**Academic Vocabulary**

**Language Arts**

1. The set of 26 letters from A to Z is called the ____.
   - A. vowel
   - B. alphabet
   - C. consonant

2. Letters that are not vowels, such as b and m, are called ____.
   - A. consonants
   - B. silent letters
   - C. capital letters

3. The letters a, e, i, o, and u are called ____.
   - A. capital letters
   - B. consonants
   - C. vowels

4. A type of letter that is used at the beginning of a name or sentence is called a ____.
   - A. silent letter
   - B. capital letter
   - C. lowercase letter

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

**Language Arts**

1. A group of words that gives a complete thought about someone or something is called a ____.
   - A. list
   - B. sentence
   - C. noun

2. The mark used at the end of a sentence that tells something is called ____.
   - A. a period
   - B. a question mark
   - C. an exclamation mark

3. The mark used at the end of a sentence that asks something is called ____.
   - A. a period
   - B. a question mark
   - C. an exclamation mark

4. The mark used at the end of a sentence that shows strong feeling is called on ____.
   - A. adjective
   - B. apostrophe
   - C. exclamation mark

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

**Language Arts**

1. The vowel sounds in the words **ant**, **egg**, **pin**, **top**, and **cup** are called ____.
   - A. silent letters
   - B. short vowels
   - C. long vowels

2. The vowel sounds in which you hear the vowels’ names, as in **cake** and **rose**, are called ____.
   - A. silent letters
   - B. short vowels
   - C. long vowels

3. A letter that is part of a word but does not make any sound when the word is spoken is called a ____.
   - A. silent letter
   - B. blend
   - C. double letter

4. Two or three consonants whose sounds combine together form a ____.
   - A. plural
   - B. blend
   - C. special vowel

---

**Hot Dots®**

by Educational Insights
Academic Vocabulary

1. A word that is made up of two words joined together, such as cupcake, is a _____.
   A. guide word
   B. plural
   C. compound word

2. A shortened form of a pair of words, such as It’s for It is, is called a _____.
   A. plural
   B. contraction
   C. compound word

3. A form of a word that shows more than one, such as books, is called a _____.
   A. plural
   B. pronoun
   C. subject

4. A short form of a word used in place of the whole word is called an _____.
   A. adjective
   B. apostrophe
   C. abbreviation

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. The part of a sentence that tells who or what the sentence is about is called the _____.
   A. subject
   B. predicate
   C. pronoun

2. The part of a sentence that tells what the subject is or does is called the _____.
   A. noun
   B. pronoun
   C. predicate

3. A word that names a person, place, or thing is called a _____.
   A. noun
   B. verb
   C. predicate

4. A word that names an action, such as run, is called a _____.
   A. noun
   B. verb
   C. subject

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. A noun that names a particular person, place, or thing is called a _____.
   A. plural
   B. pronoun
   C. proper noun

2. A word that takes the place of a noun, such as he or she, is called a _____.
   A. verb
   B. pronoun
   C. proper noun

3. A word that describes a person, place, or thing is called an _____.
   A. antonym
   B. adjective
   C. action word

4. A word that describes how, when, or where an action happened is called on _____.
   A. adverb
   B. adjective
   C. abbreviation

---

by Educational Insights
Academic Vocabulary

1. Words that have the same meaning are called ____.
   - A. antonyms
   - B. synonyms
   - C. homophones

2. Words that have opposite meanings are called ____.
   - A. antonyms
   - B. synonyms
   - C. homophones

3. Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings are called ____.
   - A. synonyms
   - B. antonyms
   - C. homophones

4. The different meanings that a single word has are called ____.
   - A. plural forms
   - B. agreement
   - C. multiple meanings

Academic Vocabulary

1. The parts into which a word may be broken based on its vowel sounds are called ____.
   - A. vowels
   - B. consonants
   - C. syllables

2. A syllable or group of syllables added to the beginning of a word that changes the word’s meaning is called a ____.
   - A. prefix
   - B. suffix
   - C. plural

3. A syllable or group of syllables added to the end of a word that changes the word’s meaning is called a ____.
   - A. prefix
   - B. suffix
   - C. root word

4. The basic word to which prefixes or suffixes are added is called a ____.
   - A. contraction
   - B. syllable
   - C. root word

Academic Vocabulary

1. A piece of writing made up of sentences about one idea is called a ____.
   - A. chapter
   - B. syllable
   - C. paragraph

2. What all the sentences in a paragraph are about is called the ____.
   - A. main idea
   - B. facts
   - C. topic sentence

3. The sentence in a paragraph that states what the paragraph is about is called the ____.
   - A. title
   - B. topic sentence
   - C. supporting sentence

4. Statements that help develop the main idea of a paragraph are called ____.
   - A. opinions
   - B. signatures
   - C. supporting details

“I like summer. The days are warm. I swim at the beach. I play all day.”

“Why I Like Summer”
Academic Vocabulary

1. Your first attempt at writing, based on your ideas and plans, is called a _____.
   - A. draft
   - B. report
   - C. final copy

2. To check your writing for errors in spelling, capitalization, and punctuation is to _____.
   - A. publish
   - B. brainstorm
   - C. proofread

3. To make changes to improve your writing is to _____.
   - A. prewrite
   - B. revise
   - C. publish

4. To present your writing in its final form is to _____.
   - A. revise
   - B. publish
   - C. proofread

Academic Vocabulary

1. The kind of letter that you write to a family member or friend is called a _____.
   - A. formal letter
   - B. friendly letter
   - C. business letter

2. The part of a letter that usually starts with Dear and has the name of the person you are writing to is called the _____.
   - A. closing
   - B. greeting
   - C. signature

