

# Glossary

<b>Abiotic</b>	nonliving things
<b>Acid</b>	a dangerous chemical inside your stomach that kills any bacteria that may be on the food you eat
<b>Addicted</b>	a time when your body is tricked into believing that it needs a drug to survive
<b>Algae</b>	"al-gee"; Plant-like protists
<b>Allergy</b>	result of your immune system working too hard to get rid of things in your body; itchy and watery eyes, sore throats and a runny nose are some signs of an allergy
<b>Alpine tundra</b>	a tundra that is found on the tops of mountains

<b>Amphibians</b>	"am-fib-ee-anz"; cold-blooded vertebrates with smooth wet skin
<b>Animal kingdom</b>	most organisms in this kingdom can move on their own and are heterotrophic
<b>Antibiotics</b>	"an-ti-bi-ot-icks"; chemicals that are made to attack bacteria and get rid of them without hurting you in the process
<b>Aquatic biome</b>	a biome that includes all organisms that live within fresh water or salt water
<b>Arctic tundra</b>	a tundra that is found around the north pole
<b>Arteries</b>	"pipes" that are used to move blood out of your heart to your body
<b>Arthropods</b>	the largest group of invertebrates that include spiders, insects and crustaceans
<b>Autotrophic</b>	being able to make your own food

<b>Bacteria</b>	single celled organisms that live in soil, water, and other organisms
<b>Bile</b>	a liquid that is made by your liver and is used to digest any fat that is in your food
<b>Biodiversity</b>	"bio-di-vers-ity"; all of the different kinds of life that exist on the world
<b>Biomes</b>	areas of the world that have the same temperature, amount of rainfall, kind of soil and habitats
<b>Biotic</b>	all living or deceased organisms
<b>Birds</b>	warm-blooded vertebrate animals which are covered in feathers
<b>Brain</b>	an organ that controls what your body does

<b>Brainstem</b>	found between your spine and the cerebrum, this part of your brain helps you to breath, swallow, digest food and also controls how fast your heart beats and how it pumps blood through your body
<b>Burrow</b>	to dig
<b>Canals</b>	three curved tubes in your ear that are filled with fluid; acts like the cochlea but works to keep you balanced
<b>Capillaries</b>	"cap-ill-air-ez"; the smallest possible "pipe" that can be used to carry blood
<b>Cardiac</b>	anything related to the heart
<b>Cardiac muscle</b>	a kind of muscle that is only found in the heart
<b>Carnivores</b>	these are the animals that eat other animals (like the herbivores) for food

<b>Carrying capacity</b>	a balance of predators and prey in a habitat
<b>Cartilage</b>	a "cushion" of cells between your bones to keep them from rubbing together
<b>Cavity</b>	A place where bacteria have eaten a part of your teeth
<b>Cell wall</b>	a firm structure that surrounds a plant cell and protects it from harm
<b>Cells</b>	the smallest part of a living organism
<b>Cerebellum</b>	"sarah-bell-um"; smaller than the cerebrum; helps you to keep your balance and controls all of your reflexes
<b>Cerebrum</b>	"suh-ree-brum"; the largest part of your brain that contains four lobes

<b>Cetaceans</b>	"see-tah-see-anz"; these warm-blooded vertebrates (such as whales and dolphins) breathe air above the water
<b>Chloroplast</b>	special organelles that contain chlorophyll
<b>Chlorophyll</b>	"klor-o-fill"; a chemical found inside chloroplasts that uses sunlight to make food for the cell
<b>Classify</b>	to group things
<b>Cochlea</b>	"coke-lee-ah"; looks like a seashell and is filled with fluid; when sound waves vibrate the eardrum, tiny hairs inside the cochlea vibrate too; each hair sends a different message to the brain
<b>Cocoon</b>	the name for the pupa of a moth
<b>Cold-blooded</b>	an animal whose body stays about the same temperature as their habitat

<b>Coniferous forest biome</b>	a biome that has long winters and is filled with trees known as conifers
<b>Conifers</b>	nonflowering vascular plants with short, waxy needles instead of leaves which make seeds that are called "cones" (like pinecones)
<b>Conservation</b>	the protection and careful use of resources and the environment
<b>Consumers</b>	animals that get all of their nutrients by eating (or consuming) other organisms
<b>Contract</b>	"to shorten"
<b>Crustaceans</b>	"krus-tase-shun"; crustaceans are animals like lobsters or crabs that have an exoskeleton and pinchers
<b>Cytoplasm</b>	"sight-o-plaz-m"; a gooey fluid that fills up the inside of a cell

