



Vocabulary Cards

Grade 3

(organized by unit)



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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.

Name two senses you can use to observe.

observe
(uhb•ZERV)

To use your senses to gather information.

you are giving an explanation of what you observed.

When you

infer
(in•FER)

To draw a conclusion about something.

banana coin
apple pencil
basketball rock

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

predict
(pri•DIKT)

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

What is an investigation you can do with a magnet?

investigation
(in•ves•tuh•GAY•shuhn)

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

al e v r a i b

Unscramble the following words that are related to experiments.
o p h t s s i y e h

hypothesis
(hy•PAATH•uh•sis)

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

How does a scientist test a hypothesis?

experiment
(ek•SPAIR•uh•muhnt)

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

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

variable
(VAIR•ee•uh•buhl)

The one thing that changes in an experiment.

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.

soil paper
milk oxygen
grape juice water

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

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

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

to measure temperature.

You use a

temperature
(TEM•per•uh•cher)

A measure of how hot something is.

How can data about pond water be gathered?

data
(DAY•tuh)

Individual facts, statistics, and items of information.

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

evidence
(EV•uh•duhns)

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

Type	Number
basketball	6
baseball	4

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

data table
(DAY•tuh TAY•buhl)

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

What kind of energy does the sun give off?

sun
(SUHN)

The star closest to Earth.

Name	Height
Ana	120 cm
Jose	125 cm

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

bar graph
(BAHR GRAF)

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

What are supergiants?

star
(STAHR)

A hot ball of glowing gases that gives off energy.

p t e e o e l c s

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

telescope
(TEL•uh•skohp)

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

Give an example of a force that opposes gravity.

force
(FAWRS)

A push or a pull.

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

gravity
(GRAV•ih•tee)

A force that pulls two objects toward each other.

Give an example of matter around you.

matter
(MAT•er)

Anything that takes up space.

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.

Which has more mass—a balloon or a football?

mass
(MAS)

The amount of matter in an object.

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

volume
(VAHL•yoom)

The amount of space that matter takes up.

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

temperature
(TEM•per•uh•cher)

A measure of how hot something is.

What is water in its solid form called?

solid
(SAHL•id)

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

What is water in gas form called?

gas
(GAS)

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

Draw a liquid. Label it.

liquid
(LIK•wid)

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

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

evaporation
(ee•vap•uh•RAY•shuhn)

The process by which liquid water changes into water vapor.

What is an example of condensation?

condensation

(kahn•duhn•SAY•shuhn)

The process by which water vapor changes into liquid water.

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

potential energy

(poh•TEN•shuhl EN•er•jee)

Energy of position or condition.

What are two forms of energy and examples of them?

energy

(EN•er•jee)

The ability to make something move or change.

A falling book has what kind of energy?

kinetic energy

(kih•NET•ik EN•er•jee)

The energy of motion.

rraetfc

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

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.

absorb

(ab•SAWRB)

To take in.

Name two things that use electrical energy.

electrical energy

(ee•LEK•trih•kuhl EN•er•jee)

A form of energy that can move through wires.

shadow

(SHAD•oh)

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

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

reflect
(rih•FLEKT)

To bounce back.

How can you see light being refracted?

refract
(rih•FRAKT)

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

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

heat
(HEET)

Energy that moves from warmer to cooler objects.

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

temperature
(TEM•per•uh•cher)

A measure of how hot something is.

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.

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 is your favorite fruit that comes from a flowering plant?

flower
(FLOW•er)

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

u n t i r e t n

e g m n e a r t i

Unscramble the words related to plants.

germinate
(JER•muh•nayt)

To start to grow (from a seed).

Name two flowering plants.

flowering plant
(FLOW•er•ing PLANT)

A plant that produces seeds within a fruit.

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

cone
(KOHN)

A part of some nonflowering plants where seeds form.

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

environment
(en•VY•ruhn•muhnt)

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

Name two nonflowering plants.

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

Plant that reproduces without making flowers.

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

spore
(SPAWR)

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

Name three vertebrates.

vertebrate
(VER•tuh•brit)

An animal with a backbone.

Name two types of amphibians.

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.

flounder scorpion

giraffe dragonfly

shrimp snake

Circle the names of the invertebrates.

What is your favorite reptile?

reptile
(REP•tyl)

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

invertebrate
(in•VER•tuh•brit)

An animal without a backbone.

What is your favorite mammal?
Explain why.

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

mammal
(MAM•uhl)

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

arthropod
(AHR•thruh•pod)

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

How can you tell which arthropods are insects?

insect
(IN•sekt)

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

Name an animal that migrates in spring.

migrate
(MY•grayt)

To travel from one place to another and back again.

- carrot
- dragonfly
- radish
- fish
- horse
- apple tree

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

germination
(jer•muh•NAY•shuhn)

The sprouting of a seed.

Name two animals that hibernate in winter.

hibernate
(HY•ber•nayt)

To go into a deep, sleeplike state for winter.

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

producer
(pruh•DOOS•er)

A living thing that makes its own food.

Are you a consumer? Explain.

consumer
(kuhn•SOOM•er)

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

What do producers turn water and carbon dioxide into?

photosynthesis
(foht•oh•SIN•thuh•sis)

The process that plants use to make food.

Draw and label one food chain.

food chain
(FOOD CHAYN)

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