Academic Vocabulary

1. A _____ is a word that joins words, phrases, or sentences together.
   A. conjunction
   B. preposition
   C. contraction

2. A _____ is a word that tells about the position or location of a person or object.
   A. predicate
   B. preposition
   C. conjunction

3. A word that is added to a sentence to show strong emotion is called an _____.
   A. adjective
   B. article
   C. interjection

4. The words a, an, and the give information about nouns and are called _____.
   A. interjections
   B. articles
   C. proper nouns

Academic Vocabulary

1. Marks that are placed around spoken words or words borrowed from a book are called _____.
   A. commas
   B. quotation marks
   C. exclamation marks

2. Marks placed around words in a sentence to add extra information or make an idea clearer are called _____.
   A. colons
   B. semicolons
   C. parentheses

3. A _____ is a punctuation mark that is used to introduce a list or an explanation.
   A. comma
   B. semicolon
   C. colon

4. _____ is a punctuation mark that separates two complete sentences.
   A. A semicolon
   B. A colon
   C. An apostrophe

Academic Vocabulary

1. A group of words that does not contain a subject (topic), a predicate (tells about the subject), or both is called a _____.
   A. question
   B. sentence
   C. phrase

2. A group of related words that contains a subject and predicate but may or may not be a complete sentence is a _____.
   A. phrase
   B. clause
   C. conjunction

3. A group of words, such as a phrase or clause, that needs more words to make a complete sentence is called a _____.
   A. sentence fragment
   B. simple sentence
   C. preposition

4. A sentence that is made up of two or more sentences that are improperly connected is called a _____.
   A. phrase
   B. simple sentence
   C. run-on sentence
**Academic Vocabulary**

1. A group of words that contains a subject and predicate and can stand alone as a sentence is called _____.
   - A. a dependent clause
   - B. an independent clause
   - C. a sentence fragment

2. A group of words that contains a subject and predicate, but cannot stand alone as a sentence is called _____.
   - A. a dependent clause
   - B. an independent clause
   - C. a simple sentence

3. A _____ has one independent clause and expresses one complete thought.
   - A. complex sentence
   - B. simple sentence
   - C. sentence fragment

4. A _____ has two independent clauses that are joined together.
   - A. simple sentence
   - B. run-on sentence
   - C. complex sentence

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. The _____ is the main action of the story.
   - A. theme
   - B. plot
   - C. setting

2. A problem or struggle faced by a main character is called _____.
   - A. conflict
   - B. tone
   - C. conclusion

3. The _____ is the major turning point in a story’s action.
   - A. tone
   - B. setting
   - C. climax

4. The ending of the story where you learn how a character’s problem is solved is called _____.
   - A. resolution
   - B. climax
   - C. summary

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. The emotional state in which a book is written, such as humorous, is called _____.
   - A. tone
   - B. theme
   - C. point of view

2. The words spoken in a book or play are called _____.
   - A. opinion
   - B. plot
   - C. dialogue

3. The side from which a story is told, such as a character narrating (telling) the story, is called _____.
   - A. dialogue
   - B. point of view
   - C. personification

4. The message or main idea of a story is called the _____.
   - A. plot
   - B. theme
   - C. climax

---

**Hot Dots®**

by Educational Insights
Academic Vocabulary

1. The use of words to create pictures in the reader’s mind is called _____.
   A. definition
   B. exaggeration
   C. imagery

2. A _____ is a comparison of two unlike things using the words like or as.
   A. contrast
   B. simile
   C. metaphor
   **He ran like the wind.**

3. A _____ is a comparison of two unlike things as if they were the same.
   A. metaphor
   B. simile
   C. poem
   **Stars are diamonds in the sky.**

4. An expression which means something different from what the words say is called _____.
   A. an idiom
   B. a metaphor
   C. a hyperbole
   **It’s raining cats and dogs!**

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. The repetition of the first sound of several words in a line or sentence is called _____.
   A. simile
   B. alliteration
   C. hyperbole

2. The use of words that imitate sounds is called _____.
   A. hyperbole
   B. onomatopoeia
   C. personification

3. Giving human characteristics to something that is not human is called _____.
   A. personification
   B. alliteration
   C. metaphor

4. A _____ is a big exaggeration that is not meant to be taken literally.
   A. simile
   B. metaphor
   C. hyperbole

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. A type or category of story, such as mystery or science fiction, is called a _____.
   A. genre
   B. legend
   C. plot

2. A _____ is a story usually involving gods or heroes that explains the beliefs of a group of people.
   A. fable
   B. fairy tale
   C. myth

3. A _____ is a humorous story with exaggerations and with characters who perform impossible tasks.
   A. historical fiction
   B. mystery
   C. tall tale
   **Paul Bunyan grew so fast as a baby that after one week he had to wear his father’s clothes!**

4. Stories which are based on real or imaginary discoveries in science and are often set in the future are called _____.
   A. nonfiction
   B. science fiction
   C. historical fiction

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4. Stories which are based on real or imaginary discoveries in science and are often set in the future are called _____.
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   C. historical fiction
Academic Vocabulary

1. A fiction story that involves a crime or secret is called a _____.
   A. tall tale
   B. myth
   C. mystery

2. A story that is set in an unreal world, often with superhuman characters and monsters, is called _____.
   A. fantasy
   B. mystery
   C. historical fiction

3. A fiction story that is set in a particular time in history and gives realistic details about that time period is called _____.
   A. science fiction
   B. historical fiction
   C. fantasy

4. A person’s life story written by that person is called _____.
   A. a folk tale
   B. a biography
   C. an autobiography

Academic Vocabulary

1. Writing that creates a picture in the reader’s mind by giving lots of details is called _____.
   A. narrative writing
   B. persuasive writing
   C. descriptive writing

2. Writing, such as a newspaper article, that is meant to give information, is called _____.
   A. narrative writing
   B. expository writing
   C. descriptive writing

3. Writing that tries to convince a reader of the author’s point of view is called _____.
   A. descriptive writing
   B. persuasive writing
   C. expository writing

4. Writing that tells a story is called _____.
   A. narrative writing
   B. expository writing
   C. persuasive writing

Academic Vocabulary

1. To _____ is to tell briefly the main ideas of a piece of writing.
   A. scan
   B. summarize
   C. classify

2. A short plan of what you are going to write is called _____.
   A. an introduction
   B. an outline
   C. a conclusion

3. To _____ is to tell how things are similar or different.
   A. compare and contrast
   B. edit and proofread
   C. explain and persuade