3. The main part of a letter is called the _____.
   - A. body
   - B. greeting
   - C. closing

4. The handwritten name at the bottom of a letter showing who wrote the letter is called the _____.
   - A. date
   - B. greeting
   - C. signature

Academic Vocabulary

1. Marks, such as a period or a comma, that help make the meaning of a sentence clear are called _____.
   - A. prefixes
   - B. syllables
   - C. punctuation marks

2. A mark used to separate words in a sentence is called _____.
   - A. a comma
   - B. a period
   - C. an apostrophe

3. A mark used to show belonging or missing letters is called on _____.
   - A. antonym
   - B. apostrophe
   - C. indent

4. Marks that are used to set off spoken words are called _____.
   - A. periods
   - B. quotation marks
   - C. exclamation marks
Academic Vocabulary

1. A person who writes a book, play, or other work is called an ____.
   A. author
   B. illustrator
   C. editor

2. A person who draws the pictures in a book is called an ____.
   A. author
   B. illustrator
   C. editor

3. The name of a book, poem, play, or other written work is called the ____.
   A. author
   B. title
   C. text

4. The front page of a book with the title, author, and other information is the ____.
   A. title page
   B. glossary
   C. table of contents

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. A person or animal in a story is called a ____.
   A. plot
   B. setting
   C. character

2. The most important person or animal in a story is called the ____.
   A. illustrator
   B. main idea
   C. main character

3. The time and place where a story takes place is called the ____.
   A. setting
   B. paragraph
   C. conclusion

4. The main events of a story are called the ____.
   A. plot
   B. setting
   C. conclusion

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. A statement that is known to be true is called a ____.
   A. myth
   B. fiction
   C. fact

2. A belief based on what you think or feel rather than on what can be proven is called an ____.
   A. opinion
   B. illustration
   C. emotion

3. A story that is made up is called ____.
   A. fact
   B. fiction
   C. nonfiction

4. A story that is true or factual is called ____.
   A. imaginary
   B. fiction
   C. nonfiction
**Academic Vocabulary**

1. A true book about a person’s life that is written by someone else is called a ____.
   - A. fable
   - B. biography
   - C. fiction

2. A story about imaginary beings, such as giants and unicorns, is called a ____.
   - A. biography
   - B. fairy tale
   - C. nonfiction story

3. A short fiction story that teaches a lesson and often has animals talking like people is called a ____.
   - A. play
   - B. fact
   - C. fable

4. A form of writing in which the words are written in a pattern and often rhyme is called a ____.
   - A. poem
   - B. fable
   - C. report

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. A book that lists words and their meanings is called a ____.
   - A. dictionary
   - B. fiction book
   - C. manual

2. A book of maps is called an ____.
   - A. atlas
   - B. index
   - C. encyclopedia

3. A book or set of books that contains information on many topics from A to Z is called an ____.
   - A. index
   - B. atlas
   - C. encyclopedia

4. A book that lists words and their synonyms is called a ____.
   - A. glossary
   - B. thesaurus
   - C. table of contents

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. Words that are arranged by where their beginning letters come in the alphabet are listed in ____.
   - A. counting order
   - B. random order
   - C. alphabetical order

2. The two words at the top of a dictionary page showing which words appear first and last on the page are called ____.
   - A. guide words
   - B. synonyms
   - C. numerals

3. The part of a book that lists the chapters and often the pages on which they begin is called the ____.
   - A. title page
   - B. glossary
   - C. table of contents

4. An alphabetical list of hard or special words and their meanings is called a ____.
   - A. legend
   - B. glossary
   - C. table of contents
1. To join two or more amounts is to ____.
   - A. add
   - B. subtract
   - C. skip count

2. To take away one amount from another is to ____.
   - A. add
   - B. group
   - C. subtract

3. The answer when you add numbers is called the ____.
   - A. data
   - B. sum
   - C. difference

4. The answer when you subtract numbers is called the ____.
   - A. sign
   - B. sum
   - C. difference

1. A sentence that is made up of numbers and math symbols is called a ____.
   - A. word problem
   - B. number line
   - C. number sentence

2. A symbol used to show that you are adding amounts is called a ____.
   - A. digit
   - B. plus sign
   - C. minus sign

3. A symbol used to show that you are subtracting amounts is called a ____.
   - A. minus sign
   - B. plus sign
   - C. fraction

4. A symbol used to show that two amounts are the same is called an ____.
   - A. equal sign
   - B. outcome
   - C. even number

1. A set of related facts is called a ____.
   - A. number pair
   - B. fact family
   - C. factor

2. A number that is added to another number in an addition problem is called an ____.
   - A. addend
   - B. addition sign
   - C. odd number

3. To make a close guess about how many or how much is to ____.
   - A. add
   - B. estimate
   - C. tally

4. Changing a number to a number that makes it easier to use is to ____.
   - A. count
   - B. double
   - C. round
**Academic Vocabulary**

1. Any one of the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and so on is called a ____.
   - A. mixed number
   - B. whole number
   - C. fraction

2. A whole number that ends in 0, 2, 4, 6, or 8 is an ____.
   - A. even number
   - B. odd number
   - C. estimate

3. A whole number that ends in 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9 is called an ____.
   - A. even number
   - B. odd number
   - C. estimate

4. A number that shows order or position, such as first and third, is called an ____.
   - A. even number
   - B. odd number
   - C. ordinal number

**Mathematics**

1. To count by more than one at a time, such as by twos, is to ____.
   - A. skip count
   - B. round
   - C. estimate

2. To join equal groups, such as 3 groups of 2, is to ____.
   - A. divide
   - B. add
   - C. multiply

3. Numbers that are multiplied are called ____.
   - A. addends
   - B. ordinal numbers
   - C. factors

4. The answer when you multiply is called the ____.
   - A. sum
   - B. product
   - C. difference

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. To separate an amount into smaller equal groups is to ____.
   - A. multiply
   - B. estimate
   - C. divide

