Vocabulary Cards

Grade 3

(in alphabetical order)

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT

Copyright © by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

All rights reserved. No part of the material protected by this copyright may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, broadcasting or by any other information storage and retrieval system, without written permission of the copyright owner unless such copying is expressly permitted by federal copyright law.

Only those pages that are specifically enabled by the program and indicated by the presence of the print icon may be printed and reproduced in classroom quantities by individual teachers using the corresponding student's textbook or kit as the major vehicle for regular classroom instruction.

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT and the HMH Logo are trademarks and service marks of Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. You shall not display, disparage, dilute or taint Houghton Mifflin Harcourt trademarks and service marks or use any confusingly similar marks, or use Houghton Mifflin Harcourt marks in such a way that would misrepresent the identity of the owner. Any permitted use of Houghton Mifflin Harcourt trademarks and service marks inures to the benefit of Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company.

All other trademarks, service marks or registered trademarks appearing on Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company websites are the trademarks or service marks of their respective owners.

To the Teacher

The *ScienceFusion* Vocabulary Cards are available online, formatted in two ways: alphabetized as they appear in the Student Edition Glossary and organized by Student Edition unit.

You may download the vocabulary cards to reproduce and distribute. Or you may allow children and their families to download the cards. A second set of cards is available to you with the answers to the activities in place.

To use the cards, cut them out along the solid lines. Then fold each card along the dotted line. Glue the two sides of the cards together so that the definition is on one side and the associated activity is on the other side.

The front of each card shows the vocabulary term, the phonetic respelling (grades 2–5), and the glossary definition of the term. The back of each card contains a short activity with a space for students to write or draw. The activities (questions, fill-in-the-blanks, word scrambles, word searches) are designed to help students understand and remember the meanings of vocabulary terms in the Student Edition.

Ideas for Using the Vocabulary Cards

- Have small groups of students read each vocabulary term aloud and take turns reading the definitions. Have students restate the meaning of each term in their own words. Then have students work together to complete the activity on the back of the card.
- Have students sort the cards by topic or have them create word webs to see the relationships among the vocabulary terms.
- Have students use the Vocabulary Cards at home. Suggest that students enlist family members to help them review and remember the concepts associated with the vocabulary.
- Allow students to use the cards to play vocabulary reinforcement games such as Concentration, Twenty Questions, and Jeopardy®.
- Encourage students to use the Vocabulary Cards as tools for reviewing content prior to tests or state science assessment.

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

absorb
(ab•SAWRB)

To take in.

Unscramble the following words that are related to light.
b a b s r o

_____

r r e a t f c

_____

arthropod
(AHR•thruh•pod)

An animal with jointed legs and a hard outer body covering. Arthropods make up the largest group of invertebrates.

Draw an arthropod. Draw arrows to the arthropod's body segments.

amphibian
(am•FIB•ee•uhn)

A type of vertebrate that has moist skin, begins its life in water with gills, and develops lungs as an adult to live on land.

Name two types of amphibians.

_____

_____

bar graph
(BAHR GRAF)

A graph using parallel bars of varying lengths to show comparison.

Draw a bar graph below with the following information. Label it.

Name	Height
Ana	120 cm
Jose	125 cm

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

consumer
(kuhn•SOOM•er)

A living thing that gets its energy by eating other living things.

Are you a consumer? Explain.

condensation
(kahn•duhn•SAY•shuhn)

The process by which water vapor changes into liquid water.

What is an example of condensation?

data
(DAY•tuh)

Individual facts, statistics, and items of information.

How can data about pond water be gathered?

cone
(KOHN)

A part of some nonflowering plants where seeds form.

Draw a picture of a cone, and name a kind of plant that has cones instead of flowers.

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

environment
(en•VY•ruhn•muhnt)

The things, both living and nonliving, that surround a living thing.

Draw a plant in its environment getting the things it needs.

energy
(EN•er•jee)

The ability to make something move or change.

What are two forms of energy and examples of them?

electrical energy
(ee•LEK•trih•kuhl EN•er•jee)

A form of energy that can move through wires.

Name two things that use electrical energy.

data table
(DAY•tuh TAY•buhl)

A set of rows and columns used to record data from investigations.

Draw a bar graph below with the following information. Label it.

Type	Number
basketball	6
baseball	4

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

evaporation
(ee•vap•uh•RAY•shuhn)

The process by which liquid water changes into water vapor.

If you see a puddle of water outside and the water evaporates during the day, will you still see the water that evening? Explain.

experiment
(ek•SPAIR•uh•muhnt)

A test done to see if a hypothesis is correct or not.

How does a scientist test a hypothesis?

evidence
(EV•uh•duhns)

Information collected during an investigation and used to support a hypothesis.

What do scientists use as evidence to decide whether a hypothesis is supported?

flower
(FLOW•er)

The part of a flowering plant that enables it to reproduce.

What is your favorite fruit that comes from a flowering plant?

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

_____

_____

Give an example of a force that opposes gravity.

force
(FAWRS)

A push or a pull.

_____

_____

Name two flowering plants.

flowering plant
(FLOW•er•ing PLANT)

A plant that produces seeds within a fruit.

_____

What is water in gas form called?

gas
(GAS)

A form of matter that has no definite shape or volume.

Draw and label one food chain.

food chain
(FOOD CHAYN)

A flow of food energy in a sequence of living things.

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

graduated cylinder
(GRAJ•oo•ay•tid SIL•uhn•der)

A container marked with a graded scale used for measuring liquids.

Circle the terms that name what can be measured with a graduated cylinder.

water grape juice

oxygen milk

paper soil

germinate
(JER•muh•nayt)

To start to grow (from a seed).