4. The ending of a piece of writing, which usually goes over the author’s main idea, is called the _____.
   A. final draft
   B. introduction
   C. conclusion
## Academic Vocabulary

### Language Arts

1. A ____ is a book that contains words and their synonyms, with the words often arranged in categories.
   - A. preface
   - B. thesaurus
   - C. periodical

2. An ____ is a book that is published yearly and contains information about sunrise, sunset, the weather, and other information.
   - A. almanac
   - B. index
   - C. appendix

3. A ____ is an explanation that goes with a cartoon or a photograph.
   - A. caption
   - B. climax
   - C. dialogue

4. A publication, such as a magazine, that is issued at regular intervals (daily, weekly, monthly, or other cycle) is called a ____.
   - A. thesaurus
   - B. bibliography
   - C. periodical

### Mathematics

1. An ____ is a number that is close to an exact amount.
   - A. addend
   - B. estimate
   - C. integer

2. Replacing a number with one that is easier to use, such as the nearest ten or hundred, is called ____.
   - A. rounding
   - B. factoring
   - C. skip counting

3. Any number that is greater than 0 is a ____.
   - A. prime number
   - B. positive number
   - C. negative number

4. Any number that is less than 0 is a ____.
   - A. prime number
   - B. positive number
   - C. negative number

### DOT QUIZ

**Grades 4-6**

**LANGUAGE ART**

- **Academic Vocabulary**
- **Mathematics**

**Quick Facts**

- **Mathematical Operations**
  - 269 → 300

**Math Practice**

- **Problem Solving**
  - -7, -10, -25

**Educational Insights**

- **at HOME**
  - **HOT DOTS**

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Academic Vocabulary

1. Two numbers that are the same distance from 0 on the number line but lie in opposite directions are called _____.
   - A. coordinates
   - B. ordered pairs
   - C. opposites

2. The set of whole numbers and their opposites are called _____.
   - A. digits
   - B. factors
   - C. integers

3. The distance of a number from 0 on the number line is called _____.
   - A. place value
   - B. absolute value
   - C. rate

4. Two operations that undo each other, such as addition and subtraction, or multiplication and division, are called _____.
   - A. inverse operations
   - B. order of operations
   - C. coordinates

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. A _____ is any of the ten symbols (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) used to write numbers.
   - A. digit
   - B. tenth
   - C. factor

2. The value of a digit determined by its location in a number is called _____.
   - A. regrouping
   - B. counting
   - C. place value

3. A way to write numbers using digits is called _____.
   - A. standard form
   - B. word form
   - C. expanded form

4. A way to write numbers by showing the value of each digit is called _____.
   - A. word form
   - B. expanded form
   - C. standard form

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. The _____ is a set of rules that states the order in which operations should be done.
   - A. order of operations
   - B. place value
   - C. ordered pairs

2. The _____ states that you can add or multiply numbers in any order without changing the result.
   - A. Associative Property
   - B. Commutative Property
   - C. Distributive Property

3. The _____ states that grouping addends or factors in different ways does not change the result.
   - A. Commutative Property
   - B. Associative Property
   - C. Distributive Property

4. The _____ states that multiplying a sum by a factor is the same as multiplying each addend by the factor and adding the products.
   - A. Commutative Property
   - B. Associative Property
   - C. Distributive Property
Academic Vocabulary

1. A____ is a whole number greater than 1 that has only 1 and itself as factors.
   A. negative number
   B. prime number
   C. composite number

   5
   The factors of 5 are 1 and 5.

2. A____ is a whole number that has more than two factors.
   A. negative number
   B. prime number
   C. composite number

   8
   The factors of 8 are 1, 2, 4, and 6.

3. The largest factor that two or more numbers have in common is called the____.
   A. least common multiple
   B. least common denominator
   C. greatest common factor

4. Finding all the prime factors of a number is called____.
   A. prime factorization
   B. transformation
   C. estimation

Academic Vocabulary

1. A____ is the product of a number and any other number.
   A. factor
   B. multiple
   C. quotient

2. The____ is the smallest number that is a common multiple of two or more numbers.
   A. greatest common factor
   B. exponent
   C. least common multiple

3. A number that shows how many times a number is multiplied by itself is called____.
   A. an exponent
   B. a base
   C. a factor

   5³ = 5 x 5 x 5

4. In a number with an exponent, a number that is multiplied by itself is called____.
   A. a multiple
   B. a base
   C. an exponent

   5³ = 5 x 5 x 5

Academic Vocabulary

1. The number below the fraction bar that tells how many equal parts a whole has been divided into is called a____.
   A. divisor
   B. numerator
   C. denominator

2. The number above the fraction bar that tells how many parts of a whole are being considered is called a____.
   A. numerator
   B. denominator
   C. factor

   3
   4

3. An____ is a fraction in which the numerator is equal to or greater than the denominator.
   A. ordinal number
   B. improper fraction
   C. integer

   5
   3

4. A____ is a number that is made up of a whole number and a fraction.
   A. remainder
   B. mixed number
   C. unit fraction

   2
   5
   6
## Academic Vocabulary

### Mathematics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A number with a decimal point and digits to the right of the point showing values less than 1 is called a____.</td>
<td>A. decimal 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A____ is a common multiple of two or more denominators.</td>
<td>A. common denominator 1/3 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The____ is the smallest multiple of two or more denominators.</td>
<td>A. simplest form 5/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Two numbers whose product is 1 are called____.</td>
<td>A. reciprocals 3 x 1/3 = 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Academic Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Fractions with the same denominator are called____.</td>
<td>A. like fractions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fractions with different denominators are called____.</td>
<td>A. like fractions 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A____ is a fraction whose numerator is 1.</td>
<td>A. like fraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Different fractions that name the same amount are called____.</td>
<td>A. equivalent fractions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**HOT DOTS** by Educational Insights
**Academic Vocabulary**

1. A _____ is a comparison of two numbers by division.
   - A. function
   - B. ratio
   - C. dividend

2. A ratio that compares two quantities having different units of measure is called a _____.
   - A. rate
   - B. median
   - C. percent

3. A _____ is a number sentence that shows two ratios are equal.
   - A. proportion
   - B. prediction
   - C. translation

4. A ratio of a number to 100, meaning “per hundred,” is called a _____.
   - A. rate
   - B. decimal
   - C. percent

---

**Language Art**

1. The amount a container can hold is called _____.
   - A. volume
   - B. weight
   - C. capacity

2. The amount of matter in an object is called _____.
   - A. capacity
   - B. volume
   - C. mass

3. A metric unit for measuring temperature is called _____.
   - A. degree Celsius
   - B. degree Fahrenheit
   - C. kilometer