2. The number by which another number is divided is the ____.
   - A. product
   - B. divisor
   - C. dividend

3. The number being divided in a division problem is called the ____.
   - A. dividend
   - B. factor
   - C. divisor

4. The answer in a division problem is called the ____.
   - A. product
   - B. quotient
   - C. difference
**Academic Vocabulary**

1. Any one of the symbols $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, \text{ or } 9$ that is used to write numbers is called a ____
   - A. factor
   - B. tally
   - C. digit

2. The digit that is in the far right place of a whole number is in the ____ place.
   - A. ones
   - B. tens
   - C. hundreds

3. The digit that is second from the right in a whole number is in the ____ place.
   - A. ones
   - B. tens
   - C. hundreds

4. The digit that is third from the right in a whole number is in the ____ place.
   - A. ones
   - B. tens
   - C. hundreds

---

**Mathematics**

1. A dot that is used to separate dollars from cents and ones from tenths is called a ____
   - A. degree
   - B. decimal point
   - C. comma

2. A number that uses a decimal point to show values less than 1, such as tenths, is called a ____
   - A. digit
   - B. decimal
   - C. whole number

3. The digit to the right of a decimal point stands for an amount out of 10 equal parts called ____
   - A. tenths
   - B. tens
   - C. hundredths

4. The digit two places to the right of a decimal point stands for an amount out of 100 equal parts called ____
   - A. tenths
   - B. hundreds
   - C. hundredths

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. A coin worth 1 cent is a ____
   - A. penny
   - B. nickel
   - C. dime

2. A coin worth 5 cents is a ____
   - A. dime
   - B. penny
   - C. nickel

3. A coin worth 10 cents is a ____
   - A. nickel
   - B. dime
   - C. quarter

4. A coin worth 25 cents is a ____
   - A. nickel
   - B. quarter
   - C. half dollar
Academic Vocabulary

1. A bill equal to 100 cents is called a ___.
   - A. half dollar
   - B. dollar
   - C. quarter

3. A symbol that is used to show the number of dollars is called a ___.
   - A. cent sign
   - B. plus sign
   - C. dollar sign

2. A coin that is worth 50 cents is called a ___.
   - A. quarter
   - B. dollar
   - C. half dollar

4. A symbol that is used to show the number of cents is called a ___.
   - A. cent sign
   - B. dollar sign
   - C. minus sign

$2.00

15¢
Academic Vocabulary

1. A unit of time equal to 60 seconds is called a ____.
   - A. minute
   - B. half-hour
   - C. quarter-hour

2. A unit of time equal to 60 minutes is called ____.
   - A. a second
   - B. a half-hour
   - C. an hour

3. A unit of time equal to 30 minutes is called a ____.
   - A. quarter-hour
   - B. half-hour
   - C. second

4. A unit of time that is much less than a minute is called a ____.
   - A. second
   - B. day
   - C. quarter-hour

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. An amount of time equal to 24 hours is called a ____.
   - A. week
   - B. day
   - C. month

2. A period of time equal to 7 days is called a ____.
   - A. week
   - B. month
   - C. year

3. The period of time equal to about 4 weeks, or 30 days, is called a ____.
   - A. year
   - B. week
   - C. month

4. A period of time equal to about 365 days, or 12 months, is called a ____.
   - A. week
   - B. year
   - C. month

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. A unit for measuring the length of small objects, such as an eraser, is an ____.
   - A. area
   - B. inch
   - C. ounce

2. A unit of length equal to 12 inches is a ____.
   - A. foot
   - B. yard
   - C. digit

3. A unit of length equal to 3 feet, or 36 inches, is a ____.
   - A. mile
   - B. yard
   - C. pint

4. A unit of length used for measuring long distances is a ____.
   - A. pound
   - B. gallon
   - C. mile
Academic Vocabulary

1. A unit for measuring how much a container holds, equal to 8 fluid (liquid) ounces, is called a ___.
   - A. pound
   - B. yard
   - C. cup

2. A unit for measuring how much a container holds, equal to 2 cups, is called a ___.
   - A. quart
   - B. pint
   - C. gallon

3. A unit for measuring how much a container holds, equal to 2 pints or 4 cups, is called a ___.
   - A. gallon
   - B. quart
   - C. pound

4. A unit for measuring how much a container holds, equal to 4 quarts, is called a ___.
   - A. gallon
   - B. pint
   - C. cup

Academic Vocabulary

1. A unit for measuring weight and capacity (how much a container holds) is called an ___.
   - A. ounce
   - B. inch
   - C. estimate

2. A unit of weight equal to 16 ounces is called a ___.
   - A. pound
   - B. gallon
   - C. degree

3. A tool used for measuring weight is called a ___.
   - A. cup
   - B. ruler
   - C. scale

4. A tool for weighing things by comparing the weight of one object to another is called a ___.
   - A. tape measure
   - B. balance scale
   - C. thermometer

Academic Vocabulary

1. A metric unit for measuring the lengths of small objects is a ___.
   - A. gram
   - B. centimeter
   - C. liter

2. A metric unit of length that is equal to 100 centimeters is a ___.
   - A. gallon
   - B. century
   - C. meter

3. A metric unit for measuring how much a container holds is a ___.
   - A. liter
   - B. gram
   - C. kilometer

4. A metric unit for measuring weight or mass (the amount of matter in an object) is a ___.
   - A. cup
   - B. yard
   - C. gram
Academic Vocabulary

1. Numbers and facts that give information about people or things are called ____.
   A. graphs
   B. data
   C. tally charts

2. A type of drawing that is used to show information about people or things is called a ____.
   A. graph
   B. calendar
   C. number line