<b>Deciduous forest biome</b>	a biome that is filled with trees that lose their leaves in the fall and have four separate seasons (summer, fall, winter and spring)
<b>Decomposers</b>	organisms that break down biotic material (like dead plants and animals) into more useful forms (like nutrients for living plants)
<b>Desert biome</b>	a biome that has very hot days and cold nights with very little water and few organisms
<b>Diabetes</b>	"di-a-beet-ez"; a common disease that occurs when your pancreas stops making insulin
<b>Diaphragm</b>	"die-a-fragm"; a large skeletal muscle that pushes on your lungs to help you breathe
<b>Diet</b>	the stuff you eat and drink



<b>Digesting</b>	to break down your food into smaller, softer and more usable pieces
<b>Disease</b>	a sickness
<b>DNA</b>	a group of chemicals that contain all of the instructions for making all the structures and materials the organism needs to survive
<b>Eardrum</b>	part of your ear that vibrates when sound waves hit it
<b>Echo</b>	the bouncing back of a sound wave to the person who made the sound
<b>Echolocation</b>	"ek-o-low-kay-shun"; a way for some animals (like bats and dolphins) to keep from bumping into everything by giving off sounds and listening for echos
<b>Electric sense</b>	a way for some animals, like the electric eel, to use a strong electric charge to see, move and to kill other animals

<b>Endoskeleton</b>	having your skeleton inside your body
<b>Environment</b>	everything in the world
<b>Enzymes</b>	chemicals made by organisms that can help the organism do many different things
<b>Epidermis</b>	"eh-pih-dur-miss"; the outer layer of skin cells that can be seen outside of your body
<b>ER</b>	quickly sends protein messages to organelles
<b>Esophagus</b>	"ee-sof-ah-gus"; a long tube that moves food from your throat into your stomach
<b>Estuaries</b>	areas where rivers and streams flow into saltwater habitats

<b>Eukaryotic</b>	"u-carry-ot-ik"; cells or organisms that belong to the Kingdoms Animal, Plant, Protist or Fungi
<b>Evergreens</b>	plants with leaves that stay green throughout the winter
<b>Exhale</b>	to breathe out
<b>Exoskeleton</b>	having your skeleton outside your body
<b>External senses</b>	feelings that give us information about what is going on outside of our body
<b>Extinct</b>	"x-tinkt"; when all of the organisms of a similar kind (population) are no longer alive throughout the world
<b>Eyebrows</b>	bushy strips of hair above your eyes that help to keep sweat from dripping into your eyes

<b>Eyelashes</b>	protective hairs that "sweep away" any bad stuff in the air that may get into your eyes
<b>Eyelids</b>	protective skin that can surround the eye and sweep away dirt and other junk that gets on your eyeballs
<b>Famine</b>	a time when lots of people go hungry and don't have enough food to eat
<b>Ferns</b>	nonflowering vascular plants which never produce flowers
<b>Fertile</b>	having plenty of nutrients in the soil
<b>Fish</b>	cold-blooded vertebrates that live inside the aquatic biome
<b>Flagella</b>	body part of a bacteria that acts like a tail which moves the bacteria through a liquid
<b>Flowering plants</b>	vascular plants that make flowers

<b>Flowers</b>	parts of the plant that make all of the seeds
<b>Food chain</b>	a relationship between species that use each other for food. It is called a "chain" because nutrients are passed from one organism to another
<b>Food web</b>	a group of food chains linked together
<b>Freshwater</b>	these habitats include ponds, streams, lakes, rivers and wetlands; they are called "freshwater" because of the low amount of salt In the water
<b>Frontal lobe</b>	this lobe controls your ability to speak, movement, emotions and problems solving

