mimicry

One organism's looking like another kind of organism in its environment so it can escape predators or catch prey.

Minerals



Minerals

A solid natural material that has a crystal form and its own set of properties.

Mixture



Mixture

A combination of two or more substances that do not form a new substance.

Model



Model

A picture, idea, or object that represents an object or process.

Molecule



Molecule

A particle of matter made of two or more atoms joined tightly together.

Motion



Motion

A change in the position of an object.

Natural resource



Natural resource

Materials in the environment that are useful to people.

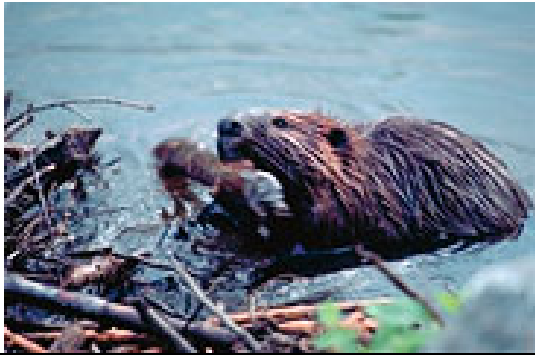
New moon



New moon

One of the four phases of the Moon, during which it is directly between the Earth and the Sun and invisible or seen only as a narrow crescent.

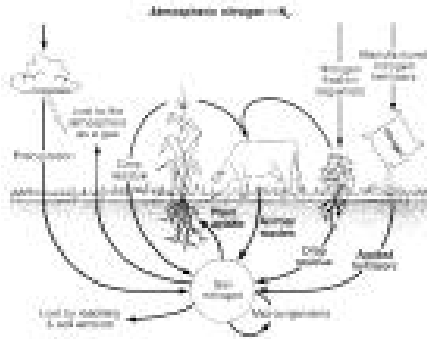
Niche



Niche

The role that an organism plays in its environment.

Nitrogen cycle



Nitrogen cycle

The movement of nitrogen between organisms and their surroundings.

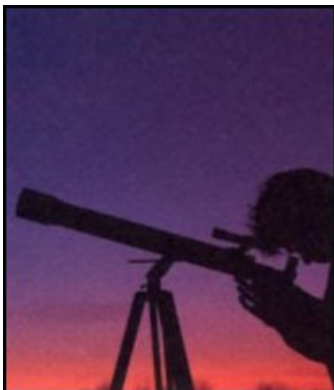
Non renewable



Non renewable

Resources that nature cannot replace quickly enough to meet people's needs.

Observe



Observe

To watch somebody or something attentively, especially for scientific purposes.

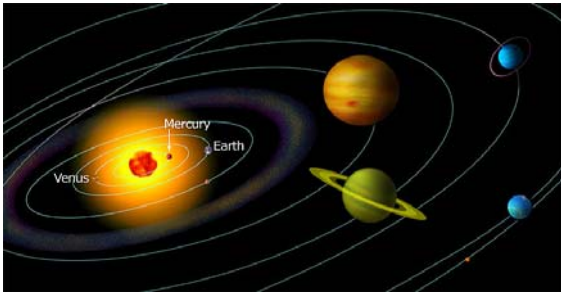
Omnivore



Omnivore

An animal that eats both plants and animals.

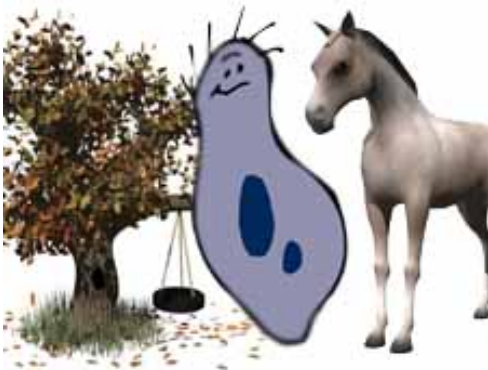
Orbit



Orbit

The path that one object in space takes around another object in space.

