



2nd – 5th Grade Vocabulary List for On-site Lessons

The following is a list of vocabulary words that will be touched on during your students' visit the Georgia Museum of Agriculture and Historic Village. Feel free to use these words as a source of discussion before your trip, or as a topic of discussion afterwards.

Careers Walk

- **Agriculture**
 - Definition: The cultivating of the soil, producing crops, and raising of livestock for human use.
 - Usage: Agriculture provides humans with food, clothing, and shelter.
- **Career**
 - Definition: The job a person chooses to for most of their life.
 - Usage: Susan's mom comes into class every year to talk about her career as a police officer.
- **Equipment**
 - Definition: The physical resources serving to equip a person or things such as the implements used in an operation or activity.
 - Usage: for Tiffany's PE class they need the sports equipment before they can play outside.
- **Farming**
 - Definition: The business or practice of raising crops and livestock.
 - Usage: Billy's family began farming corn this year and they really enjoy it.
- **Fertilizer**
 - Definition: A natural or chemical substance added to soil to make it better for growing plants.
 - Usage: Tucker's aunt puts fertilizer in her garden to help her plants grow.
- **Halter**
 - Definition: A rope or strap used around the head of animals to lead them or hold them in place.
 - Usage: Emily puts a halter on her cow before taking it out of the pen.



- **Hand-spreader**
 - Definition: A piece of gardening equipment that is used to spread various lawn products such as fertilizer, manure, seeds and ice-melt on the lawn.
 - Usage: My grandpa uses a hand-spreader to spread fertilizer over his lawn.
- **Harness**
 - Definition: A set of straps or harnesses that livestock can wear to be easily controlled or attached to a piece of equipment.
 - Usage: Horses are sometimes hooked up to a buggy with a harness.
- **Ingredients**
 - Definition: Something that is a component of any combination or mixture.
 - Usage: Ingredients are used to make the correct type of fertilizer for a specific plant.
- **Livestock**
 - Definition: Farm animals that are grown for human use.
 - Usage: Horses, sheep, cattle, pigs, and chickens are livestock found on farms.
- **Nitrogen**
 - Definition: An element that is one of the three essential nutrients for plants.
 - Usage: Farmers have nitrogen in their fertilizer to help the plants grow.
- **NPK**
 - Definition: The abbreviation for nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium.
 - Usage: NPK are the three essential nutrients that help plants grow.
- **Phosphorus**
 - Definition: An element that is one of the three essential nutrients for plants.
 - Usage: Farmers have phosphorus in their fertilizer to help the plants grow.
- **Potassium**
 - Definition: An element that is one of the three essential nutrients for plants.
 - Usage: Farmers have potassium in their fertilizer to help the plants grow.
- **Technician**
 - Definition: A person whose work requires special skills in a specific area.
 - Usage: Rebecca is a fertilizer technician and helps the farmers decide what fertilizers are best and how to spread them on the crops.
- **Veterinarian**
 - Definition: A person qualified to treat diseased or injured animals.
 - Usage: Susan's dog got sick and she had to take him to see the veterinarian.

Agricultural Inventions-STEM Walk:

- **Agriculture**
 - Definition: The cultivating of the soil, producing crops, and raising of livestock for human use.
 - Usage: Agriculture provides humans with food, clothing, and shelter.
- **Compound Machine**
 - Definition: A machine that combines two or more simple machines.
 - Usage: There are many compound machines on the farm, like plows, wheelbarrows, and tractors.
- **Cotton Gin**
 - Definition: A machine for separating cotton from its seeds.
 - Usage: The cotton gin makes the seed removal step much faster and easier.
- **Force**
 - Definition: A strength or energy due to an action or movement.
 - Usage: Push or pulling a door is an example of force.
- **Motion**
 - Definition: The act or process of changing location or moving.
 - Usage: Types of motions include pushes, pulls, drops, and tosses.
- **Plow**
 - Definition: A type of farming equipment used to till soil.
 - Usage: The plow is a compound machine and used in preparation to plant seeds.
- **Simple machine**
 - Definition: Devices for applying a force.
 - Usage: Incline plane, wedge, lever, screw, pulley, wheel and axel are all considered simple machines.
- **STEM**
 - Definition: An abbreviation for science, technology, engineering, and math.
 - Usage: Agriculture involves all the components of STEM!