<b>Fruits</b>	the parts of the plant that hold the seeds
<b>Gallbladder</b>	a storage area for bile
<b>Germinate</b>	to begin plant growth
<b>Gills</b>	special body parts on fish that allow them to breathe air from the water
<b>Glucagon</b>	a hormone made by your pancreas which informs the liver to send more sugar into your blood
<b>Golgi body</b>	an organelle that wraps up proteins into a bundle inside a cell
<b>Grassland biome</b>	a biome that has good soil for many different kinds of grasses and few trees
<b>Habitat</b>	the place where an organism lives in the environment

<b>Halophiles</b>	"hal-o-files"; archaebacteria that live in very salty water
<b>Herbivores</b>	these animals only eat plants to get their nutrients
<b>Heterotrophic</b>	organisms that cannot make their own food
<b>Hibernate</b>	to sleep through the winter
<b>Hormones</b>	chemical messengers made by your body
<b>Human anatomy</b>	"a-nat-o-mee"; the study of the human body
<b>Humans</b>	a person
<b>Immune system</b>	the actions of your skin and white blood cells that protect your body from infections

<b>Infected</b>	the result of your immune system that misses some bacteria or other item that gets into your body; this makes a cut warm, red in color and filled with a gooey liquid
<b>Infrared</b>	"in-fra-red"; a way for animals (like rattlesnakes) to see the heat coming off of the body of another animal
<b>Inhale</b>	to breathe in
<b>Inherited traits</b>	"in-hair-a-ted"; a feature (like eye color, height, hair color...) that you get from your parents
<b>insects</b>	small organisms with six-legs and an exoskeleton
<b>insulin</b>	a hormone made by your pancreas which informs the liver to stop sending sugar into your blood



<b>Internal senses</b>	types of feelings we receive inside our body like hunger and thirst
<b>Invertebrates</b>	animals that do not have a backbone
<b>Iris</b>	the colorful portion of your eye that changes the size of the pupil
<b>kidneys</b>	two small organs in your body that clean out the waste products from your blood
<b>Kingdom Archaeobacteria</b>	"ark-ee-bak-tear-e-ah"; bacteria that live in very dangerous habitats
<b>Kingdom Eubacteria</b>	"u-bak-tear-e-ah"; common bacteria that can live in every biome of the world
<b>Kingdom Fungi</b>	organisms, like mushrooms, that act as decomposers and absorb their food through their bodies
<b>Kingdom Protista</b>	organisms that share traits with plants, animals and fungi

<b>Kingdoms</b>	six different groups that scientists have placed all living organisms into
<b>Lakes</b>	large bodies of water that are surrounded by land
<b>Landfill</b>	landfills are large fields where trash is dumped and buried
<b>Large intestine</b>	a long organ in your body, attached to the small intestine, that absorbs all of the water out of your food
<b>Larva</b>	the second stage of growth in an insect's life cycle; for a moth, this would be the caterpillar
<b>Leaves</b>	this part of a plant use the nutrients from the roots and sunlight to make food for the plant
<b>Left hemisphere</b>	one half of your brain that takes care of your problem-solving abilities

<b>Life cycles</b>	a pattern for all organisms that include being born, growing into adults, reproducing and dying
<b>Ligaments</b>	bands of cells that connect your bones together
<b>Liver</b>	an organ of the body that filters your blood, stores sugar and makes bile
<b>Lobes</b>	parts of the hemispheres of your brain
<b>Lungs</b>	organ that traps the oxygen you breathe into your body
<b>Lysosome</b>	"lie-so-so-m"; an organelle that gets rid of the waste inside a cell
<b>Lysozyme</b>	"lie-so-zime"; an enzyme found in your body that destroys bacteria
<b>Mammals</b>	warm-blooded vertebrates with fur or hair; a female mammal makes milk to feed her young

<b>Marine</b>	saltwater habitats
<b>Marsupials</b>	"mar-soop-ee-alz"; vertebrate animals like the kangaroo or koala that have a pouch on their body for carrying their children
<b>Material resources</b>	resources you can touch like gas, wood and food
<b>Membrane</b>	a covering that surrounds the cell and protects it
<b>Methanogens</b>	"meth-an-o-gens"; archaebacteria named after the gas they make...methane
<b>Migration</b>	an action by animals in which they leave a biome during the winter months and return in the spring