4. A customary unit for measuring temperature, used in the United States, is called _____.
   - A. degree Celsius
   - B. degree Fahrenheit
   - C. kilometer

---

**Hot Dots**

1. A _____ is a symbol, usually a letter, that stands for a number.
   - A. coordinate
   - B. digit
   - C. variable

2. One number or variable, or a combination including operation symbols, is called on _____.
   - A. expression
   - B. exponent
   - C. estimate

3. An _____ is a number sentence that uses an equal sign to show that two quantities are equal.
   - A. event
   - B. equation
   - C. expression

4. An expression that contains a variable is called on _____.
   - A. equation
   - B. algebraic equation
   - C. inverse operation
Academic Vocabulary

1. A ______ is a number that, when substituted for a variable in an equation, makes the equation true.
   A. factor
   B. solution
   C. positive number
   3 + x = 10
   x = 7

2. To substitute a given number for a variable in an expression to find the value of the expression is to ______.
   A. evaluate
   B. round
   C. simplify

3. A ______ is a rule that produces exactly one value for every value of x.
   A. range
   B. ratio
   C. function

4. A ______ displays number pairs for a set rule.
   A. function table
   B. tally chart
   C. pictograph

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. A location in space that has no length, width, or height and is represented by a dot is called a ______.
   A. point
   B. segment
   C. plane

2. A flat surface that extends without end in all directions is called a ______.
   A. face
   B. plane
   C. line

3. A ______ is a straight, unending path made up of points in a plane and extending in both directions.
   A. line
   B. ray
   C. line segment

4. A ______ is part of a line, with one endpoint and extending without end in one direction.
   A. side
   B. line segment
   C. ray

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. A ______ is part of a line, made up of two endpoints and all the points between them.
   A. vertex
   B. ray
   C. line segment

2. Lines that meet or cross at a common point are called ______.
   A. line segments
   B. intersecting lines
   C. parallel lines

3. Lines that lie in the same plane but never cross are called ______.
   A. intersecting lines
   B. perpendicular lines
   C. parallel lines

4. Lines that cross at right angles are called ______.
   A. perpendicular lines
   B. parallel lines
   C. lines of symmetry
**Academic Vocabulary**

1. A _____ is a unit used for measuring angles.
   - A. degree
   - B. square unit
   - C. meter

2. An angle that measures 90 degrees is called _____.
   - A. an acute angle
   - B. an obtuse angle
   - C. a right angle

3. An angle that has a measure greater than 0 degrees but less than 90 degrees is called _____.
   - A. an acute angle
   - B. a right angle
   - C. a straight angle

4. An angle that has a measure greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees is called _____.
   - A. an acute angle
   - B. an obtuse angle
   - C. a right angle

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. An angle that measures 180 degrees is called _____.
   - A. a straight angle
   - B. an obtuse angle
   - C. an acute angle

2. Two angles whose measures add up to 90 degrees are called _____.
   - A. adjacent
   - B. complementary
   - C. supplementary

3. Two angles whose measures add up to 180 degrees are called _____.
   - A. supplementary
   - B. complementary
   - C. adjacent

4. Two angles that are side by side and share a vertex and a ray are called _____.
   - A. complementary
   - B. obtuse
   - C. adjacent

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. A triangle with all three sides that are the same length is called _____.
   - A. an isosceles triangle
   - B. an equilateral triangle
   - C. a scalene triangle

2. A triangle with two sides that are the same length is called _____.
   - A. a scalene triangle
   - B. an equilateral triangle
   - C. an isosceles triangle

3. A triangle with no sides that are the same length is called _____.
   - A. an equilateral triangle
   - B. an isosceles triangle
   - C. a scalene triangle

4. A triangle that has one right angle is called _____.
   - A. a right triangle
   - B. an acute triangle
   - C. an obtuse triangle
### Academic Vocabulary

**Mathematics**

1. A triangle whose three angles are less than 90 degrees is called _____.
   - A. a right triangle
   - B. an obtuse triangle
   - C. an acute triangle

2. A triangle that has one angle greater than 90 degrees is called _____.
   - A. an obtuse triangle
   - B. an acute triangle
   - C. a right triangle

3. Either of the two sides that form the right angle in a right triangle is called a _____.
   - A. vertex
   - B. leg
   - C. face

4. The longest side in a right triangle, opposite the right angle, is called the _____.
   - A. hypotenuse
   - B. base
   - C. leg

---

### Academic Vocabulary

**Mathematics**

1. A figure that begins and ends at the same point is called _____.
   - A. an open figure
   - B. a closed figure
   - C. a solid figure

2. A figure that does not begin and end at the same point is called _____.
   - A. an open figure
   - B. a closed figure
   - C. a solid figure

3. A ____ is a closed figure made up of three or more line segments.
   - A. congruent figure
   - B. circle
   - C. polygon

4. A ____ is a closed figure in which all sides are the same length and all angles are equal.
   - A. quadrilateral
   - B. solid figure
   - C. regular polygon

---

### Academic Vocabulary

**Mathematics**

1. A polygon with four sides is a _____.
   - A. prism
   - B. quadrilateral
   - C. regular polygon

2. A four-sided polygon whose opposite sides are parallel and congruent (the same length) is a _____.
   - A. trapezoid
   - B. pentagon
   - C. parallelogram

3. A parallelogram with four congruent sides is a _____.
   - A. rectangle
   - B. rhombus
   - C. trapezoid

4. A four-sided polygon that has exactly one pair of parallel sides is a _____.
   - A. trapezoid
   - B. parallelogram
   - C. rhombus
Academic Vocabulary

1. A point in the middle of a circle that is the same distance from every point on the circle is called the_____.
   - A. arc
   - B. angle
   - C. center

2. A line segment that connects two points on a circle is called a_____.
   - A. center
   - B. chord
   - C. radius

3. A______ is a line segment that connects the center of a circle to any point on the circle.
   - A. radius
   - B. chord
   - C. diameter

4. A______ is a line segment that connects two points on a circle and passes through the center.
   - A. chord
   - B. diameter
   - C. radius

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. The distance around a circle is called the_____.
   - A. circumference
   - B. chord
   - C. diameter

2. A number equal to the circumference of a circle divided by the diameter, or about 3.14, is called_____.
   - A. pi
   - B. degree
   - C. radius

