Vocabulary Cards



Grade 2

Amphibians are animals that live on both land and water.

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amphibians

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amphibians

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by BRUCE COLEMAN INC./Alamy

Amphibians are animals that live on both land and water.



attract



When a magnet attracts a metal, the magnet pulls the metal.



classify



Classify means to group things that are alike. This boy is classifying rocks.

Different Animals		
Mammals	Reptiles	Birds
horse	lizard	eagle
mouse	turtle	sparrow

communicate

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Communicate means to write, draw, or tell others your ideas. You can use a chart to communicate what you know.



compare



Compare means you tell how things are alike and different. You can use a Venn diagram to compare a cat to a dog.



Distance is how far away one thing is from another.

draw conclusions

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Draw conclusions means to use what you observe to explain what happens. You can draw conclusions about what the tree roots did to this rock.

extinct

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by D. Schwimmer/Bruce Coleman

When a living thing is extinct, it has died out. None of its kind lives on Earth. The Ankylosaur is extinct.

flower

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Peter Anderson/Dorling Kindersley

A **flower** is the part of a plant that makes seeds.

force

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by (girl) Rubberball/PictureQuest; (ball) Photodisc/Getty Images

A force is a push or pull used to put something in motion. This girl is using force to move the ball.

fossil

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Mark A. Schneider/Photo Researchers, Inc.

A fossil is what is left of a living thing from the past.



friction



Friction is a force that slows down moving things.



fruit

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by The Anthony Blake Photo Library/Alamy

A **fruit** is the part of a plant that keeps seeds safe.



fuel



A fuel is something that gives off heat when it burns.

geologist

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Gary Will/Visuals Unlimited

A geologist is a scientist who studies rocks and puts them into groups.



germinate

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Michael Scott for Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

When a seed germinates, it begins to grow.



gravity

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by H. Spichtinger/zefa/CORBIS

Gravity is a force that pulls things toward Earth.



hardness

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Lawrence Lawry/Photo Researchers, Inc.
When you describe a rock's hardness, you describe how tough it is. Diamonds are the hardest mineral.



infer



When you infer, you use what you know to figure something out. You can infer how this animal might have moved from its hands and feet.

larva

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by John P. Marechal/Bruce Coleman

A larva is a young animal that hatches from an egg. The larva looks very different from the adult animal.



lever

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Michael Scott for Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

A lever is a simple machine that lets you use less force to lift something.



© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Ka Botzis for Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

A life cycle is a group of steps that show how a living thing grows, changes, and makes new living things.



luster



Luster is how a mineral looks when a light shines on it. This halloysite has a dull luster.



mammals

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Robert Maier/Animals Animals – Earth Scenes

Mammals are animals that have hair or fur. They feed their young milk.



measure

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When you measure, you find out how long, how much, or how warm something is. You can use a ruler to measure in centimeters or inches.



minerals

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Photograph by Colin Keates/Dorling Kindersley, Courtesy of the Natural History Museum, London

Minerals make up rocks. Some rocks are made of many minerals.



molting

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Ka Botzis for MacMillan/McGraw-Hill

Molting happens when an animal comes out of its hard shell to grow bigger.



motion



Motion is a change in position. This roller coaster is in motion.



natural resource

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by ML Sinibaldi/CORBIS

A natural resource is something from Earth that people use. Wind is a natural resource that we use for power.



observe

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Observe means to find out information. When you observe something, you carefully look, hear, taste, touch, or smell it. You can use a hand lens to help you observe.



paleontologist

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by ©American Museum of Natural History

A paleontologist is a scientist who studies fossils.



A pistil is the part of a flower that takes in pollen and makes seeds.



pitch

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Photofusion Picture Library/Alamy

Pitch describes how high or low a sound is.



poles



Magnets have two poles. The poles are where the pull of the magnet is strongest.



pollen

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Kim Taylor and Jane Burton/Dorling Kindersley

Pollen is a sticky powder inside flowers. It helps make seeds.



population

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Martin Harvey/Alamy
A population is a group of the same kind of plants or animals. They share many traits.

position

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Photograph by (Fish tank) Ken Cavanagh for Macmillan/McGraw-Hill; (left fish) Jane Burton/Dorling Kindersley/Getty Images; (right fish) Ken Lucas/Getty Images

Position is the place where something is.



Predict means to use what you know to tell what will happen. You can predict which person will move the boxes faster.



property



A property tells you something about an object. You can describe the properties of this rock.



pull



When you **pull** something, you move it closer to you.



pupa

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by john t. fowler/Alamy

A pupa is made when a larva forms a hard case around its body. Inside the case, the larva grows into an adult.



push



When you **push** something, you move it away from you.



ramp

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Steve Cole/Photodisc Red/Getty Images

A ramp is a simple machine that helps you move things to a higher place.



© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

When you record data, you write down what you observe. You can use a bar graph to record data.



repel

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Michael Scott for MacMillan/McGraw-Hill

When two poles of magnets repel, they push away from each other.



reptile



Reptiles are animals that have scales and are cold-blooded. Most reptiles lay eggs.



seed coat

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Ken Cavanagh for Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

A seed coat is a cover that keeps a seed safe and keeps it from drying out.



seeds



Seeds are made by flowers. They can grow into new plants.







▲ fern

buried fern

🔺 fossil fern

sequence



A sequence tells the order in which things happen. When you describe a sequence, you tell which comes first, next, and last. This sequence shows how a fern fossil formed.



simple machine

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Thinkstock/Getty Images

A simple machine can make the force of your push or pull stronger.





A skeleton is an animal's full set of bones.



soil

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Mark & Audrey Gibson/Stock Connection

Soil is made up of rocks and tiny bits of dead plants and animals.



solar power



Things that run on solar power use sunlight to make electric power.



sound


Sound is a kind of energy you hear.



speed



Speed is how far something moves in a certain amount of time.

stamen

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Linda Holt–Ayriss for Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

stamen

The stamen is the part of a flower that makes pollen.



tool

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Sebastian Quigley for Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

A tool is an object that helps you do work.



trait

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Ferrero–Labat/Ardea London Ltd

A trait is a way plants and animals look like their parents.



vibrates



When something vibrates, it moves back and forth quickly.



volume

© Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Photograph by Michael Scott for Macmillan/McGraw-Hill

Volume describes the loudness of a sound. The volume of the sound that this boy hears is loud!



Vocabulary Cards

Vocabulary Cards help build word knowledge and understanding of Science Glossary terms by:

- providing an opportunity for vocabulary preview, review, and reinforcement
- fostering language development skills
- supporting the acquisition of academic language for English learners

Vocabulary Cards can be placed in your classroom Science Center.