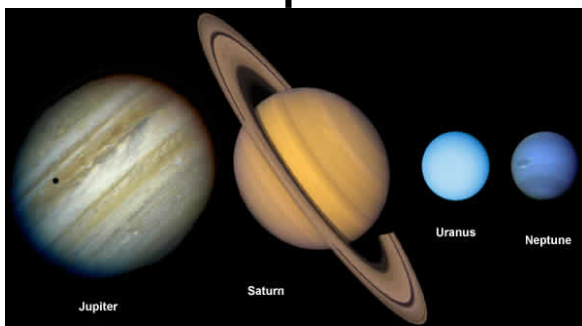
Organism



Organism

A single living plant, animal, bacteria, or virus.

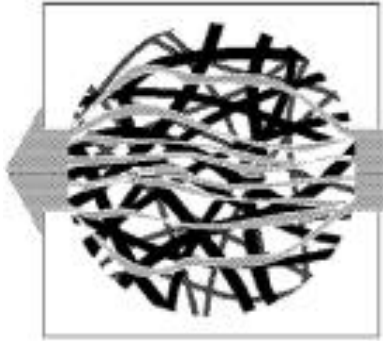
Outer planets



Outer planets

Planets with an orbit outside the asteroid belt.

Permeable



Permeable

To allow substances to pass through.

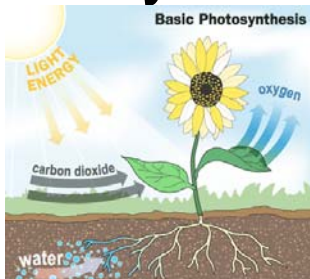
Petroleum



Petroleum

A liquid fossil fuel; also called crude oil.

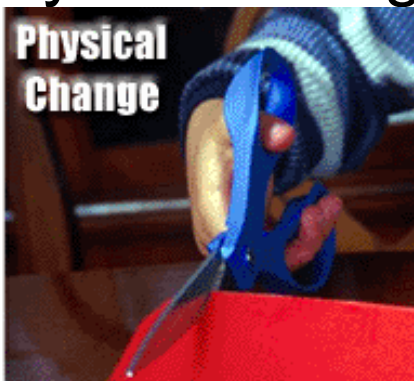
Photosynthesis



Photosynthesis

The process of using the energy in sunlight to make food from water and carbon dioxide.

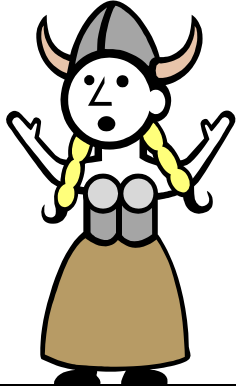
Physical change



Physical change

A change from one form to another without turning into a new substance.

Pitch



Pitch

How high or low a sound is.

Pollinated



Pollinated

The transfer of pollen from the stamens to the pistil of a flower.

Potential energy



Potential energy

Energy that is stored in an object.

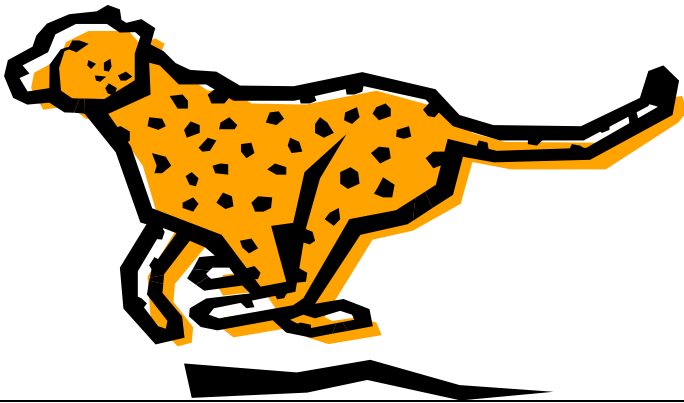
Precipitation



Precipitation

Water that falls to Earth's surface as rain, snow, sleet or hail.