3. An angle with its vertex at the center of a circle is called a_____.
   - A. right angle
   - B. straight angle
   - C. central angle

4. The part of a circle that lies between two points on the circle is called_____.
   - A. a segment
   - B. on arc
   - C. a chord

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. The side of a polygon or a face of a solid figure by which the solid is measured is called a_____.
   - A. vertex
   - B. base
   - C. height

2. A______ is a solid with a polygon for a base and with triangular faces that meet at a single point.
   - A. triangle
   - B. prism
   - C. pyramid

3. A______ has a square base and four triangular faces.
   - A. square pyramid
   - B. triangular prism
   - C. triangular pyramid

4. A______ has a triangle for a base and three triangular faces.
   - A. rectangular pyramid
   - B. triangular prism
   - C. triangular pyramid
Academic Vocabulary

1. A _____ is a solid figure with two parallel, congruent bases that are connected by faces that are parallelograms.
   - A. sphere
   - B. cylinder
   - C. prism

2. The measure of the amount of space occupied by a solid figure is called _____.
   - A. volume
   - B. perimeter
   - C. surface area

3. The sum of the areas of all the faces of a solid figure is called the _____.
   - A. perimeter
   - B. surface area
   - C. volume

4. A _____ is a two-dimensional pattern that can be folded to make a three-dimensional figure.
   - A. net
   - B. base
   - C. face

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. A _____ is a change in the position of a plane figure by means of a flip, slide, or turn.
   - A. variable
   - B. transformation
   - C. function

2. A _____ is a movement of a figure along a straight line without flipping or turning.
   - A. reflection
   - B. translation
   - C. rotation

3. A _____ is a movement of a figure to a new position by flipping the figure over a line.
   - A. rotation
   - B. translation
   - C. reflection

4. A _____ is a movement of a figure to a new position by turning the figure around a point.
   - A. slide
   - B. reflection
   - C. rotation

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. A _____ is a grid formed by two perpendicular number lines.
   - A. coordinate plane
   - B. table
   - C. line graph

2. The horizontal number line (the line that goes left and right) on a coordinate plane is called the _____.
   - A. x-axis
   - B. y-axis
   - C. line segment

3. The vertical number line (the line that goes up and down) on a coordinate plane is called the _____.
   - A. x-axis
   - B. y-axis
   - C. line segment

4. The two numbers making up an ordered pair used for locating a point in a coordinate plane are called _____.
   - A. variables
   - B. decimals
   - C. coordinates
Academic Vocabulary

1. A graph in the shape of a circle that shows data as parts of a whole is called a _____.
   A. pictograph
   B. line plot
   C. circle graph

2. A graph that shows the frequency of data on a number line is called a _____.
   A. line graph
   B. histogram
   C. line plot

3. A _____ is a bar graph that shows the number of times data occurs within equal intervals.
   A. histogram
   B. line graph
   C. line plot

4. A _____ is a graph that uses a line to show changes in data over a period of time.
   A. line plot
   B. line graph
   C. bar graph

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. The _____ is the number found by dividing the sum of a group of numbers by the number of addends.
   A. median
   B. mean
   C. mode
   - 4, 5, 5, 7, 9
   - \( \frac{4+5+5+7+9}{5} = 6 \) \( \overline{\text{mode}} \)

2. The _____ is the middle number when a set of numbers is arranged in order from the least to the greatest.
   A. median
   B. mode
   C. mean
   - 4, 5, 5, 7, 9

3. The _____ is the number that appears most often in a set of data.
   A. mean
   B. mode
   C. range
   - 4, 5, 5, 7, 9

4. The _____ is the difference between the greatest and the least numbers in a set of data.
   A. average
   B. mode
   C. range
   - 4, 5, 5, 7, 9
   - 9-4=5 \( \overline{\text{range}} \)

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. A measure of the chance that an event will occur is called _____.
   A. probability
   B. frequency
   C. symmetry

2. A possible result in a probability experiment is called _____.
   A. a ratio
   B. an estimate
   C. an outcome
   - Two possible results for how a coin lands: heads or tails

3. An outcome or a set of outcomes, such as rolling a sum of 4 with a number cube, is called _____.
   A. a prediction
   B. an event
   C. an estimate
   - Three possible outcomes for rolling a sum of 4: 1, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1

4. The number of times that an event occurs is called _____.
   A. rate
   B. frequency
   C. range
**Academic Vocabulary**

**Mathematics**

1. An outcome that matches a specific event, such as rolling an odd number, is called a ____.
   - A. probability
   - B. likely event
   - C. favorable outcome

2. When events have the same chance of happening, they are described as being ____.
   - A. equally likely
   - B. impossible
   - C. certain

3. A chart with lines showing all the possible outcomes of an event is called a ____.
   - A. line plot
   - B. line graph
   - C. tree diagram

4. A reasonable guess about what might happen in a probability experiment is called ____.
   - A. a rotation
   - B. a prediction
   - C. an estimation

**Science**

1. The smallest particle of matter that has the properties of that matter is called ____.
   - A. an atom
   - B. an element
   - C. a compound

2. Any material made up of one kind of matter, such as gold, is called ____.
   - A. an atom
   - B. a cell
   - C. an element

3. A ____ is a single particle of matter made up of two or more atoms joined together.
   - A. cell
   - B. molecule
   - C. mixture

4. A ____ is a kind of matter made up of two or more elements joined together.
   - A. compound
   - B. system
   - C. conductor

**Academic Vocabulary**

**Science**

1. A ____ is a change in the size, shape, or state of matter without a new kind of matter being formed.
   - A. force
   - B. physical change
   - C. chemical change

2. A ____ is a change in matter that produces a new kind of matter with different properties.
   - A. physical change
   - B. chemical change
   - C. force

3. A ____ is a combination of two or more kinds of matter that can still be separated.
   - A. mixture
   - B. compound
   - C. solution

4. A ____ is a mixture in which particles of different kinds of matter are evenly mixed.
   - A. mass
   - B. conductor
   - C. solution
Academic Vocabulary

1. A force that pulls objects toward the center of the earth is called _____.
   - A. motion
   - B. friction
   - C. gravity

2. A change in an object’s position is called _____.
   - A. location
   - B. motion
   - C. friction

3. A force that keeps two objects that are touching each other from sliding past each other easily is called _____.
   - A. friction
   - B. energy
   - C. inertia

4. The property of matter that keeps a moving object moving or keeps a still object at rest is called _____.
   - A. friction
   - B. force
   - C. inertia