3. A graph that uses bars to show information is called a ____.
   A. bar graph
   B. tally chart
   C. pictograph

4. A graph that uses pictures or symbols to show information is called a ____.
   A. table
   B. bar graph
   C. pictograph

Mathematics

1. A possible result of an experiment is called an ____.
   A. estimate
   B. addend
   C. outcome

2. Having a good chance of happening means it is ____ to happen.
   A. unlikely
   B. likely
   C. certain

3. If something will always happen, then it is ____ to happen.
   A. unlikely
   B. certain
   C. impossible

4. If something will never happen, then it is ____.
   A. certain
   B. likely
   C. impossible

Academic Vocabulary

1. A flat shape is called a ____.
   A. prism
   B. solid figure
   C. plane figure

2. A plane figure with four sides that form four square corners is called a ____.
   A. triangle
   B. circle
   C. rectangle

3. A plane figure that is perfectly round is called a ____.
   A. circle
   B. square
   C. triangle

4. A plane figure that has three sides is called a ____.
   A. square
   B. triangle
   C. rectangle
Academic Vocabulary

1. A plane figure that has four square corners and four sides of equal length is called a ____.
   - A. triangle
   - B. square
   - C. pentagon

2. A plane figure that has five sides is called a ____.
   - A. pentagon
   - B. pyramid
   - C. rectangle

3. A plane figure that has six sides is called a ____.
   - A. triangle
   - B. pentagon
   - C. hexagon

4. A plane figure that has eight sides is called an ____.
   - A. oval
   - B. octagon
   - C. open figure

Academic Vocabulary

1. A figure that has length, width, and height is called a ____.
   - A. solid figure
   - B. plane figure
   - C. congruent figure

2. A flat surface of a solid figure is called a ____.
   - A. point
   - B. face
   - C. corner

3. The place where two faces of a solid figure meet is called an ____.
   - A. edge
   - B. index
   - C. angle

4. The place where two or more edges meet is called a corner or a ____.
   - A. base
   - B. face
   - C. vertex

Academic Vocabulary

1. A solid figure with six faces that are rectangles is called a ____.
   - A. rectangle
   - B. cylinder
   - C. rectangular prism

2. A solid figure that has six square faces of equal size is called a ____.
   - A. cube
   - B. sphere
   - C. cylinder

3. A solid figure with a point at one end and a flat, round base is called a ____.
   - A. cube
   - B. cone
   - C. sphere

4. A solid figure that has a round top and bottom and is shaped like a can is called a ____.
   - A. circle
   - B. cone
   - C. cylinder
Academic Vocabulary

1. Moving a figure along a line in any direction without changing its shape or size is called a ______.
   - A. flip
   - B. slide
   - C. turn

2. Moving a figure over a line so that it looks like its mirror image is called a ______.
   - A. flip
   - B. slide
   - C. turn

3. An exact position or place is called a ______.
   - A. side
   - B. degree
   - C. point

4. Moving a figure around a point without changing its shape or size is called a ______.
   - A. flip
   - B. slide
   - C. turn

Academic Vocabulary

1. Figures that have the same size and shape are ______.
   - A. congruent
   - B. similar
   - C. closed

2. Figures that have the same shape but may be different sizes are ______.
   - A. open
   - B. congruent
   - C. similar

3. A figure that can be folded along a line so that its halves match has ______.
   - A. pattern
   - B. slide
   - C. symmetry

4. A line that divides a figure into two matching halves is called a ______.
   - A. number line
   - B. line of symmetry
   - C. fraction bar

Academic Vocabulary

1. A straight path that goes on in both directions without ending is called a ______.
   - A. line
   - B. ray
   - C. line segment

2. A part of a line that has two endpoints is called ______.
   - A. a ray
   - B. an angle
   - C. a line segment

3. A part of a line that has one endpoint and goes without end in one direction is called ______.
   - A. an angle
   - B. a ray
   - C. a line segment

4. A figure formed by two rays or line segments that meet at an endpoint is called an ______.
   - A. angle
   - B. edge
   - C. area
### Academic Vocabulary

**Mathematics**

1. The distance around a figure is called the ____.
   - A. surface
   - B. volume
   - C. perimeter

2. A square that is used to measure the amount of space taken up by a flat surface is called a ____.
   - A. cube
   - B. square unit
   - C. rectangle

3. The number of square units needed to cover a flat surface is called ____.
   - A. area
   - B. volume
   - C. perimeter

4. The amount of space that a solid figure takes up, measured in cubic units, is called ____.
   - A. area
   - B. volume
   - C. perimeter

**Science**

1. A living thing that can move on its own and does not make its own food is called an ____.
   - A. adult
   - B. animal
   - C. offspring

2. An animal that has three body parts and three pairs of legs is an ____.
   - A. insect
   - B. energy
   - C. amphibian

3. An animal that lives in water and breathes with special body parts called gills is a ____.
   - A. fossil
   - B. fish
   - C. reptile

4. An animal with wings, two feet, and feathers is a ____.
   - A. bug
   - B. fossil
   - C. bird

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. An animal that has fur or hair and is fed milk from its mother’s body is a ____.
   - A. reptile
   - B. producer
   - C. mammal

2. An animal that starts life in the water and later lives on land as an adult is an ____.
   - A. insect
   - B. egg
   - C. amphibian

3. A land animal that has scales or hard plates covering its skin is a ____.
   - A. fossil
   - B. reptile
   - C. mammal

4. Any living thing is called an ____.
   - A. organism
   - B. organ
   - C. orbit
Academic Vocabulary

1. The stages of growth in the lifetime of a plant or animal is called its ____.
   A. life cycle
   B. growth spur
   C. food chain