Pondering Pollen-Pollination Walk:

- **Agriculture**
 - Definition: The cultivating of the soil, producing crops, and raising of livestock for human use.
 - Usage: Agriculture provides humans with food, clothing, and shelter.
- **Bee dance**
 - Definition: The movements performed by worker bees to point a hive in the direction of a pollen source or new home.
 - Usage: Honeybees use their bee dance to help their bee coworkers find nectar.
- **Egg**
 - Definition: An oval or round object that contains a very young animal during development which is laid by a female animal (usually bird, reptile, amphibian, fish, or invertebrate).
 - Usage: Queen bees lay eggs to keep the population of the hive growing.
- **Larva**
 - Definition: An insect in the metamorphic stage of eating (usually); after the egg stage.
 - Usage: A caterpillar is the larvae form of a butterfly.
- **Nectar**
 - Definition: A sugary fluid secreted by plants, especially within flowers to encourage pollination by insects and other animals.
 - Usage: Bees collect nectar and turn it into honey.
- **Plant**
 - Definition: A living thing that grows in the ground, usually has leaves or flowers, and needs sun and water to produce its own food to survive.
 - Usage: A lot of the things we use every day come from plants.
- **Pollination**
 - Definition: The transfer of pollen from the male part of a flower to the female part of the flower.
 - Usage: Pollination is necessary for some plants to produce seeds and fruit.
- **Pollinator**
 - Definition: Anything that helps carry pollen from the male part of the flower to the female part of the flower.
 - Usage: Bees, butterflies, wasps, bats, are all pollinators.

- **Pollen**
 - Definition: The fine dust that is produced by a plant that is carried to other plants of the same kind, usually by wind or insects so that the plants can produce seeds.
 - Usage: Pollen helps plants to make seeds.
- **Pupa**
 - Definition: An insect in the metamorphic stage between the larva and the adult where transformation occurs; pupa usually 'sleep' through this change.
 - Usage: A cocoon holds the sleeping pupa as it changes into an adult butterfly.
- **Stamen**
 - Definition: The pollen producing part of the flower; male part.
 - Usage: A bee lands on the stamen, collecting pollen with its sticky legs.
- **Stigma**
 - Definition: The pollen receiving part of the flower; top of the female part, the pistil.
 - Usage: A bee lands on the stigma, leaving behind pollen from another plant. This starts the seed development process.
- **Wind Pollination**
 - Definition: The transfer of pollen from one plant to another due to the wind.
 - Usage: Some trees are strictly wind pollinators.

Woods, Water, & Wildlife-Nature Walk:

- **Adapt**
 - Definition: To become adjusted to new conditions.
 - Usage: Animals must adapt to their surroundings to survive a changing environment.
- **Amphibians**
 - Definition: A group of cold-blooded vertebrate animals that usually have gills and live in water as larvae but breathe air as adults (go through metamorphosis).
 - Usage: Some commonly known amphibians are frogs, toads, and salamanders.
- **Bacteria**
 - Definition: The microscopic, single-celled organisms that live in diverse environments.
 - Usage: Some bacteria help keep animals (including humans) healthy while others can cause disease.
- **Bark**
 - Definition: A protective outer layer of the trunk, branches, and twigs of a tree or woody shrub.
 - Usage: Bark protects the tree from insects, disease, and fire.
- **Cold-blooded**
 - Definition: A commonly used term for exothermic animals; see exothermic definition.
 - Usage: Frogs are cold-blooded animals.
- **Decomposers**
 - Definition: An organism that breaks down organic materials.
 - Usage: Mushrooms, millipedes, earthworms, and beetles are all examples of decomposers.
- **Endothermic (Warm-Blooded)**
 - Definition: An animal whose body regulates their own body temperature.
 - Usage: Mammals and birds are warm-blooded, another term for endothermic. The body uses energy to maintain a consistent temperature. Sweating and shivering are examples of the body reacting to maintain temperature.
- **Environment**
 - Definition: The surroundings where an animal or plant lives.
 - Usage: Environment can include the soil, rocks, and water of where an animal or plant is located.