Predator



Predator

An animal that hunts, catches, and eats another animal.

Prey



Prey

An animal that is hunted, caught, and eaten by another animal.

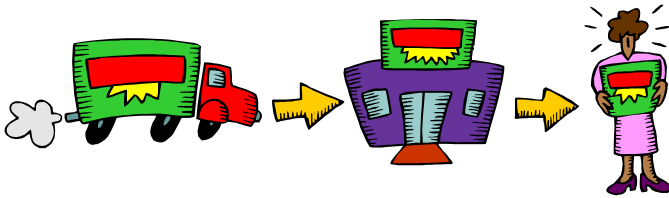
Procedures



Procedures

Steps to follow to produce a product.

Processes



Processes

A series of changes by which something passes from one condition to another.

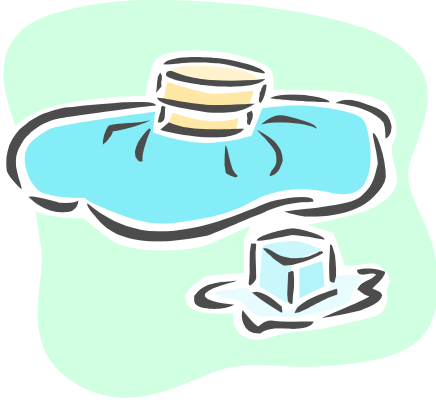
Producer



Producer

An organism that makes its own food.

Properties

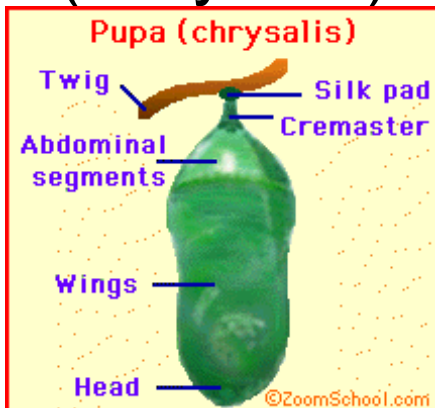


= wet

Properties

A quality or attribute, especially one that serves to define or describe something.

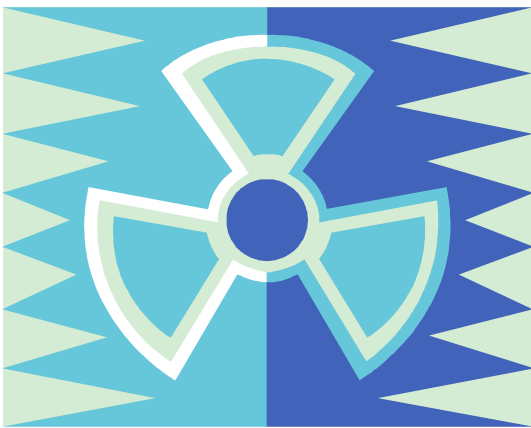
Pupa (Chrysalis)



Pupa

The stage in the life cycle of some insects when the organism changes from a larva to an adult.

Radiation



Radiation

The movement of energy through space as waves.

Reaction



Reaction

A response to a stimulus.

Record



Record

To set down in writing.

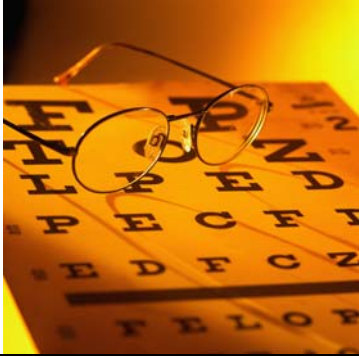
Reflected



Reflected

The bouncing back of light rays from a surface.

Refracted



Refracted

The bending of light rays as they move from one material into another material.