<b>Mitochondria</b>	"might-o-con-dree-on"; an organelle that takes nutrients from plants and animals and changes it into energy for the cell
<b>Moss</b>	one kind of nonvascular plant that can absorb water, like a sponge, with its entire body
<b>Mucus</b>	"mew-cus"; a slimy, sticky goo that your body produces
<b>Muscle</b>	an organ that helps you to move everything in your body
<b>MyPlate guide</b>	a list of healthy foods (and their amounts) you should eat every day
<b>Need</b>	something you must have in order to stay alive like air, water and nutrients
<b>Nerve endings</b>	areas in your skin that sense the feelings of heat, cold, pressure, pain and taste

<b>Nerves</b>	small fibers in your body that send messages from your sense organs to your spinal cord
<b>Niche</b>	"nitch"; What an organism does in its habitat
<b>Nocturnal</b>	being able to sleep during the day and wake up at night
<b>Non-Flowering plants</b>	vascular plants that do not make flowers
<b>Nonmaterial resources</b>	resources that you cannot touch like happiness, peace, feelings of safety
<b>Nonrenewable resources</b>	resources that can take a long time to be made again (thousands of years!); sometimes these resources cannot be made again at all

<b>Nonvascular plants</b>	plants without body parts to move water from their roots to the stem and to the leaves
<b>Nucleus</b>	"new-klee-us"; the largest organelle in a plant or animal cell; contains the DNA
<b>Nutrients</b>	another word for "food"
<b>Occipital lobe</b>	"ock-sip-it-al"; this lobe controls your sense of vision
<b>Oceans</b>	the largest marine biome in the world
<b>Offspring</b>	a parent's baby
<b>Omnivores</b>	omnivores will eat plants or animals
<b>Organelles</b>	"or-ga-nells"; small structures inside of cells that have a specific job
<b>Organism</b>	any living creature on the planet

<b>Organs</b>	parts of the body that have special jobs to do
<b>Ounce</b>	a way to measure the weight of an object
<b>Oxygen</b>	"ox-e-gen"; the gas humans need to breathe to stay alive
<b>Pancreas</b>	"pan-kre-az"; makes enzymes to help break down the food that comes into your small intestine
<b>Parietal lobe</b>	"pah-rie-a-tal"; this lobe controls your feelings of pain, pressure, temperature, and touch
<b>Permafrost</b>	a layer of frozen soil usually found in the tundra
<b>Photosynthesis</b>	a way for plants to use sunlight, nutrients and water to make their own food



<b>Phototropism</b>	"foe-toe-tro-pizm"; the ability of a plant to sense the direction of sunlight and to grow towards it
<b>Plant Kingdom</b>	a group of organisms that are autotrophic and have some form of leaf, stem and root
<b>Plaque</b>	"plak"; a sticky layer that forms over your teeth; it is a mixture of leftover food, bacteria and bacteria waste
<b>Plasma</b>	the liquid part of your blood
<b>Ponds</b>	small bodies of water that are surrounded by land
<b>Population</b>	a group of similar organisms living in the same area
<b>Population density</b>	a scientific way of saying "the number of individuals of a species in a certain area"

<b>Poultry</b>	chicken, turkey or other birds
<b>Predators</b>	animals that eat other animals for food; also known as a carnivore
<b>Prey</b>	animals that are eaten by predators
<b>Primates</b>	vertebrate animals like the monkey, baboon, chimpanzee and gorilla which have very strong hands and fingers because of the use of thumbs
<b>Producers</b>	plants; they are named "producers" because they are autotrophic and produce their own food
<b>Prokaryotic</b>	"pro-carry-ot-ik"; cells or organisms that belong to the Kingdoms Archaeobacteria or Eubacteria
<b>Proteins</b>	the building blocks for many parts of the body
<b>Protozoans</b>	animal-like protists

<b>Pupa</b>	the third stage of growth in an insect's life cycle; for a moth, this would be the cocoon
<b>Pupil</b>	the black "dot" in your eye where light enters your body
<b>Recycle</b>	using your resources again after changing them
<b>Red blood cells</b>	part of the blood that carries oxygen to all of the muscles and organs of your body
<b>Reduce</b>	using less resources
<b>Reflexes</b>	actions your body goes through without thinking about them
<b>Reintroduction</b>	relocating organisms back into their habitats
<b>Renewable resource</b>	a resource that can be made again like living organisms