2. To create living things of the same kind is to ____.
   A. repel
   B. reproduce
   C. hibernate

3. The young of an adult person, animal, or plant is called an ____.
   A. egg
   B. adaptation
   C. offspring

4. To receive features from your parents, such as hair color, is to ____.
   A. inherit
   B. protect
   C. recycle

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. The first stage in the life cycle of most animals is the ____.
   A. egg
   B. pupa
   C. larva

2. The second, wormlike stage of an insect’s life is the ____.
   A. pupa
   B. larva
   C. lever

3. The third stage of an insect’s life, between larva and adult, is the ____.
   A. egg
   B. pupa
   C. root

4. A full-grown person, animal, or plant is an ____.
   A. adaptation
   B. offspring
   C. adult

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. A living thing that makes its own food but cannot move itself from place to place is called a ____.
   A. mammal
   B. plant
   C. nonliving thing

2. The part of a plant from which a new plant will grow is called the ____.
   A. root
   B. soil
   C. seed

3. The part of a plant that holds up the leaves and carries water through the plant is called the ____.
   A. leaf
   B. root
   C. stem

4. The part of a plant that makes food for the plant is called a ____.
   A. stem
   B. leaf
   C. flower
**Academic Vocabulary**

### Science

1. The part of a plant that grows underground and keeps the plant in place is called the _____.
   - A. stem
   - B. leaf
   - C. root

2. The part of a plant that makes seeds is called the _____.
   - A. flower
   - B. seed coat
   - C. leaf

3. The part of a plant that contains the seeds is called the _____.
   - A. fruit
   - B. stem
   - C. root

4. The yellowish powder in flowers that helps them make seeds is called _____.
   - A. fruit
   - B. pollen
   - C. minerals

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

### Science

1. A series of plants or animals in which each kind is food for the other is called a _____.
   - A. habitat
   - B. community
   - C. food chain

2. An animal that eats only meat is called _____.
   - A. a carnivore
   - B. an herbivore
   - C. an omnivore

3. An animal that eats only plants is called _____.
   - A. a carnivore
   - B. an herbivore
   - C. an omnivore

4. An animal that eats both plants and other animals is called an _____.
   - A. amphibian
   - B. endangered animal
   - C. omnivore

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

### Science

1. An animal that hunts other animals for food is called _____.
   - A. a prey
   - B. a predator
   - C. an herbivore

2. An animal that is hurt and eaten by another animal is called a _____.
   - A. fossil
   - B. prey
   - C. predator

3. A living thing that no longer exists because all of its kind have died is _____.
   - A. endangered
   - B. condensed
   - C. extinct

4. Living things that are in danger of becoming extinct are _____.
   - A. endangered
   - B. reproduced
   - C. hibernating
Academic Vocabulary

1. All the things that make up an area, such as land and water, are called the
   A. environment
   B. energy
   C. extinction

2. The place where a plant or animal lives naturally is called a
   A. property
   B. zoo
   C. habitat

3. All living and nonliving things that interact within an environment form an
   A. orbit
   B. ecosystem
   C. energy

4. A place where a living thing can be safe is a
   A. shelter
   B. climate
   C. life cycle

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. An environment where many trees grow close together is called a
   A. desert
   B. forest
   C. wetland

2. An environment that gets little rain and has only a few kinds of plants and animals is called a
   A. desert
   B. forest
   C. mountain

3. A hot, wet environment where trees grow very tall is called a
   A. seashore
   B. wetland
   C. rain forest

4. A low area of land that is very wet is called
   A. rain forest
   B. wetland
   C. desert

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. Harmful things in the air, water, or land are called
   A. weather
   B. pollution
   C. natural resources

2. Materials found in nature that people need or use are called
   A. pollution
   B. precipitation
   C. natural resources

3. To use less of something so that it will last longer is to
   A. conserve
   B. deserve
   C. consume

   Turn off lights when you leave a room.

4. An area where garbage is dumped and then covered with dirt is called a
   A. trash can
   B. landfill
   C. recycling bin
Academic Vocabulary

Science

1. To use an object again is to ___ it.
   A. reuse
   B. trash
   C. pattern

2. To make new items out of used materials is to ___.
   A. litter
   B. recycle
   C. reflect

3. Trash that is not thrown away into a trash can is called ___.
   A. litter
   B. resources
   C. recycled material

4. To create less waste is to ___ waste.
   A. restore
   B. trash
   C. reduce
   You can use the same cloth bag over and over again for groceries.

Academic Vocabulary

Science

1. Anything that takes up space is called ___.
   A. heat
   B. energy
   C. matter

2. Matter that has a definite shape, such as a block, is called a ___.
   A. gas
   B. solid
   C. liquid

3. Matter that takes the shape of the container it is put into is called a ___.
   A. liquid
   B. gas
   C. solid

4. Matter that has no definite shape and does not take up a specific amount of space is called a ___.
   A. gas
   B. liquid
   C. solid

Academic Vocabulary

Science

1. The power of certain forces, such as the sun, to cause change and do work, is called ___.
   A. mass
   B. energy
   C. gravity

2. A form of energy that makes things warm is called ___.
   A. heat
   B. light
   C. motion

3. The form of energy that lets us see is called ___.
   A. heat
   B. light
   C. motion

4. A form of energy that people make from other kinds of energy found in nature, such as wind or moving water, is called ___.
   A. gravity
   B. force
   C. electricity
Academic Vocabulary