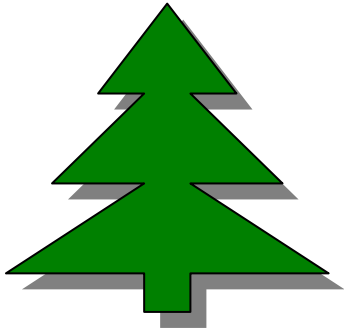
Relationship



Relationship

The state of being connected.

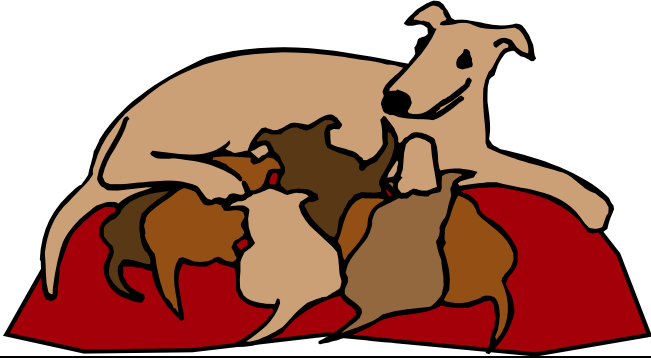
Renewable resources



Renewable resources

Resources that nature replaces as they are used.

Reproduce



Reproduce

To make more organisms of the same kind.

Reptile



Reptile

An animal that has a backbone and dry, leathery skin or scales, breathes air with lungs, and lays eggs with leathery shells or gives birth to live young.

Results



Results

Something that comes about as an effect or end.

Retained



Retained

To hold unchanged.

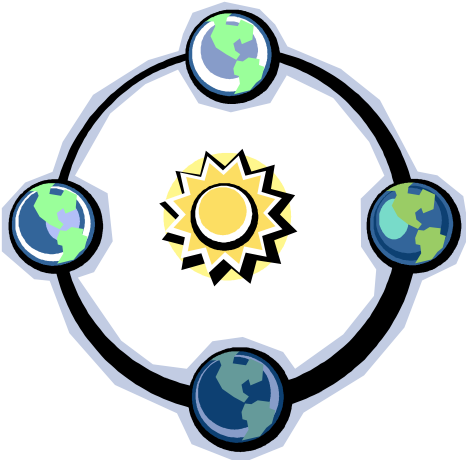
Revolution



Revolution

Completing a fixed course.

Revolve



Revolve

To travel in a closed path around an object such as Earth does as it moves around the sun.

Root



Root

Plant structures that hold a plant in place and take in water and nutrients from the soil.

Rotation



Rotation

The spinning of Earth on its axis.

Satellite



Satellite

An object that orbits a planet.

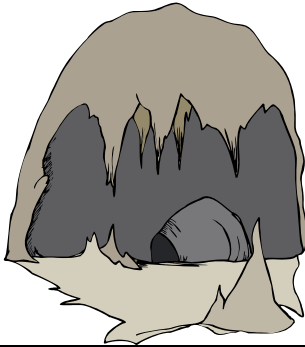
Sediments



Sediments

Bits of rock, soil, sand, shell and the remains of organisms.

Sedimentary Rock



Sedimentary Rock

Rock that formed when sediments were pressed and cemented together.

Seed



Seed

A structure produced by a plant that contains a tiny undeveloped plant and a supply of food for the plant.

Seedling



Seedling

A young plant grown from seed.

Senses



Senses

Specialized functions of the body that involve the action and effect of a stimulus on a sense organ. (sight, taste, touch, feel and hear)

Separate



Separate

To set or keep apart.

Sequence



Sequence

The order in which things are or should be connected, related, or dated.

Similar



Similar

Having qualities in common.

Soil



Soil

Material made of tiny pieces of rock, minerals, and decayed plant and animal matter.