Unscramble the words related to plants.

e g m n e a r t i

u n t i r e t n

gravity
(GRAV•ih•tee)

A force that pulls two objects toward each other.

If you throw a ball in the air, what force makes the ball come back down?

germination
(jer•muh•NAY•shuhn)

The sprouting of a seed.

Circle the names of the living things that go through germination.

horse apple tree

radish fish

carrot dragonfly

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

infer
(in•FER)

To draw a conclusion about something.

When you

_____,

you are giving an explanation of what you observed.

hypothesis
(hy•PAHTH•uh•sis)

A possible answer to a question that can be tested to see if it is correct.

Unscramble the following words that are related to experiments.

o p h t s s i y e h

a l e v r a i b

_____

_____

heat
(HEET)

Energy that moves from warmer to cooler objects.

Draw a marshmallow being roasted over a fire. Then draw an arrow pointing in the direction the heat is flowing.

hibernate
(HY•ber•nayt)

To go into a deep, sleeplike state for winter.

Name two animals that hibernate in winter.

_____

_____

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

kinetic energy
(kih•NET•ik EN•er•jee)

The energy of motion.

A falling book has what kind of energy?

_____

investigation
(in•ves•tuh•GAY•shuhn)

A process of asking questions to get information about something. Scientists carry out investigations about nature.

What is an investigation you can do with a magnet?

_____

_____

invertebrate
(in•VER•tuh•brit)

An animal without a backbone.

Circle the names of the invertebrates.

shrimp snake

giraffe dragonfly

flounder scorpion

insect
(IN•sekt)

A kind of animal that has three body parts and six legs.

How can you tell which arthropods are insects?

_____

_____

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

liquid
(LIK•wid)

A form of matter that has a volume that stays the same but has a shape that can change.

Draw a liquid. Label it.

mass
(MAS)

The amount of matter in an object.

Which has more mass—a balloon or a football?

mammal
(MAM•uhl)

A type of vertebrate that has hair or fur and feeds its young with milk from the mother.

What is your favorite mammal? Explain why.

matter
(MAT•er)

Anything that takes up space.

Give an example of matter around you.

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

_____

_____

How can you determine an object's mechanical energy?

mechanical energy
(muh•KAN•ih•kuhl EN•er•jee)

The total potential and kinetic energy of an object.

_____

_____

Name an animal that migrates in spring.

migrate
(MY•grayt)

To travel from one place to another and back again.

_____

_____

What are some things you can look at through a microscope?

microscope
(MY•kruh•skohp)

A tool that makes an object look several times bigger than it is.

_____

_____

Name two nonflowering plants.

nonflowering plant
(non•FLOW•er•ing PLANT)

Plant that reproduces without making flowers.

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

_____

What do producers turn water and carbon dioxide into?

photosynthesis
(foht•oh•SIN•thuh•sis)

The process that plants use to make food.

_____

What part of the plant takes in nutrients?

nutrient
(NOO•tree•uhnt)

A part of the soil that helps plants grow and stay healthy.

_____

What are the physical properties of your chair?

physical property
(FIZ•ih•kuhl PRAHP•er•tee)

Anything that you can observe about an object by using one or more of your senses.

_____

Name two senses you can use to observe.

observe
(uhb•ZERV)

To use your senses to gather information.

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

reflect
(rih•FLEKT)

To bounce back.

When you look in a mirror, you are seeing light that the mirror _____.

producer
(pruh•DOOS•er)

A living thing that makes its own food.

Where do producers get the energy to make their own food? _____

predict
(pri•DIKT)

To use observations and data to form an idea of what will happen under certain conditions.

Predict which of these items will sink if put in water. Circle them.

rock basketball

pencil apple

coin banana

potential energy
(poh•TEN•shuhl EN•er•jee)

Energy of position or condition.

If a ball is sitting on a shelf, does the ball have potential energy or kinetic energy? _____

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

_____

_____

How can you see light being refracted?

refract
(rih•FRAKT)

To bend light as it moves from one material to another.

_____

What is your favorite reptile?

reptile
(REP•tyl)

A type of vertebrate that has dry skin covered with scales.

_____

_____

How do most plants reproduce?

reproduce
(ree•pruh•DOOS)

To make more living things of the same kind.

_____

_____

What helps a seed grow into a healthy plant?

seed
(SEED)

A structure that contains a young plant and its food supply, surrounded by a protective coat.

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

shadow
(SHAD•oh)

A dark area that forms when an object blocks the path of light.

Draw an object. Then, draw its shadow.

spore
(SPAWR)

A reproductive structure made by some plants, including mosses and ferns, that can grow into a new plant.

Mosses and ferns don't make seeds that grow into new plants. They make

solid
(SAHL•id)

A form of matter that has a volume and a shape that both stay the same.

What is water in its solid form called?

star
(STAHR)

A hot ball of glowing gases that gives off energy.

What are supergiants?

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

temperature
(TEM•per•uh•cher)

A measure of how hot something is.

If you have to wear a coat when you go outside, what is the temperature like?

sun
(SUHN)

The star closest to Earth.

What kind of energy does the sun give off?

variable
(VAIR•ee•uh•buhl)

The one thing that changes in an experiment.

How many variables should you change every time you retest a hypothesis?

telescope
(TEL•uh•skohp)

A device people use to observe distant objects with their eyes.

Unscramble the words related to space.
t s g z a g n a r i

p t e e o e l c s

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company

_____

_____

_____

Name three vertebrates.

---

vertebrate
(VER•tuh•brit)

An animal with a backbone.

_____

_____

Which has more volume, a hippopotamus or a mouse? Explain.

---

volume
(VAHL•yoom)

The amount of space that matter takes up.

© Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company