1. The form of energy that you hear is called ____.
   A. heat
   B. sound
   C. light

2. To move quickly back and forth is to ____.
   A. repel
   B. rotate
   C. vibrate

3. How high or low a sound seems is called ____.
   A. pitch
   B. force
   C. loudness

4. A way to use sounds to find objects under water is called ____.
   A. solar
   B. x-rays
   C. sonar

Academic Vocabulary

1. To draw or pull to oneself is to ____.
   A. reflect
   B. repel
   C. attract

2. To push away is to ____.
   A. attract
   B. repel
   C. pull

3. An object that attracts iron and steel is called a ____.
   A. pulley
   B. magnifier
   C. magnet

4. The places on a magnet where a force is strongest are called the magnet’s ____.
   A. poles
   B. bars
   C. craters

Academic Vocabulary

1. A push or pull that makes an object move, change direction, or stop is called ____.
   A. force
   B. motion
   C. volume

2. Moving from one place to another or changing position is called ____.
   A. force
   B. motion
   C. location

3. The force that pulls objects toward the center of the earth is called ____.
   A. fall
   B. motion
   C. gravity

4. The movement of an object by force is called ____.
   A. work
   B. orbit
   C. repel
### Academic Vocabulary

#### Science

1. A bar that moves on or around a fixed point and is used to lift loads is called a ____.
   - A. magnet
   - B. pulley
   - C. lever

2. A slanted surface that is used to move loads from a higher or lower place is called an ____.
   - A. inclined plane
   - B. axle
   - C. elevator

3. A simple machine used to lift heavy loads and made up of a wheel with a rope fitted around it is called a ____.
   - A. lever
   - B. pulley
   - C. ramp

4. A simple machine made up of a small rod (axle) attached to the center of a larger wheel is called a ____.
   - A. wheel and axle
   - B. lever
   - C. pulley

### Academic Vocabulary

#### Science

1. The rocky outside layer of the earth is called the ____.
   - A. crater
   - B. crust
   - C. mantle

2. The thick, middle layer of the earth is called the ____.
   - A. core
   - B. crust
   - C. mantle

3. The center of the earth is called the ____.
   - A. crust
   - B. mantle
   - C. core

4. A solid material found in nature that has never been alive is called a ____.
   - A. mineral
   - B. matter
   - C. fossil

### Academic Vocabulary

#### Science

1. A solid made of one or more minerals is a ____.
   - A. plant
   - B. crust
   - C. rock

2. Tiny grains of rock are called ____.
   - A. sand
   - B. crust
   - C. fossils

3. The loose, top layer of the earth that helps plants grow is called ____.
   - A. core
   - B. soil
   - C. seed coat

4. The remains or prints of a plant or animal that used to live long ago are called ____.
   - A. rocks
   - B. minerals
   - C. fossils
**Academic Vocabulary**

1. What the air is like at a certain place and time is called ____.
   - A. weather
   - B. climate
   - C. water cycle

2. The layer of gases surrounding Earth is called ____.
   - A. mass
   - B. air
   - C. gravity

3. A large mass of water drops or ice particles floating in the air above Earth is called a ____.
   - A. cloud
   - B. frost
   - C. water cycle

4. Moving air is called ____.
   - A. heat
   - B. fog
   - C. wind

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. Frozen water in the form of soft, white flakes of ice that form in the air and fall to the earth is called ____.
   - A. fog
   - B. rain
   - C. snow

2. Small, round pieces of ice that fall like rain make up ____.
   - A. hail
   - B. fog
   - C. snow

3. Rain that is frozen or partly frozen is called ____.
   - A. sleet
   - B. snow
   - C. icicles

4. A cloud of tiny water drops that touches or floats near the earth's surface is called ____.
   - A. rain
   - B. fog
   - C. snow

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. The measure of the hotness or coldness of something is called ____.
   - A. volume
   - B. temperature
   - C. pitch

2. Any form of water that falls from clouds to the earth is called ____.
   - A. evaporation
   - B. pollution
   - C. precipitation

3. One of the four periods that a year is divided into (spring, summer, fall, winter) is called a ____.
   - A. season
   - B. climate
   - C. habitat

4. The usual kind of weather that occurs in an area over a long period of time is called ____.
   - A. season
   - B. climate
   - C. water cycle
Academic Vocabulary

1. The movement of water from the earth into the air and back again is called the _____.
   A. water cycle
   B. water pressure
   C. climate

2. Water that has changed into a gas is called _____.
   A. water cycle
   B. precipitation
   C. water vapor

3. To change from liquid to gas is to _____.
   A. reduce
   B. evaporate
   C. condense

4. To change from gas to liquid is to _____.
   A. condense
   B. melt
   C. evaporate

Academic Vocabulary

1. A ball of hot gases that gives off light in the sky is called a _____.
   A. moon
   B. star
   C. planet

2. The star that is closest to Earth is called the _____.
   A. sun
   B. moon
   C. Mars

3. A large body that moves around the sun is called a _____.
   A. crater
   B. star
   C. planet

4. The group that includes the sun and all the objects that move around it in space is called the _____.
   A. climate
   B. environment
   C. solar system

Academic Vocabulary

1. The path an object follows as it goes around another object is called an _____.
   A. axis
   B. image
   C. orbit

2. An imaginary line that goes through Earth’s North Pole and South Pole is called an _____.
   A. axis
   B. equator
   C. orbit

3. To spin on an axis is to _____.
   A. orbit
   B. rotate
   C. revolve

4. To move in a path around another object is to _____.
   A. rotate
   B. revolve
   C. repel
Academic Vocabulary

Science

1. The round, rocky object that moves in a path around Earth is called the _____.
   - A. planet
   - B. sun
   - C. moon

2. One of the different ways the moon looks during the month is called a _____.
   - A. crater
   - B. rotation
   - C. phase

3. A bowl-shaped hole on the surface of a moon or planet is called a _____.
   - A. crater
   - B. core
   - C. pole

4. The darkening or hiding of the moon when Earth’s shadow falls on it is called a _____.
   - A. season
   - B. revolution
   - C. lunar eclipse

