**SCIENCE TERMS:**

* **attract:** to pull toward (example: magnets *attract* iron.)
* **Celsius:** the metric scale for measuring temperature.
* **coastal plain:** an area of low, flat land near the ocean. (Example: Most of southern Georgia is part of the *coastal plain.*)
* **conductor**: a material through which heat moves easily
* **delta**: when soil and silt are deposited where a river flows into the ocean.
* **drought:** a period when there is very little rainfall.
* **ecosystem:** all of the living and non-living things that interact in an environment.
* **erosion:** the movement of weathered rocks and soil. (Example: When rivers carry away soil, it causes *erosion.)*
* **extinct**: When all of the members of a certain group of living things have died.
* **evaporation:** liquid changes to a gas. (heat from the sun can make a puddle of water evaporate)
* **fossil:** the mark or remains of a plant or animals that lived long ago
* **gills:** a body part that allows fish to breath in water.
* **habitat**: the place where an animal or plant lives.
* **heat**: the movement of thermal energy from hotter to cooler objects.
* **hibernate**: when an animal goes into a sleep-like state to use less energy during winter.
* **humus**: the part of soil made up of broken-down pieces of dead plants and animals. (Example: *Humus* helps plants grow.)
* **impression**: the outline of a plant or animal that lived long ago.
* **igneous rock**: rock that was once melted then cooled and hardened. (Example: Granite is one type of *igneous rock*.)
* **insulator:** a material in which heat CANNOT move through easily.
* **inquiry:** is a question about something or a study of it.
* **metamorphic rock**: rock that has been changed by heat or pressure. (Example: Gneiss is one kind of metamorphic rock.)
* **mineral:** a solid object found in nature that has never been alive. (Example: Most gemstones are minerals.)
* **opinion:** a personal belief that is not based on evidence.
* **piedmont:** an area, with many hills, between the coastal plain and the mountains.
* **pollution**: harmful material that is added to the environment.
* **renewable resources**: a resource that can be replaced quickly. (EXAMPLE: Trees, water, plants, and air)
* **non-renewable resource**: a resource that, when it is used up, will not exist again during a human lifetime.

(Example: Oil, minerals, and soil take hundreds, thousands and even million of years to be made. Underground minerals must be mined or dug up from the earth. Some of these minerals are gold, silver, salt, iron, diamonds, petroleum and coal.)

* **scientific method:** an organized plan that scientist use to conduct an investigation.
* **sedimentary rock:** rock made when materials settle into layers and get squeezed until they harden into rock.
* **thermal energy**: the form of energy that moves particles of matter.
* **thermometer**: a tool that measures how hot or cold something is.
* **weathering**: a process in which large pieces of rock are broken down into smaller pieces.
* **wetland**: land that is covered with water most of the time.