

2nd – 5th Grade Vocabulary List

for Virtual 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.

Swept Away:

- **Erode**
 - Definition: To wear away.
 - Usage: Water and wind can erode the soil.
- **Environment**
 - Definition: The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
 - Usage: Weather can change or have an effect on our environment.
- **Weather**
 - Definition: The state of the atmosphere at a place and time as regards heat, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.
 - Usage: Common weather types are wind, rain, cloudy, sunny and snow.
- **Erosion**
 - Definition: The movement of worn away sediment often by wind or water.
 - Usage: Erosion is when soil or other particles are transported and placed somewhere else by wind and rain.
- **Erosion Control**
 - Definition: The process of preventing or reducing erosion.
 - Usage: Trees, rocks and grass are all examples of erosion control items.
- **No-Till Farming**
 - Definition: The practice of not turning, or tilling, over the top 6-10 inches of soil after a harvest or before planting.
 - Usage: No-tilling reduces soil erosion during rain because the plant's roots remain behind to hold the soil.
- **Slope**
 - Definition: Change in topography that enhances erosion. It is the measure of how inclined, or steep, the landscape is.
 - Usage: Many farmlands that experience erosion are often on slopes.
- **Soil**
 - Definition: Top layer of the Earth's surface where plants can grow.
 - Usage: Soil can be moved by means of rain or wind.
- **Stream**
 - Definition: A body of flowing water.
 - Usage: Streams or rivers may increase the rate of erosion during high rainy seasons or flood events.



- **Water Erosion**
 - Definition: Rain or water causing sediment, which is already worn away, to relocate. Erosion is the movement of the sediment, not the action of wearing away.
 - Usage: Water erosion occurs when rain carries soil to a new location.
- **Weathering**
 - Definition: The breaking down or dissolving of the Earth's surface rocks and minerals, usually through wind, water, or ice.
 - Usage: Rock can often be damaged during the process of weathering.
- **Wind Erosion**
 - Definition: The act in which sediment, which is already worn away, is relocated. Erosion is the movement of the sediment, not the action of weathering.
 - Usage: Wind erosion occurs when wind carries soil to new locations.

Let's Bee Pollinators:

- **Adult**
 - Definition: An organism that is fully grown or developed.
 - Usage: The bee collects pollen from adult plants.
- **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.
- **Beekeeper**
 - Definition: A person who keeps honeybees for the making of honey commodities.
 - Usage: Beekeepers raise bees for honey.
- **Colony**
 - Definition: A group of worker bees, drones, and a queen living together as a unit.
 - Usage: Bees live together as a colony.
- **Crop**
 - Definition: The plants grown on a farm for human use.
 - Usage: Cotton, corn, watermelon, strawberries and carrots are all different types of crops.
- **Cross-pollination**
 - Definition: Pollination of a flower or plant with pollen from another flower or plant.
 - Usage: Cross-pollination can be caused from pollinators like bees.
- **Drone Bee**
 - Definition: A drone is a male bee that is the product of an unfertilized egg. Unlike the female worker bee, drones do not have stingers and do not gather nectar and pollen. A drone's primary role is to mate with a fertile queen.
 - Usage: Drone bees do not have a stinger, so they cannot sting you.
- **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.

- **Honeybee**
 - Definition: A bee of a type that collects nectar and pollen, produces honey, and lives in large communities; a hive bee.
 - Usage: A honeybee helps produce honey.
- **Honey Super**
 - Definition: A box that holds the frames where the bees will store their honey.
 - Usage: A honey super helps bees store their honey.
- **Larva**
 - Definition: The stage of an insect that goes through metamorphosis when the baby insect is barely formed.
 - Usage: Larva have not formed wings yet.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Queen Bee**
 - Definition: The fertile female bee in a hive.
 - Usage: There is only one queen bee in a hive.



- **Wind Pollination**
 - Definition: The transfer of pollen from one plant to another due to the wind.
 - Usage: Some trees are strictly wind pollinators.
- **Worker Bee**
 - Definition: Are responsible for gathering nectar and pollination.
 - Usage: Working bees gather nectar and pollen.