Academic Vocabulary

1. The ability to cause change in matter is called _____.
   - A. motion
   - B. energy
   - C. reflection

2. The energy that is stored in an object is called _____.
   - A. potential energy
   - B. kinetic energy
   - C. radiation

3. The energy that an object has because it is moving is called _____.
   - A. speed
   - B. potential energy
   - C. kinetic energy

4. Energy given off by the sun is called _____.
   - A. solar energy
   - B. temperature
   - C. potential energy

Academic Vocabulary

1. Energy that produces heat from the movement of particles is called _____.
   - A. thermal energy
   - B. gravity
   - C. potential energy

2. The direct transfer of heat between objects that touch is called _____.
   - A. conservation
   - B. convection
   - C. conduction

3. The transfer of heat caused by the mixing of a liquid or gas is called _____.
   - A. conduction
   - B. convection
   - C. evaporation

4. The transfer of heat through space by waves (disturbances created by moving atoms or molecules) is called _____.
   - A. vibration
   - B. radiation
   - C. reflection

When you heat a pan of water on the stove, the movement of the water transfers heat through the pan.

Heat from the sun travels through space.
Academic Vocabulary

1. The bouncing of light off a surface is called ____.
   A. reflection
   B. refraction
   C. radiation

3. A material that light can travel through is described as being ____.
   A. opaque
   B. natural
   C. transparent

2. The bending of light as it moves from one material to another is called ____.
   A. radiation
   B. refraction
   C. reflection

4. A material that light cannot travel through is ____.
   A. opaque
   B. unnatural
   C. transparent

Academic Vocabulary

1. Energy that comes from the movement of positive and negative charges in matter is called ____.
   A. heat
   B. electricity
   C. global warming

3. A continuous flow of electric charges is called ____.
   A. an electric current
   B. a vibration
   C. an orbit

2. An ____ is a property of certain tiny particles of matter that causes them to attract or repel other particles.
   A. electric charge
   B. element
   C. electric current

4. A ____ is the path along which an electric current flows.
   A. magnetic field
   B. satellite
   C. circuit

Academic Vocabulary

1. A material through which electricity flows easily is called ____.
   A. a consumer
   B. a conductor
   C. an insulator

3. A ____ is the space around a magnet where the force of the magnet can act.
   A. circuit
   B. pole
   C. magnetic field

2. A material through which electricity cannot flow easily is called ____.
   A. an insulator
   B. a consumer
   C. a conductor

4. An ____ is a strong temporary magnet made by passing an electric current through a wire.
   A. insulator
   B. electromagnet
   C. electric charge
**Academic Vocabulary**

**Science**

1. The basic unit of structure that makes up all living things is called a _____.
   - A. cell
   - B. mineral
   - C. compound

2. The ____ is the part of the cell that controls the cell’s activities.
   - A. circuit
   - B. nucleus
   - C. molecule

3. The ____ is a thin covering that holds the parts of a cell together.
   - A. cell wall
   - B. nucleus
   - C. cell membrane

4. The ____ in the cell contain information about the characteristics of the plant or animal.
   - A. minerals
   - B. chromosomes
   - C. molecules

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**Academic Vocabulary**

**Science**

1. The ____ is a tough outer covering that protects a plant cell and gives it shape.
   - A. nucleus
   - B. cell wall
   - C. cell membrane

2. The parts of the plant cell that make food are called _____.
   - A. cell walls
   - B. chromosomes
   - C. chloroplasts

3. The process by which many materials move in and out of cells due to different concentrations of particles is called _____.
   - A. nutrition
   - B. diffusion
   - C. erosion

4. The movement of water and dissolved materials through cells is called _____.
   - A. osmosis
   - B. conduction
   - C. migration

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**Academic Vocabulary**

**Science**

1. A ____ is the largest group into which living things can be classified.
   - A. species
   - B. mammal
   - C. kingdom

2. A group of living things that produces others of the same kind is called a _____.
   - A. community
   - B. species
   - C. metamorphosis

3. Animals that have backbones are _____.
   - A. vertebrates
   - B. invertebrates
   - C. amphibians

4. Animals that do not have backbones are _____.
   - A. reptiles
   - B. vertebrates
   - C. invertebrates
Academic Vocabulary

1. A behavior that an animal knows how to do without being taught is called an _____.
   A. extinction
   B. instinct
   C. adaptation

2. A change in a plant or animal that helps it survive in its environment is called _____.
   A. an adaptation
   B. an instinct
   C. a habitat

3. An animal’s color or marking that helps it blend in with its surroundings is called _____.
   A. camouflage
   B. metamorphosis
   C. reflection

4. The process in which some animals, such as butterflies, change form at different stages in their life cycles is called _____.
   A. camouflage
   B. adaptation
   C. metamorphosis

Academic Vocabulary

1. The green pigment (coloring matter) in leaves that plants need to collect energy from sunlight is called _____.
   A. fuel
   B. larva
   C. chlorophyll

2. The process by which a plant makes its own food from water and sunlight is called _____.
   A. pollination
   B. photosynthesis
   C. adaptation

3. The process by which a seed begins to sprout (grow into a new plant) is called _____.
   A. deposition
   B. germination
   C. camouflage

4. A plant’s response to light, such as growing toward light, is called _____.
   A. phototropism
   B. photosynthesis
   C. gravity

Academic Vocabulary

1. The ____ is the male part of a flower.
   A. stamen
   B. stalk
   C. pistil

2. The ____ is the female part of a flower.
   A. stamen
   B. root
   C. pistil

3. The part of a flower that contains the eggs is called an _____.
   A. oval
   B. ovary
   C. element

4. The transfer of pollen grains, which contain male sex cells, to the female part of a flower is called _____.
   A. germination
   B. photosynthesis
   C. pollination
**Academic Vocabulary**

**Science**

1. Similar cells that work together to perform a special function form a ____.
   - A. tissue
   - B. molecule
   - C. cell membrane

2. A group of tissues that works together to do a special task, such as pump blood, forms ____.
   - A. a nucleus
   - B. a compound
   - C. an organ

3. Organs that work together to perform a function form a ____.
   - A. system
   - B. compound
   - C. tissue

4. The nose, lungs, and other organs that help the body breathe form the ____.
   - A. digestive system
   - B. respiratory system
   - C. muscular system

---

**Academic Vocabulary**

**Science**

1. The heart, the blood vessels, and blood make up the ____ which moves blood throughout the body.
   - A. muscular system
   - B. circulatory system
   - C. digestive system