<b>Reproduce</b>	the ability of an organism to make another organism of its own kind
<b>Reptiles</b>	a cold-blooded animal with rough, dry skin that is covered in scales; turtles, snakes and alligators are reptiles
<b>Resources</b>	the basic things that an organism or a group of similar organisms can use everyday
<b>Retina</b>	takes a picture of anything you see and sends it to your brain
<b>Reuse</b>	using your resources again without changing them
<b>Rhizomes</b>	"ri-zomes"; part of a plant's root that can grow a new plant
<b>Ribosomes</b>	"ri-bow-so-m"; make protein for the cell
<b>Right hemisphere</b>	one half of your brain that takes care of your creative abilities

<b>Rivers</b>	large bodies of freshwater moving in one direction
<b>RNA</b>	"messages" sent by DNA that are read by the ribosomes
<b>Rodent</b>	vertebrate animals like rats, mice and squirrels who have sharp front teeth used for gnawing
<b>Roots</b>	the parts of a plant under the ground that support the plant and soak up its water and nutrients from the soil
<b>saliva</b>	a liquid created in your mouth
<b>Scales</b>	thin, flat and hard plates on the skin of a reptile
<b>Seedling</b>	a young, small plant
<b>Sense organ</b>	organs such as eyes, ears and skin that are used to collect information outside of our body.

<b>Serving</b>	a certain measurement of food or drink that you should eat in one meal
<b>Skeletal muscles</b>	muscles which stretch to allow your bones to move
<b>Skin</b>	the largest organ of the human body which protects the entire organism
<b>Slime molds</b>	fungus-like protists
<b>Small intestine</b>	a 20-foot long organ that is filled with villi and is the place where you digest your food
<b>Sound waves</b>	vibrations that cause any kind of noise
<b>Species</b>	a group of similar and related organisms that may or may not be living in the same area
<b>Spinal cord</b>	found inside your spine; helps your brain by sending messages throughout your body

<b>Spine</b>	long stack of bones that protect your spinal cord
<b>Stems</b>	parts of a plant that carry all of the water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves; they also help the plant stay upright
<b>Stomach</b>	an acid-filled sack that stores your food before digestion
<b>Streams</b>	small bodies of fresh water moving in one direction
<b>Tadpole</b>	a young frog
<b>Tartar</b>	hardened plaque that forms on your teeth
<b>Taste buds</b>	parts of the tongue that are used for the sense of taste
<b>Taxonomy</b>	the way scientists place all of the different organisms into groups

<b>Tears</b>	fluid that is made by your eyes to keep them wet and clean
<b>Temperate grasslands</b>	grasslands which have hot summers and cold winters
<b>Temporal lobe</b>	"tem-poor-al"; this lobe controls your senses of hearing, smelling and your ability to understand speech
<b>Tendons</b>	groups of cells that attach your skeletal muscles to your bones
<b>Thermophiles</b>	"therm-o-files"; archaebacteria that live in areas with very high temperatures
<b>Tropical grasslands</b>	grasslands which are hot all year long
<b>Tropical rain forest biome</b>	a biome that is always warm, has a lot of rainfall and contains a huge amount of different kinds of plants and animals



<b>Tundra biome</b>	the coldest biome on the planet; contains no trees and very few different kinds of plants and animals
<b>Ulcer</b>	a painful hole in a person's stomach
<b>Vacuole</b>	an organelle that stores extra water and nutrients
<b>Vascular plants</b>	plants with special body parts that move water from their roots to the stem and to the leaves
<b>Veins</b>	large "pipes" that carry blood back into the heart from the body
<b>Vertebrates</b>	animals that contain a backbone
<b>Villi</b>	"vee-lie"; small bumps inside your small intestine that pulls out all of the nutrients from the food you eat
<b>Viruses</b>	a small organism that can spread disease

<b>Want</b>	anything you feel like having that is not a need
<b>Warm-blooded</b>	an organism whose body temperature stays the same, even if its habitat is very cold
<b>Well-balanced diet</b>	the right amount of foods your body needs to survive
<b>Wetlands</b>	large areas of shallow water; also known as swamps
<b>White blood cell</b>	blood cells that act to destroy anything that gets into your body that may be harmful