Academic Vocabulary

Science

1. An instrument used to measure temperature is called a _____.
   - A. meter
   - B. thermometer
   - C. telescope

2. A tool that makes things look bigger than they really are is called a _____.
   - A. telescope
   - B. pair of goggles
   - C. magnifying glass

3. An instrument that makes small things appear much larger is called a _____.
   - A. millimeter
   - B. microscope
   - C. pulley

4. An instrument that is used for seeing distant objects is called a _____.
   - A. telescope
   - B. microscope
   - C. magnifying glass

Academic Vocabulary

Science

1. A test that is carried out under controlled conditions to prove or disprove something is called an _____.
   - A. experiment
   - B. observation
   - C. evidence

2. To watch carefully by using tools and your senses to learn about an object or event is to _____.
   - A. observe
   - B. classify
   - C. predict

3. To look for ways that things are alike or different is to _____.
   - A. order
   - B. solve
   - C. compare

4. To ask questions in order to look for answers found by conducting scientific tests is to _____.
   - A. magnify
   - B. investigate
   - C. migrate
Academic Vocabulary

Science

1. To sort objects into groups or categories is to ___.
   A. rename
   B. sequence
   C. classify

2. To write or draw what you have observed is to ___.
   A. experiment
   B. record
   C. attract

3. To use what you know and have observed is to ___.
   A. predict
   B. study
   C. adopt

4. Facts showing that something is true are called ___.
   A. experiment
   B. description
   C. evidence

Social Studies

1. A drawing of a place that shows where different things are found is called a ___.
   A. map
   B. calendar
   C. timeline

2. A list of the symbols that are used on a map is called a ___.
   A. compass rose
   B. grid
   C. map key

3. A symbol that shows the directions north, south, east, and west on a map is called a ___.
   A. map key
   B. landmark
   C. compass rose

4. Lines that are drawn on a map in a boxlike pattern to help you find places more easily are called a ___.
   A. timeline
   B. grid
   C. symbol

Academic Vocabulary

Social Studies

1. A ball-shaped model of the earth is called a ___.
   A. map
   B. globe
   C. grid

2. The imaginary line around the middle of the earth is called the ___.
   A. pole
   B. equator
   C. hemisphere

3. A word meaning “half the earth” is ___.
   A. hemisphere
   B. equator
   C. pole

4. A place on the earth that is either farthest north or farthest south is called a ___.
   A. grid
   B. equator
   C. pole
### Academic Vocabulary

#### Social Studies

1. The study of Earth and its people is called ______.
   - A. history
   - B. geography
   - C. population

2. One of Earth's seven huge bodies of land is called a ______.
   - A. landform
   - B. country
   - C. continent

3. Another word for the planet Earth is ______.
   - A. world
   - B. country
   - C. land

4. A flat drawing that shows the whole Earth is called a ______.
   - A. world map
   - B. road map
   - C. state map

---

### Academic Vocabulary

#### Social Studies

1. A place where things are found is called a ______.
   - A. direction
   - B. boundary
   - C. location

2. A large area that shares one or more natural features, such as a desert, is called a ______.
   - A. region
   - B. climate
   - C. country

3. A line drawn on a map to mark the edge of an area of land is called a ______.
   - A. coast
   - B. boundary
   - C. landmark

4. The number of people who live in an area is called a ______.
   - A. habitat
   - B. government
   - C. population

---

### Academic Vocabulary

#### Social Studies

1. A shape or feature of the earth's surface is called a ______.
   - A. landform
   - B. country
   - C. geography

2. Land that rises high above all the land around it is called a ______.
   - A. valley
   - B. mountain
   - C. continent

3. A raised, rounded mound of land is called a ______.
   - A. crust
   - B. hill
   - C. valley

4. The land between mountains or hills is called a ______.
   - A. shore
   - B. forest
   - C. valley
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Vocabulary</th>
<th>Social Studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> A group of people who are related to one another is called a ____</td>
<td><strong>3.</strong> A special activity shared among a group of people is called a ____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. class</td>
<td>A. law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. citizen</td>
<td>B. custom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. family</td>
<td>C. right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Something that people do the same way for many years is called a ____</td>
<td><strong>4.</strong> A family member who lived a long time ago is called an ____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. tradition</td>
<td>A. explorer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. culture</td>
<td>B. immigrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. legend</td>
<td>C. ancestor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Vocabulary</th>
<th>Social Studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> A special day when people remember an important date or famous person is called a ____</td>
<td><strong>3.</strong> A formal act or event that expresses the beliefs of a group of people is called a ____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. holiday</td>
<td>A. ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. custom</td>
<td>B. monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. calendar</td>
<td>C. conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> The way of life of a group of people is called its ____</td>
<td><strong>4.</strong> To honor or remember a person or an event with special activities is to ____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. laws</td>
<td>A. elect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. culture</td>
<td>B. customize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. country</td>
<td>C. celebrate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Vocabulary</th>
<th>Social Studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> A place where people live and work together is called a ____</td>
<td><strong>3.</strong> A place where many people live close to one another is called a ____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. habitat</td>
<td>A. factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. factory</td>
<td>B. farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. community</td>
<td>C. city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> People who live next to or near each other are called ____</td>
<td><strong>4.</strong> A community that is smaller than a city is called a ____</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. citizens</td>
<td>A. town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. neighbors</td>
<td>B. capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. relatives</td>
<td>C. state</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Academic Vocabulary**

1. An area of a city or town where people live is called a ____.
   - A. capital
   - B. region
   - C. neighborhood

2. A town or other community that is close to a city is called a ____.
   - A. suburb
   - B. rural area
   - C. country

3. A place that is far from a city and has fewer people and buildings than a city or suburb is called a ____.
   - A. rural area
   - B. capital
   - C. state