2. The ____ which includes the mouth and stomach, breaks down food into a form that the body cells can use.
   - A. digestive system
   - B. respiratory system
   - C. circulatory system

3. The ____ is made up of bones that give the body shape and protect the organs inside the body.
   - A. muscular system
   - B. digestive system
   - C. skeletal system

4. The ____ is made up of muscles, tissues that make the body parts move.
   - A. respiratory system
   - B. skeletal system
   - C. muscular system

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**Academic Vocabulary**

**Science**

1. A group of living things interacting with one another and their environment form ____.
   - A. a kingdom
   - B. an ecosystem
   - C. a species

2. All the organisms (living things) that live together in an ecosystem form a ____.
   - A. community
   - B. food web
   - C. classification

3. A ____ is a group of the same kind of organisms that live together in an ecosystem.
   - A. biome
   - B. population
   - C. habitat

4. A ____ is a large, major ecosystem, such as the tropical rain forest.
   - A. community
   - B. shelter
   - C. biome
Academic Vocabulary

1. A ____ is a living thing that makes its own food.
   A. scavenger
   B. consumer
   C. producer

2. A ____ is a living thing that gets energy by eating other living things.
   A. producer
   B. consumer
   C. prey

3. A ____ is a living thing that breaks down the remains of dead plants and animals.
   A. carnivore
   B. vertebrate
   C. decomposer

4. A ____ is a group of food chains connected to each other within an ecosystem.
   A. food web
   B. population
   C. mixture

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. The wearing away and breaking apart of rock is called ____.
   A. gravity
   B. weathering
   C. pollution

2. The process by which wind, moving water, and moving ice carry away bits of rock is called ____.
   A. energy
   B. rock cycle
   C. erosion

3. A ____ is a huge mass of ice that moves slowly over land.
   A. glacier
   B. delta
   C. sand dune

4. The dropping of sand, soil, and rock particles moved by water, wind, or ice is called ____.
   A. weathering
   B. deposition
   C. pollution

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. Small particles of rock, sand, and soil carried by moving water are called ____.
   A. sediments
   B. fossils
   C. minerals

2. A ____ is an area of land formed by deposits of sediment where a river empties into the ocean.
   A. glacier
   B. delta
   C. sand dune

3. The falling of a mass of soil or rock down a slope is called a ____.
   A. sediment
   B. deposition
   C. landslide

4. A ____ is a hill of sand formed by the wind.
   A. landslide
   B. sandstone
   C. sand dune
Academic Vocabulary

1. A _____ is a natural, solid material made up of particles arranged in a repeating pattern.
   A. fossil
   B. mixture
   C. mineral

2. The measure of how easily a mineral can be scratched is called _____.
   A. hardness
   B. texture
   C. color

3. The way light bounces off the surface of a mineral is called _____.
   A. luster
   B. streak
   C. color

4. The color of the powder left behind when a mineral is rubbed against a hard surface is called _____.
   A. acid
   B. streak
   C. luster

---

Academic Vocabulary

1. Rock that forms when hot, melted rock from inside the earth cools and hardens is called _____.
   A. igneous rock
   B. sedimentary rock
   C. metamorphic rock

2. Rock that forms from material that has settled into layers and been squeezed until hardened is called _____.
   A. metamorphic rock
   B. sedimentary rock
   C. igneous rock

3. New rock that forms when existing rock has been changed by heat and pressure is called _____.
   A. igneous rock
   B. metamorphic rock
   C. sedimentary rock

4. The slow, continuous process by which rocks change into other types of rock is called _____.
   A. the life cycle
   B. metamorphosis
   C. the rock cycle

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Academic Vocabulary

1. Hot, melted rock that is formed deep below the earth’s surface is called _____.
   A. crust
   B. magma
   C. sediment

2. A _____ is a cone-shaped mountain that forms when molten rock flows through a crack in the earth’s surface.
   A. valley
   B. meteor
   C. volcano

3. A _____ is an opening through which molten rock rises to the earth’s surface.
   A. vent
   B. focus
   C. streak

4. Molten rock that reaches the earth’s surface is called _____.
   A. lavo
   B. lopra
   C. sediment
Academic Vocabulary

1. A shaking of the ground caused by the sudden release of energy in the earth’s crust is called _____.
   A. an eclipse
   B. a volcano
   C. an earthquake

2. A _____ is one of the many large sections of the earth’s crust that floats on a thick layer of hot, soft rock.
   A. plate
   B. vent
   C. fault

3. A _____ is a crack in the earth’s crust along which plates move.
   A. ray
   B. vent
   C. fault

4. The point on the earth’s surface that is directly above the underground point where an earthquake began is called the _____.
   A. vent
   B. epicenter
   C. crust

Academic Vocabulary

1. The layer of air that surrounds the earth is called the _____.
   A. atmosphere
   B. climate
   C. cloud

2. The amount of water in the air is called _____.
   A. temperature
   B. air pressure
   C. humidity

3. The weight of air as it presses down on the surface of the earth is called _____.
   A. mass
   B. air pressure
   C. atmosphere

4. Any form of water that falls from clouds is called _____.
   A. humidity
   B. pollution
   C. precipitation

Academic Vocabulary

1. A huge body of air having about the same temperature, moisture, and air pressure throughout is called _____.
   A. a front
   B. an air mass
   C. atmosphere

2. The border where two air masses meet is called a _____.
   A. front
   B. hurricane
   C. streak

3. A _____ is a funnel-shaped swirling column of wind.
   A. front
   B. hurricane
   C. tornado

4. A _____ is a storm that forms over the ocean with violent winds, heavy rain, and high ocean waves.
   A. hurricane
   B. tornado
   C. front
Academic Vocabulary

1. Winds that blow constantly from the same direction and affect large parts of the earth are called _____.
   A. air masses
   B. hurricanes
   C. prevailing winds

2. A large region that has similar weather conditions throughout the area is called a _____.
   A. continent
   B. climate zone
   C. community

3. The condition in which the sun’s heat builds up near the earth’s surface and is trapped by the atmosphere is called the _____.
   A. greenhouse effect
   B. water cycle
   C. climate zone

4. An increase in the average temperature of the earth’s atmosphere is called _____.
   A. pollution
   B. global warming
   C. solar energy

Science

1. Minerals, water, and other materials that people need or use from the earth are called _____.
   A. compounds
   B. producers
   C. natural resources

2. A _____ is a natural resource that is limited in supply and cannot be replaced once it is gone.
   A. conservation
   B. renewable resource
   C. nonrenewable resource