- **Exothermic (Cold-Blooded)**
 - Definition: An animal whose body does not regulate their own body temperature.
 - Usage: Fish, reptiles, and amphibians are cold-blooded, another term for exothermic. Their body does not use energy to maintain a consistent temperature. The animal must adjust physically (location, ex: move into the sun) or behaviorally (burrowing into the ground).
- **Forest**
 - Definition: A large area covered with trees and undergrowth.
 - Usage: The forest can have many different types of trees and other plants.
- **Fungus**
 - Definition: The organisms (not plant nor animal) which feed on organic matter.
 - Usage: Mushrooms, mold, mildew, and yeast are fungi.
- **Insects**
 - Definition: Animals with six legs, three body parts, two antennae, and compound eyes. Insects are commonly referred to as bugs.
 - Usage: Flies, beetles, bees, butterflies, and ants are all insects.
- **Invertebrates**
 - Definition: The animals without a backbone.
 - Usage: Worms, leeches, spiders, many aquatic animals (crabs/crayfish) and insects are all invertebrates.
- **Leaf**
 - Definition: One of the usually green, flat parts of a plant or tree that grows from the stem or branch, where plant makes its food.
 - Usage: Emily and her brother love to jump in piles of leaves.
- **Living**
 - Definition: To have life; needing food/nutrients, water, and other non-living items to survive
 - Usage: Plants, people, and animals are all living things.
- **Metamorphosis**
 - Definition: The striking/extreme change of form or structure after hatching or birth; many times, leading to adulthood which may appear or live very different
 - Usage: Amphibians (frogs/toads/salamanders), insects, some fish, and some aquatic animals go through stages (metamorphosis) of development. Mammals and reptiles do not, the young are usually smaller versions of the adults (hair/eye color may change).

- **Non-living**
 - Definition: Not needing anything to grow, breathe, or survive.
 - Usage: Rocks, sticks, and water are all non-living.
- **Phloem**
 - Definition: The plant tissue inside the stem/trunk that brings sugars and water from the top of the plant to the roots.
 - Usage: Phloem is like a highway, with all the trucks carrying food starting at the leaves and traveling down the stem/trunk to the roots.
- **Precipitation**
 - Definition: The condensation of water in the atmosphere falling to earth's surface
 - Usage: Rain, snow, sleet, hail are all precipitation.
- **Reptiles**
 - Definition: Exothermic, or cold-blooded, animals with a backbone that have dry scaly skin, lay eggs, and the young look like miniature adults.
 - Usage: Snakes, lizards, turtles, and crocodiles are all reptiles.
- **Roots**
 - Definition: The part of plants that attaches it to the ground or a support and transports water from the ground to the rest of the plant.
 - Usage: Roots are like anchors and straws. They hold the plants in place and suck up water and nutrients from the soil.
- **Seed**
 - Definition: A flowering plant's unit of reproduction which will turn into the identical plant it comes from.
 - Usage: After pollination, plants produce seeds to spread more plants.
- **Vertebrates**
 - Definition: Animals with a backbone.
 - Usage: Mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians are all vertebrates.
- **Warm-blooded**
 - Definition: Commonly used term for endothermic animals; see endothermic definition.
 - Usage: Mammals are warm-blooded animals.
- **Wildlife**
 - Definition: Animals that are not domestic animals (farm animals/most pets).
 - Usage: Wildlife in the forest can include squirrels, birds, snakes, foxes, and turtles.



- **Xylem**

- Definition: The plant tissue inside the stem/trunk that brings water/nutrients up from the roots to the top of the plant/leaves.
- Usage: Xylem is like a highway, with all the trucks carrying water/nutrients starting at the roots and traveling up the stem/trunk to the leaves.