4. The land and spaces that make up a city are called the ____.
   - A. inland area
   - B. urban area
   - C. open area

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. The story of what happened in the past is called ____.
   - A. history
   - B. geography
   - C. tradition

2. Someone who is admired for having done something brave or important is called a ____.
   - A. volunteer
   - B. president
   - C. hero

3. A building or statue made to honor a person or an event is called a ____.
   - A. capital
   - B. monument
   - C. factory

4. Something that shows the dates of events and the order in which they happened is called a ____.
   - A. heading
   - B. number line
   - C. timeline

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. The first people to live in North America are called ____.
   - A. nations
   - B. ancestors
   - C. Native Americans

2. A person who travels to find new things and places is called an ____.
   - A. explorer
   - B. inventor
   - C. illustrator

3. An area of land that is ruled by another country is called a ____.
   - A. continent
   - B. region
   - C. colony

4. People who live in a colony are called ____.
   - A. citizens
   - B. colonists
   - C. explorers
**Academic Vocabulary**

1. Things that people must have to live, such as food and clothing, are called _____.
   - A. rights
   - B. needs
   - C. wants

2. Things that people would like to have but do not need to stay alive are called _____.
   - A. rights
   - B. needs
   - C. wants

3. Things that people make or grow, such as cars or vegetables, are called _____.
   - A. goods
   - B. services
   - C. needs

4. Works done to help others, such as looking after people's health, are called _____.
   - A. goods
   - B. services
   - C. products

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. Something that is used to buy goods and services is called _____.
   - A. money
   - B. cost
   - C. product

2. Work that has to get done is called a _____.
   - A. hobby
   - B. job
   - C. talent

3. To get money for work that you do is to _____.
   - A. vote
   - B. earn
   - C. buy

4. The amount of money it takes to buy something is called _____.
   - A. needs
   - B. goods
   - C. cost

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. To pay money for something is to _____.
   - A. spend
   - B. earn
   - C. sell

2. A person who has goods or services that others can buy is called a _____.
   - A. buyer
   - B. seller
   - C. renter

3. A person who makes and sells goods is called a _____.
   - A. leader
   - B. consumer
   - C. producer

4. A person who buys or uses goods or services is called a _____.
   - A. consumer
   - B. seller
   - C. producer
Academic Vocabulary

1. A place where workers use machines to make goods is called a _____.
   - A. capital
   - B. market
   - C. factory

2. A place where people buy and sell goods is called a _____.
   - A. product
   - B. market
   - C. factory

3. Things that can be used to produce goods or services are called _____.
   - A. resources
   - B. businesses
   - C. stores

4. The business of buying and selling goods and services is called _____.
   - A. trade
   - B. money
   - C. consumer

Social Studies

1. A group of people who work together to run a place where they live is called a _____.
   - A. monument
   - B. government
   - C. volunteer

2. A land where people live under one government is called a _____.
   - A. capital
   - B. continent
   - C. country

3. A large community made up of cities, towns, and open land is called a _____.
   - A. state
   - B. rural area
   - C. suburb

4. The city where a state or country makes its laws is called a _____.
   - A. suburb
   - B. capital
   - C. town

Academic Vocabulary

1. The leader of a country, such as the United States, is called the _____.
   - A. governor
   - B. mayor
   - C. president

2. The leader of a state government is called the _____.
   - A. governor
   - B. mayor
   - C. president

3. The leader of a city or town government is called the _____.
   - A. governor
   - B. mayor
   - C. president

4. The right to use power to control the behavior of others is called _____.
   - A. freedom
   - B. democracy
   - C. authority
### Academic Vocabulary

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. | A rule that everyone in a community, state, or country must follow is called a [ ].
|   | A. law |
|   | B. right |
|   | C. need |

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2. | Applying laws to all people in a fair and equal way is called [ ].
|   | A. rights |
|   | B. justice |
|   | C. freedom |

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3. | A person who studies the laws and decides how they should be followed is called a [ ].
|   | A. president |
|   | B. police officer |
|   | C. judge |

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4. | A place where matters of law are decided is called a [ ].
|   | A. court |
|   | B. capital |
|   | C. justice |

---

### Academic Vocabulary

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. | A fight or strong disagreement is called a [ ].
|   | A. ceremony |
|   | B. conflict |
|   | C. liberty |

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2. | An official paper that gives people proof or information about something is a [ ].
|   | A. menu |
|   | B. manual |
|   | C. document |

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3. | To make a choice for a leader or a law is to [ ].
|   | A. vote |
|   | B. trade |
|   | C. volunteer |

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4. | A time when people vote for their leaders is called [ ].
|   | A. a holiday |
|   | B. a celebration |
|   | C. an election |

---

### Academic Vocabulary

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. | An official member of a community, state, or country is a [ ].
|   | A. citizen |
|   | B. judge |
|   | C. pioneer |

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2. | The ability to do, say, or think as you please is called [ ].
|   | A. freedom |
|   | B. custom |
|   | C. conflict |

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3. | Freedoms that are protected by a government’s laws are called [ ].
|   | A. wants |
|   | B. rights |
|   | C. rules |

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4. | The duties that citizens have are called [ ].
|   | A. laws |
|   | B. rights |
|   | C. responsibilities |
Academic Vocabulary

1. Another word for country is _____.
   A. continent
   B. state
   C. nation

2. A piece of cloth with a design on it that is used as a symbol of a country is a _____.
   A. map
   B. flag
   C. monument

3. An official song that stands for a country is called a _____.
   A. memorial
   B. pledge
   C. national anthem

4. A promise of loyalty to the United States that Americans often say aloud is called the _____.
   A. Pledge of Allegiance
   B. national anthem
   C. U.S. Constitution