3. A _____ is a natural resource that can be replaced as it is used.
   A. conservation
   B. renewable resource
   C. nonrenewable resource

4. Sources of energy, such as coal, that formed from the remains of plants and animals are called _____.
   A. fossil fuels
   B. potential energy
   C. thermal energy

Academic Vocabulary

1. Any star and the objects that move around it is called a _____.
   A. solar system
   B. satellite
   C. universe

2. A small, rocky object that orbits the sun is called _____.
   A. an asteroid
   B. a comet
   C. a meteor

3. A small mass of dust and ice that travels in an oval-shaped path around the sun is called _____.
   A. a meteor
   B. an asteroid
   C. a comet

4. A chunk of rock or metal from space that enters Earth’s atmosphere is called a _____.
   A. comet
   B. meteor
   C. satellite
### Academic Vocabulary

#### Science

1. A ____ is an object that revolves around another object, such as the moon orbiting Earth.
   - A. star
   - B. satellite
   - C. sun

2. A ____ is a huge system of stars, planets, gas, and dust that exists in one area of space.
   - A. galaxy
   - B. solar system
   - C. constellation

3. A ____ is a pattern of stars in the night sky.
   - A. comet
   - B. meteor
   - C. constellation

4. The ____ is everything that exists in space, including stars, planets, dust, and gases.
   - A. galaxy
   - B. universe
   - C. solar system

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#### Social Studies

1. An imaginary line that circles Earth from east to west at its center is called the ____.
   - A. pole
   - B. equator
   - C. longitude

2. The distance north or south of the equator, expressed in degrees, is called ____.
   - A. elevation
   - B. longitude
   - C. latitude

3. An imaginary line that runs north and south on a globe and has a measure of 0 degrees is called the ____.
   - A. prime meridian
   - B. equator
   - C. pole

4. The distance east or west of the prime meridian, expressed in degrees, is called ____.
   - A. hemisphere
   - B. latitude
   - C. longitude

---

#### Social Studies

1. The directions north, south, east, and west are called ____.
   - A. map scales
   - B. legends
   - C. cardinal directions

2. A ____ on a map tells what the colors and symbols on the map mean.
   - A. grid
   - B. legend
   - C. compass rose

3. The part of a map that tells how much smaller the map is to the actual area is called a ____.
   - A. scale
   - B. legend
   - C. grid

4. A ____ is a map that shows cities, states, and countries.
   - A. population map
   - B. political map
   - C. physical map

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**Arizona**

- Phoenix
Academic Vocabulary

1. A ____ is a narrow, V-shaped valley formed by a river.
   - A. canyon
   - B. mountain
   - C. plateau

2. A ____ is a large area of high, flat land.
   - A. hill
   - B. plateau
   - C. mountain

3. A ____ is a low, bowl-shaped area of land.
   - A. desert
   - B. valley
   - C. basin

4. The height of a geographic feature above sea level is called ____.
   - A. elevation
   - B. boundary
   - C. latitude

Academic Vocabulary

1. A ____ is a stream or river that flows into a larger river.
   - A. tributary
   - B. delta
   - C. waterfall

2. The place where a river flows into a lake or ocean is called the ____ of the river.
   - A. tributary
   - B. bank
   - C. mouth

3. A ____ is a flat-topped mountain with steep sides, often found in dry areas.
   - A. delta
   - B. mesa
   - C. desert

4. A narrow strip of land connecting two large bodies of land is called ____.
   - A. a mesa
   - B. an isthmus
   - C. an elevation

Academic Vocabulary

1. A person who studies the past is called a ____.
   - A. librarian
   - B. historian
   - C. publisher

2. Information about the past that is passed on by interviews with people is called ____.
   - A. oral history
   - B. tradition
   - C. culture

3. ____ is a record of a historical event made at the time of that event.
   - A. An oral history
   - B. A primary source
   - C. A secondary source

4. A record of a historical event made much later after the event and by someone who did not witness it is called ____.
   - A. an oral history
   - B. a primary source
   - C. a secondary source
Academic Vocabulary

1. Collections of important records about people or places are called ___.
   - A. artifacts
   - B. libraries
   - C. archives

2. Objects that were made long ago that help people learn about the past are called ___.
   - A. artifacts
   - B. records
   - C. memorials

3. The order in which events happen is called ___.
   - A. chronological order
   - B. alphabetical order
   - C. logical order

4. A building, statue, or ceremony that honors a hero or an event is called a ___.
   - A. landmark
   - B. memorial
   - C. factory

Academic Vocabulary

1. A journey made for a specific purpose, such as exploration, is called an ___.
   - A. expedition
   - B. export
   - C. immigrant

2. To plan and control the course of a ship is to ___.
   - A. text
   - B. navigate
   - C. text

3. The actions of a country in order to gain more land or power are called ___.
   - A. export
   - B. immigration
   - C. expansion

4. An area of land that belongs to a country is called a ___.
   - A. territory
   - B. boundary
   - C. tributary

Academic Vocabulary

1. A __ is a small community of people living in a new place.
   - A. frontier
   - B. basin
   - C. settlement

2. The edge of a country or settled region is called the ___.
   - A. plateau
   - B. settlement
   - C. frontier

3. One of the first of a group of people to enter and settle a region is called ___.
   - A. a pioneer
   - B. an immigrant
   - C. a representative

4. Movement from one country or region to settle in another is called ___.
   - A. production
   - B. migration
   - C. population
Academic Vocabulary

1. A _____ is an army made up of citizens who serve during an emergency.
   A. pilgrim  
   B. militia  
   C. minority

2. Freedom from being ruled by others is called _____.
   A. democracy  
   B. justice  
   C. independence

3. A _____ is a violent uprising against a ruler.
   A. campaign  
   B. revolution  
   C. persecution

4. The war fought by the 13 colonies for freedom from Great Britain is called the _____.
   A. Revolutionary War  
   B. American Civil War  
   C. First World War

Social Studies

1. The _____ stated the decision of the 13 colonies to break with Great Britain and form the United States of America.
   A. Bill of Rights  
   B. Constitution  
   C. Declaration of Independence

2. The _____ is the written plan for the government of the United States.
   A. Constitution  
   B. amendment  
   C. Congress

3. A change in the United States Constitution is called _____.
   A. an amendment  
   B. a veto  
   C. a demand

4. The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing the basic rights of citizens is called the _____.
   A. Declaration of Independence  
   B. Bill of Rights  
   C. republic

