

Pre-K -1st Grade Vocabulary List

The following is a list of vocabulary words that will be touched on during your students' visit with Destination Ag at ABAC's Georgia Museum of Agriculture. Feel free to use these words as a source of discussion before your trip, or as a topic of discussion afterwards.

All About Crops

Air

- Definition: An invisible gas, such as nitrogen and oxygen, that surrounds the Earth that people and animals breathe
- Context: 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
- Context: Corn is used to make many different items we use every day.

Crop

- Definition: A plant or plant product that is grown by farmers
- Context: Corn is a very popular crop in Georgia.

Flower

- Definition: The part of a plant that is often brightly colored, that usually lasts a short time, and from which the seed or fruit develops
- Context: The corn is considered the flower of the plant.

Food

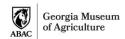
- Definition: The things that people and animals eat
- Context: Plants need food to grow.

Harvest

- Definition: The season when crops are gathered from the fields or the activity of gathering crops
- Context: Farmers harvest corn crops in the summer

Husk

- Definition: A usually thin, dry layer that covers some seeds and fruits
- Context: The husk protects the corn from bugs and pesticides.





Leaf

- Definition: One of the flat and typically green parts of a plant that grow from a stem or twig
- o Context: Corn stalks have leaves that grow around the ears of corn.

Photosynthesis

- Definition: The process by which green plants turns water and carbon dioxide into food when the plant is exposed to light
- o Context: 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.
- Context: A lot of the things we use every day come from plants.

Pollen

- Definition: The very fine usually yellow dust that is produced by a plant and that is carried to other plants of the same kind usually by wind or insects so that the plants can produce seeds
- Context: Pollen helps the corn grow tall.

Roots

- Definition: The part of a plant that grows underground, gets water from the ground, and holds the plant in place
- Context: Roots absorb water and disburse it throughout the plant.

Silk

- Definition: The thin strings in an ear of corn
- Context: Silk filaments attach to an egg helping to develop kernels.

Space

- Definition: An empty area between things
- Context: Plants need space in order to grow properly.

Stalk

- Definition: A thick or tall stem of a plant
- Context: The stem of a corn plant is more often referred to the stalk.

Stem

- Definition: The main long and thin part of a plant that rises above the soil and supports the leaves and flowers
- Context: The stem of a corn plant can grow up to 5 ft.



Sunlight

- o Definition: The light from the sun
- Context: Plants need sunlight to produce food.

Survival

- Definition: The state or fact of continuing to live or exist especially in spite of difficult conditions
- Context: Unexpected cold weather can threaten the survival of a corn crop.

Water

- Definition: A clear liquid
- Context: Plants need water to grow and produce food.

Animal Analyses

Amphibians

- Definition: any of a group of cold-blooded vertebrate animals (as frogs and toads) that have gills and live in water as larvae but breathe air as adults
- Context: Frogs are amphibians.

Bird

- Definition: an animal that lays eggs and has wings and a body covered with feathers
- Context: Chickens are birds.

Cold-blooded

- Definition: commonly used term for exothermic animals; see exothermic definition
- Context: Frogs are cold-blooded animals.

Compare

- Definition: to note or describe the similarities or differences of
- Context: Comparing two animals to one another helps you point out similarities of the animals.

Contrast

- Definition: to compare in order to make differences clear
- Context: Contrasting two animals to one another helps you point out differences of the animals.



Endothermic

- Definition: an animal whose body maintains/regulates the body temperature internally
- Context: 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

- Definition: an animal whose body does not maintain/regulate the body temperature internally
- Context: Fish, reptiles, and amphibians are cold-blooded, another term of exothermic. The 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.
- Context: Flies, beetles, bees, butterflies, and ants are all insects.

Invertebrates

- Definition: animal without a backbone
- Context: Worms, leeches, spiders, many aquatic animals (crabs/crayfish) and insects are all invertebrates.

Keystone Species

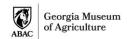
- Definition: a species of plant or animal that produces a major impact (as by predation) on its ecosystem and is considered essential to maintaining optimum ecosystem function or structure
- Context: Gopher tortoises are a keystone species for the long leaf pine and wiregrass ecosystem.

Living

- Definition: to have life; be in an active state
- Context: Plants, people, and animals are all living.

Mammal

- Definition: a warm-blooded animal (as a dog, mouse, bear, whale, or human being) with a backbone that feeds its young with milk produced by the mother and has skin usually more or less covered with hair
- Context: Goats 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
- Context: 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, survive
- o Context: Rocks, acorns, and pinecones are all non-living.

Reptile

- Definition: a cold-blooded animal (as a snake, lizard, turtle, or alligator) that breathes air and usually has the skin covered with scales or bony plates
- Context: Snakes are reptiles.

Vertebrates

- Definition: animals with a backbone
- o Context: Mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians are all vertebrates.

Warm-blooded

- Definition: commonly used term for endothermic animals; see endothermic definition
- Context: Mammals are warm-blooded animals.

Dairy Famer

Consumer

- Definition: a person who purchases goods and services for personal use
- Context: We are all consumers because we all buy things that we use.

Dairy

- Definition: containing or made from milk
- Context: Cheese and ice cream are examples of dairy products.

Producer

- Definition: a person, company, or country that makes, grows, or supplies goods or commodities for sale
- Context: The farmers that raise dairy cows and give us milk are producers.



Scarcity

- Definition: when unlimited wants are greater than limited resources.
- Context: Scarcity of ice cream prevents all of the students from enjoying it.

Technology

- Definition: machinery and equipment developed from the application of scientific knowledge
- Context: Technology makes it easier for us to make goods, such as ice cream.

Meet the Sheep

Air

- Definition: An invisible gas, such as nitrogen and oxygen, that surrounds the Earth that people and animals breathe
- Context: Sheep need air so that they can breathe.

Food

- Definition: The things that people and animals eat
- Context: Sheep need food to grow.

Herd

- o Definition: A group of animals that live or are kept together.
- Context: Sheep are herding animals which means that they like to travel in herds.

Raise

- Definition: To keep and take care of (animals or crops).
- Context: A farmer raises sheep for wool.

Shear

- Definition: To cut the hair, wool, etc., off (an animal).
- Context: Have you ever seen a farmer shear a sheep before?

Skirting

- Definition: Cutting the edges of the fleece so the dirtiest and/or shortest wool (legs, belly, tail) is removed.
- Context: The skirting process makes sure that the fleece processed is the best fleece possible.

Space

- Definition: An empty area between things
- Context: Sheep need space to grow properly.

Spinning

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



Survive

- Definition: To remain alive.
- Context: The sheep survive, because they have food, water, shelter, and space.

Water

- o Definition: A clear liquid.
- Context: Sheep drink water from the source the farmer provides in order to survive.