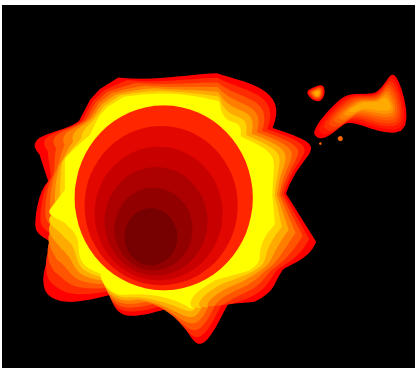
Solar energy



Solar energy

Energy from sunlight.

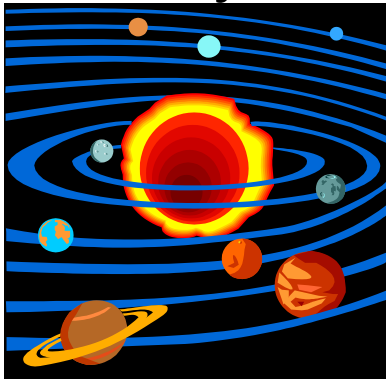
Solar flare



Solar flare

An eruption on the sun's surface.

Solar system



Solar system

A sun and all the objects that move around it.

Solution



Solution

A mixture with one substance spread out so evenly in another substance that you cannot tell the two substances apart.

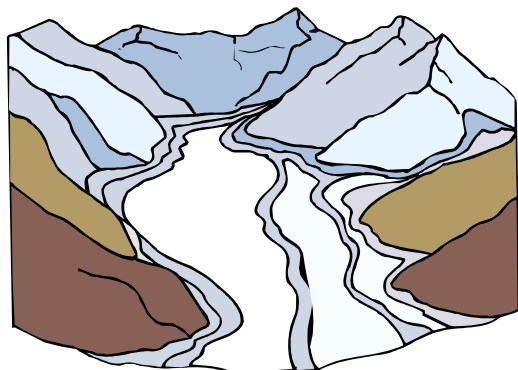
Sound



Sound

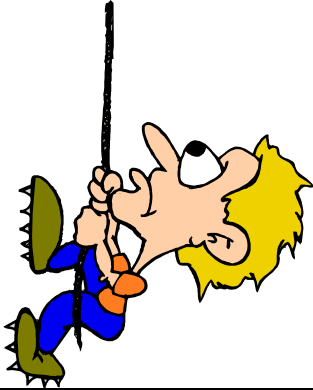
A form of energy produced by vibrating objects.

States of matter



States of matter
Forms that matter can take – solid, liquid, or gas.

Stationary



Stationary
Not changing;
stable.

Stem



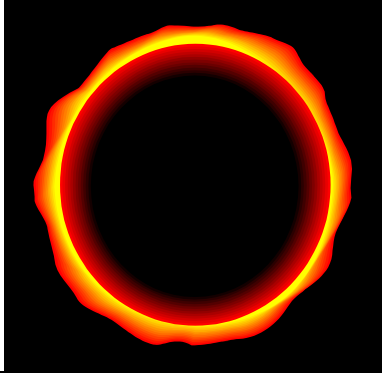
Stem
The part of a plant that holds the leaves up to sunlight and moves water, nutrients and food through the plant.

Structures



Structures
The arrangement or relationship of parts.

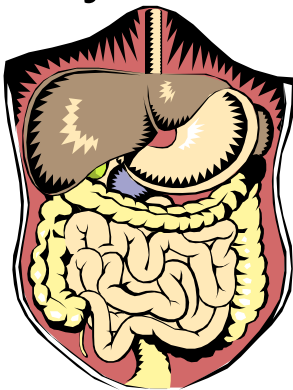
Sun's corona



Sun's corona

The sun's atmosphere made of hot gases.

System



System

A group of parts combined to form a whole that works or moves as a unit.

Tectonic plates



Tectonic plates

The sections of Earth's crust.

Telescope



Telescope

A tool for observing distant objects.

Temperature



Temperature

The average speed of the particles in a substance.