Georgia Georegions:

- **Ecosystem**
 - Definition: A biological community of interacting organisms and their environment.
 - Usage: The different georegions in Georgia provide different types of ecosystems for different crops, trees, and animals.
- **Forest**
 - Definition: A large area covered mostly with trees and undergrowth.
 - Usage: Some georegions have a lot of forests while others do not.
- **Georegion**
 - Definition: A large area of land with similar geography and landscape throughout.
 - Usage: Georgia is divided into different regions because of their different temperatures, organisms, and landscapes.
- **Habitat**
 - Definition: The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
 - Usage: The different georegions in Georgia provide the perfect habitats for different crops, trees, and animals.
- **Keystone Species**
 - Definition: A species on which other species in an ecosystem largely depend, such that if it were removed, the ecosystem would drastically change.
 - Context: The gopher tortoise is a keystone species for the Coastal Plains habitat because the burrows provide habitat to other animals like the indigo snake.
- **Organism**
 - Definition: An individual animal, plant, or other life form.
 - Usage: Different organisms live and interact throughout the regions.

Aquaponics:

- **Aquatic**
 - Definition: Something that relates to water.
 - Usage: Organisms that live in water are aquatic organisms.
- **Aquaculture**
 - Definition: The rearing of aquatic animals or the cultivation of aquatic plants for use in food or products.
 - Usage: Raising fish in a tank for human consumption is aquaculture.
- **Aquaponics**
 - Definition: A system of aquaculture in which the waste produced by fish or other aquatic animals supplies nutrients for plants grown hydroponically, which in turn purifies the water.
 - Usage: Raising aquatic organisms and using their wastes to help grow plants is aquaponics.
- **Cage Culture**
 - Definition: An aquaculture production system where fish are held in floating net pens.
 - Usage: Cage culture is a type of aquaculture where fish are kept in floating pens in large bodies of water.
- **Consumer**
 - Definition: Feeds on other plants or animals for energy.
 - Usage: Any animal that eats plants or other animals is a consumer.
- **Decomposer**
 - Definition: An organism, especially a soil bacterium, fungus, or invertebrate that decomposes organic material.
 - Usage: An organism that breaks down organic materials is a decomposer.
- **Dissolved Oxygen Content**
 - Definition: Refers to microscopic bubbles of gaseous oxygen (O₂) that are mixed in water and available to aquatic organisms for respiration – a critical process for almost all organisms. Primary sources of DO include the atmosphere and aquatic plants.
 - Usage: Fish can only breathe if the dissolved oxygen content is high enough.
- **Energy**
 - Definition: The ability to do work or cause change.
 - Usage: When consumers eat food (producers or other consumers), that food creates energy.

- **Energy Transfer**
 - Definition: The movement of energy from one organism to the next in a food chain or food web.
 - Usage: The sun provides plants with energy. When consumers eat plants, the energy moves (transfers) to the consumer.
- **Eutrophic**
 - Definition: Rich in nutrients and supporting a dense plant population, the decomposition of which kills animal life by depriving it of oxygen.
 - Usage: Eutrophic water helps plants grow but kills fish because it absorbs dissolved oxygen.
- **Food Chain**
 - Definition: The order which living things, organisms, depend on each other for food; food web: multiple food chains in an ecosystem.
 - Usage: A food chain shows how energy moves through an ecosystem.
- **Invertebrates**
 - Definition: The animals without a backbone.
 - Usage: Worms, leeches, spiders, many aquatic animals (crabs/crayfish) and insects are all invertebrates.
- **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.
- **Lentic Water**
 - Definition: Refers to stationary or relatively still water.
 - Usage: Lakes and ponds are lentic water.
- **Lotic Water**
 - Definition: Refers to flowing water.
 - Usage: Rivers and streams are lotic water.
- **Nymph**
 - Definition: An immature form of an insect that does not change greatly as it grows, e.g. a dragonfly, mayfly, or locust.
 - Usage: Nymphs are insects that have not fully matured.
- **Oligotrophic**
 - Definition: Relatively low in plant nutrients and containing abundant oxygen in the deeper parts.
 - Usage: A body of water with few nutrients is oligotrophic.



- **Producer**
 - Definition: An organism, either a green plant or bacterium, which is part of the first level of a food chain.
 - Usage: An organism that gains energy from the sun is a producer.
- **Primary Consumer**
 - Definition: Feeds on primary producers.
 - Usage: Herbivores are primary consumers.
- **Secondary Consumer**
 - Definition: An organism that eats primary consumers.
 - Usage: Omnivores and carnivores are secondary consumers.
- **Tertiary Consumer**
 - Definition: An animal that obtains its nutrients by eating primary consumers and secondary consumers.
 - Usage: Animals that don't eat producers are tertiary consumers.