

# Pre-K -1<sup>st</sup> 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
  - 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
  - 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**
  - 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
  - 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
  - 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 Farmer

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