

PreK – 1st 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

- **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.

All About Crops

- **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.
- **Air**
 - Definition: An invisible gas that surrounds the Earth that people and animals breathe.
 - Usage: Plants need air to help them produce their own food.
- **Corn**
 - Definition: A tall plant that produces yellow seeds, called kernels, that are eaten as a vegetable, used to produce many food products, and used as food for animals.
 - Usage: Corn is used to make many different items we use every day.
- **Crop**
 - Definition: The plants grown on a farm for human use.
 - Usage: Cotton, corn, watermelon, strawberries and carrots are all different types of crops.
- **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.
- **Flower**
 - Definition: The part of the plant that has petals and that makes fruit or seeds; blossom.
 - Usage: During spring, April loves to go outside and see all the flowers.
- **Harvest**
 - Definition: The season when crops are gathered from the fields.
 - Usage: Farmers harvest corn crops in the summer.
- **Husk**
 - Definition: The usually thin, dry layer that covers some seeds and fruits
 - Usage: The husk helps protects the corn from bugs.
- **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.

- **Nutrients**
 - Definition: Something in food that helps people, animals, and plants live and grow.
 - Usage: Fruits and vegetables have some of the nutrients we need to live.
- **Photosynthesis**
 - Definition: The process by which a green plant turns water and carbon dioxide into food when the plant is exposed to light
 - Usage: Plants make their own food during the process of photosynthesis.
- **Plant**
 - Definition: A living thing that grows in the ground, usually has leaves or flowers, and needs sun and water to survive.
 - Usage: A lot of the things we use every day come from plants.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Silk**
 - Definition: The thin strings in an ear of corn.
 - Usage: If you pick your own corn you remove the silk before eating it.
- **Space**
 - Definition: An empty area between things.
 - Usage: Plants need space to grow properly.
- **Stalk**
 - Definition: The central thick or tall stem of a plant.
 - Usage: The stem of a corn plant is more often referred to the stalk.
- **Survival**
 - Definition: The state or fact of continuing to live or exist.
 - Plant parts (leaf, stem, roots) help the individual plant to survive.

- **Stem**
 - Definition: The main part of the plant that grows up from the ground that supports branches, leaves, flowers, or fruits that may grow from it.
 - Usage: When teaching her class about plants, Ms. Lisa compared the stem to the spine we have in our body.
- **Vermiculture**
 - Definition: The cultivation of worms for use as bait or in composting.
 - Usage: The compost from the vermiculture system will go in our garden.
- **Worm Castings**
 - Definition: Worm poop. An organic form of fertilizer produced from worms.
 - Usage: Worm castings help make fertilizer better for plants to grow.

Animal Analyses

- **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.
- **Bird**
 - Definition: A warm-blooded vertebrate animal that lays eggs, has wings, and a body covered with feathers.
 - Usage: Chickens are birds.
- **Cold-blooded**
 - Definition: A commonly used term for exothermic animals; see exothermic definition.
 - Usage: Frogs are cold-blooded animals.
- **Compare**
 - Definition: To note or describe the similarities or differences of two or more things.
 - Usage: Sally compared the tastes of apples and oranges for her class project.
- **Contrast**
 - Definition: To compare to make differences clear.
 - Usage: Sally contrasted the skins of apples and oranges.
- **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.
- **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).

- **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.
- **Keystone species**
 - Definition: A species of plant or animal that produces a major impact on its ecosystem and is considered essential to its ecosystem.
 - Usage: Gopher tortoises are a keystone species for the long leaf pine and wiregrass ecosystems.
- **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.
- **Mammal**
 - Definition: A warm-blooded animal with a backbone that feeds its young with milk produced by the mother and has skin usually more or less covered with hair.
 - Usage: Goats, pigs, and sheep are mammals.
- **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.
- **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.

- **Vertebrates**

- Definition: Animals with a backbone
- Usage: Mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians are all vertebrates.

Meet the Sheep

- **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.
- **Air**
 - Definition: An invisible gas that surrounds the Earth that people and animals breathe.
 - Usage: Plants need air to help them produce their own food.
- **Card**
 - Definition: A mechanical device used for combing cotton, wool, or the like in order to remove the shortest fibers prior to spinning
 - Usage: A spinner will card wool before spinning it into yarn.
- **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.
- **Herd**
 - Definition: A group of animals that live or are kept together.
 - Usage: Sheep are herding animals which means that they like to travel in herds.
- **Lanolin**
 - Definition: The oil/grease found in wool; refined for use in ointments and cosmetics.
 - Usage: Sheep produce lanolin to help protect their wool.
- **Raise**
 - Definition: To keep and take care of animals or crops.
 - Usage: A farmer raises sheep for wool.
- **Shearing**
 - Definition: To trim the fleece or hair from an animal.
 - Usage: When the weather gets warmer a farmer will shear the wool from the sheep.
- **Skirting**
 - Definition: Cutting the edges of the fleece so the dirtiest and/or shortest wool is removed.
 - Usage: The skirting process removes the worst pieces of fleece before the fleece is washed.



- **Spinning**
 - Definition: The process of twisting the fleece fibers into yarn.
 - Usage: The spinning process twists fleece fibers into yarn.



Farm to Fridge

- **Agriculture**
 - Definition: The cultivating of the soil, producing of crops, and raising of livestock for human use.
 - Usage: Agriculture provides humans with food, clothing, and shelter.
- **Beef Cow**
 - Definition: Cattle bred and raised for meat.
 - Usage: Beef cows provide us with hamburgers.
- **Cattle**
 - Definition: Cows, bulls, or steers that are kept on a farm or ranch.
 - Usage: The word for a group of cows is cattle.
- **Dairy**
 - Definition: Milk and the products created from milk (such as ice cream, cheese, or yogurt).
 - Usage: A dairy farmer raises cows to produce dairy products.
- **Dairy Cow**
 - Definition: Cows that are raised for their milk rather than their meat.
 - Usage: Dairy cows produce milk for us to drink.
- **Farming**
 - Definition: The business or practice of raising crops and animals.
 - Usage: Billy's family began farming this year and they really enjoy it.
- **Female**
 - Definition: Another name for girl; in mammals, the gender which gives birth to young.
 - Usage: Dairy farmers milk female cows.
- **Goods**
 - Definition: The products that people buy for personal use or for use at home.
 - Usage: People buy goods that farmers produce every day.
- **Income**
 - Definition: The gain, usually in money, that comes in from labor, business, or property.
 - Usage: When Jonny finishes all his chores his mom gives him five dollars.
- **Receiving**
 - Definition: To take or get something that is given, paid, or sent.
 - Usage: Rebecca received a letter in the mail.



- **Teat**
 - Definition: The part of a female cow through which a young animal receives milk.
 - Usage: The young calf suckles the teats to get milk.

