

Word list

Accurate: when something is very close to being exactly right or correct.

Air pressure: the weight of air pushing down on everything.

Altitude: how high up something is, like the top of a mountain.

Anemometer: a tool that measures wind speed, it spins when wind blows!

Atmospheric pressure: the weight of the air pressing down on the Earth.

Barometer: a tool that measures air pressure.

Climate change: long-term changes in the Earth's weather patterns, like it getting hotter or storms getting worse.

Compacted soil: soil that is pressed down hard, so water can't get in easily.

Conditions: the surroundings or environment something needs to live. like sun, rain, and soil.

Distribution: the way animals or plants are spread out in different places.

Drainpipe test: a simple experiment to see how fast water soaks into the soil.

Ecology: the study of how plants, animals, people, and the environment all live and work together.

Ecosystem: a community of animals, plants, and their environment all living and working together.

Erosion: when wind or water slowly wears away rocks, soil, or land.

Flooding: when there is too much water in an area, and the land is covered with water.

Food web: a map of who eats who in nature, like how butterflies are food for birds or bats.

Germinate: when a seed starts to grow into a plant.

Groundwater: water that is stored underground in the soil.

High pressure: when the air is heavier and usually brings clear and sunny weather.

Hypothesis: a smart guess you make about what you think is happening or will happen in an experiment.

Identification sheet/app: a tool to help you figure out what a plant or animal is called.

Infiltration: water soaking into the ground.

Low pressure: when the air is lighter and often brings clouds, wind, or rain.

Methodology: a step-by-step plan or list of things to do to help answer a question or solve a problem.

Migrate: when animals, like birds, travel far away to a new place, usually when the seasons change.

Molecules: tiny pieces that everything is made of, even things we can't see, like air and water.

Nutrients: tiny bits of food (like vitamins) that help plants grow strong and healthy.

Organic matter: bits of old plants, leaves, and compost that break down and make the soil healthier.

Photosynthesis: the way plants make their own food using sunlight, water, and air.

Pollinate: when insects or animals help move pollen between flowers so they can grow fruit or seeds.

Precipitation: a science word for rain, snow, sleet, or hail, anything that falls from the sky.

Quadrat: a square frame used to count how many types of plants or animals are in a small area.

Resilient: being strong and able to bounce back or keep going, even when things get tough.

Runoff: water that doesn't soak in and flows away over the ground.

Soil pH: number that tells if soil is acidic (sour) or alkaline (soapy), helps decide what can grow.

Species: a group of animals or plants that are the same and can have babies together.

Species richness: when there are lots of different kinds of animals or plants in one area.

Wind vane: a tool that shows the direction the wind is coming from.