Texture



Texture

The structure, feel and appearance of something.

Thermal energy



Thermal energy

The energy of moving particles in a substance. (also called heat energy)

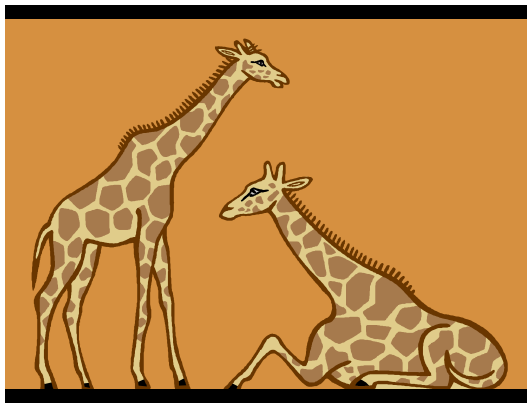
Tides



Tides

Changes in water level at the shoreline that are caused by the pull of gravity between Earth and its moon.

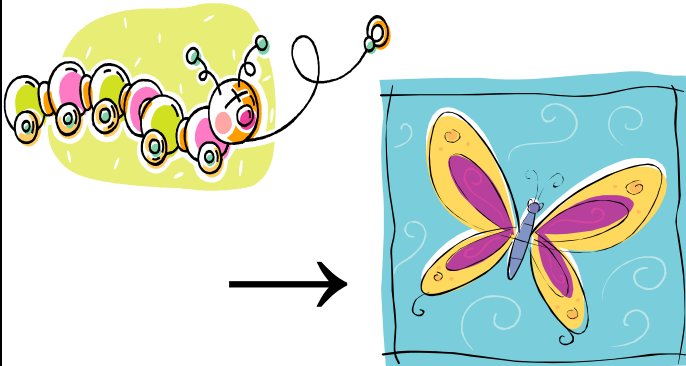
Trait



Trait

A characteristic of an organism.

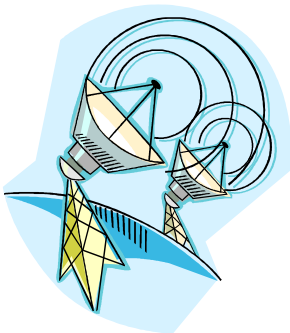
Transform



Transform

To change completely.

Transmitted



Transmitted

To pass or cause to pass through space or through a material.

Undergo changes



Undergo changes

To become different.

Valid



Valid

Based on truth or fact.

Variables



Variables

The things which can change in an experiment.

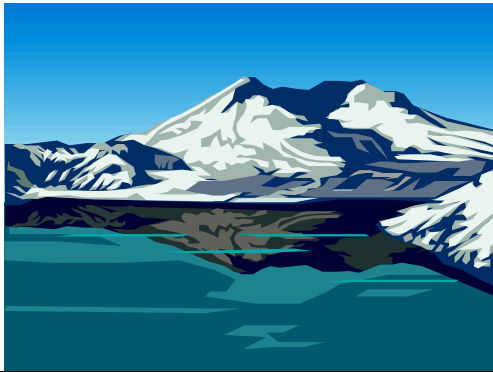
Vibrate



Vibrate

The rapid back-and-forth movement that produces sound.

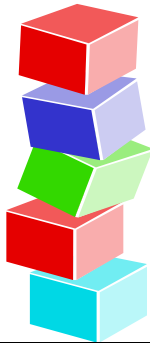
Volcano



Volcano

A mountain built up from hardened lava, rocks, and ash that erupted out of Earth.

Volume



Volume

The amount of space that an object or substance takes up.

Water cycle



Water cycle

The change of water from one state to another as it moves between Earth's surface and the atmosphere.

Wave



Wave

A repeating up-and-down or back-and-forth movement of matter.

Weathering



Weathering

The breaking down and wearing away of rock.

Weight



Weight

A measure of the pull of gravity on an object.