Academic Vocabulary

1. The war between the North and South over slavery, occurring between 1861 and 1865, is called the _____.
   A. First World War  
   B. Revolutionary War  
   C. American Civil War

2. A cruel system in which people are bought and sold and forced to work without pay is called _____.
   A. expansion  
   B. slavery  
   C. suffrage

3. In the 1800s, a state south of the Ohio River that permitted slavery was called a _____.
   A. territory  
   B. free state  
   C. slave state

4. In the 1800s, a state north of the Ohio River that did not allow slavery was called a _____.
   A. free state  
   B. slave state  
   C. democracy
**Academic Vocabulary**

1. A person in America during the 1800s who wanted to end slavery was called _____.
   - A. an abolitionist
   - B. a historian
   - C. a pioneer

2. To _____ is to formally withdraw from a country or an organization.
   - A. revolt
   - B. import
   - C. secede

3. The states that withdrew from the United States in 1860 and 1861 were called the _____.
   - A. Union
   - B. Confederacy
   - C. revolutionists

4. Another name for the United States, used especially during the Civil War, is the _____.
   - A. Union
   - B. monarchy
   - C. Confederacy

**Social Studies**

1. A person who moves to another country to live there permanently is _____.
   - A. a pioneer
   - B. an immigrant
   - C. an explorer

2. The movement of people from one country to another is called _____.
   - A. immigration
   - B. revolution
   - C. persecution

3. The children and grandchildren of people who lived much earlier are called _____.
   - A. ancestors
   - B. descendants
   - C. immigrants

4. Something that is passed down from one generation to the next is a _____.
   - A. memorial
   - B. petition
   - C. heritage

**Academic Vocabulary**

1. A group of people who share a language and culture is called _____.
   - A. an ethnic group
   - B. a population
   - C. a representative

2. The variety of people in a group is called _____.
   - A. equality
   - B. tolerance
   - C. diversity

3. An unfair opinion formed without knowledge of the facts is called _____.
   - A. reform
   - B. conflict
   - C. prejudice

4. The respect for beliefs, customs, behavior, and opinions that are different from your own is called _____.
   - A. freedom
   - B. tolerance
   - C. prejudice
### Academic Vocabulary

**Social Studies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. The rights that a country guarantees to its citizens are called _____.</th>
<th>3. The unfair treatment of a particular group of people is called _____.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|   A. civil rights  
   B. traditions  
   C. reforms |   A. conflict  
   B. discrimination  
   C. tolerance |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. A ____ is a small part of the population.</th>
<th>4. The policy of ____ keeps people of different races apart.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|   A. surplus  
   B. minority  
   C. segregation |   A. diversity  
   B. population  
   C. segregation |

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. The right to vote is called _____.</th>
<th>3. A ____ is a formal written request from a group of people to an authority.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|   A. democracy  
   B. election  
   C. suffrage |   A. contract  
   B. petition  
   C. law |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Unfair treatment that causes suffering is _____.</th>
<th>4. To ____ is to change for the better.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|   A. rebellion  
   B. independence  
   C. persecution |   A. reform  
   B. represent  
   C. secede |

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. A government headed by a king or queen is called a _____.</th>
<th>3. A ____ is a government in which citizens elect leaders to represent them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|   A. republic  
   B. monarchy  
   C. democracy |   A. county  
   B. republic  
   C. nation |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. A ____ is a government in which the people hold power directly through those they elect to represent them.</th>
<th>4. A system in which a central government has certain powers over all the states is called a _____.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|   A. colony  
   B. monarchy  
   C. democracy |   A. union  
   B. territory  
   C. federal government |
**Academic Vocabulary**

1. The ____ is the part of the American government that is led by the President and is responsible for enforcing laws.
   - A. executive branch
   - B. judicial branch
   - C. legislative branch

2. The ____ is the branch of government that makes laws for the country.
   - A. judicial branch
   - B. legislative branch
   - C. executive branch

3. The ____ is the branch of government that interprets, or decides the meaning of, laws.
   - A. judicial branch
   - B. executive branch
   - C. legislative branch

4. A system that lets each branch of government limit the power of the other branches is called ____.
   - A. the federal government
   - B. a militia
   - C. checks and balances

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**Social Studies**

1. Someone who is chosen to speak and act for others is a ____.
   - A. descendant
   - B. candidate
   - C. representative

2. The group of representatives who meet to discuss subjects and make laws is called ____.
   - A. Congress
   - B. the judicial branch
   - C. the executive branch

3. The ____ is the lawmaking body of Congress in which a state’s representation is by population.
   - A. Constitution
   - B. Senate
   - C. House of Representatives

4. The ____ is the lawmaking body of Congress in which each state is given two representatives.
   - A. House of Representatives
   - B. Senate
   - C. amendment
Academic Vocabulary

1. The system people use to produce, buy, and sell goods and services is called the _____.
   - A. technology
   - B. economy
   - C. democracy

2. The money used in a country is called _____.
   - A. cost
   - B. income
   - C. currency

3. To get an item today and pay for it in the future with small payments is called _____.
   - A. credit
   - B. debt
   - C. budget

4. To exchange one good or service for another without using money is to _____.
   - A. import
   - B. export
   - C. barter

Academic Vocabulary

1. The amount of a product that is available for sale at a certain time is called a _____.
   - A. supply
   - B. surplus
   - C. demand

2. A _____ is the need that people have for a product or service.
   - A. credit
   - B. debt
   - C. demand

3. A _____ is an amount that is more than needed.
   - A. scarcity
   - B. surplus
   - C. supply

4. Not having as much of something as people would like is called _____.
   - A. profit
   - B. scarcity
   - C. debt

Academic Vocabulary

1. The money people earn when they work is called _____.
   - A. credit
   - B. budget
   - C. income

2. A _____ is a plan for saving and spending money.
   - A. cost
   - B. budget
   - C. ballot

3. Money that is owed is called _____.
   - A. debt
   - B. income
   - C. credit

4. A _____ is money that people must pay to their government in return for services.
   - A. tax
   - B. currency
   - C. barter
Academic Vocabulary

1. A ____ is a person or company whose business is making goods by machine.
   - A. merchant
   - B. manufacturer
   - C. consumer

2. A ____ is a person who buys and sells goods to make money.
   - A. merchant
   - B. manufacturer
   - C. consumer

3. An ____ is a product or resource brought into one country from another country.
   - A. import
   - B. export
   - C. income

4. An ____ is a product or resource sent into another country and sold.
   - A. income
   - B. import
   - C. export