Unit 5
Vocabulary Cards

Skills Strand
GRADE 3

Core Knowledge Language Arts®
source
source— a starting place, where something comes from (sources)
energy
energy—a supply of power
vacuum
vacuum—emptiness
speed
speed—how fast or slow something moves
wave
wave—an amount of energy that moves in a rippling pattern like a wave (waves)
wavelength
wavelength—how long a wave is, the distance from the top of one wave to the top of the next wave (wavelengths)
white light
**white light**—light that is made up of waves with different wavelengths and includes all the colors we can see.
electricity
electricity—energy carried over wires (electric)
shadow
shadow—a dark shape or outline of something that is made when light is blocked (shadows)
transparent
transparent—clear, see-through so light gets through
skylight
skylight—a window in a ceiling or roof that lets in light
opaque
opaque—not clear, blocking all light so that none gets through
absorb
absorb—to take in or soak up (absorbed)
project
project—to cause light to appear on a surface (projected, projector)
mirror
mirror—a shiny surface that reflects light (mirrors)
surface
surface—the outside layer of something
reflect
reflect—to throw back light, heat, or sound from a surface (reflections, reflects, reflected, reflection)
silvery
silvery—shiny or silver in color
plane
plane—a more or less flat surface
kaleidoscope—a tube with plane mirrors and pieces of colored glass that you hold up to the light and rotate to make colorful patterns
concave
**concave**—curved inward, like a spoon
convex
convex—curved outward
curve
curve—to bend (curved, curves)
distort
distort—to twist out of normal shape (distorted)
refract
refract—the appearance of light bending when it moves from one medium to another (refraction, refracting, refracts)
lens
lens—a clear piece of curved glass or plastic that is used to make things look clearer, larger, or smaller (lenses)
dense
dense—thick, heavy (denser)
angle
angle—the space formed when two lines or surfaces meet
magnify
magnify—to make something look larger or sound louder (magnified, magnifies)
magnifying glass
magnifying glass—a convex lens that makes things look larger when they are held close to the lens
security
security—protection from danger
camera
camera—an instrument for taking photographs (cameras)
prism
prism—a wedge-shaped piece of transparent glass that breaks up light into all the colors of the spectrum
spectrum
spectrum—the distribution of all the colors that make up the light we see
indigo
indigo—a dark purplish-blue color
material
material—cloth or fabric
ultraviolet
ultraviolet—short, invisible light waves, beyond violet on the spectrum, that cause sunburn
infrared
infrared—long light waves, beyond red on the spectrum, that can only be seen with special instruments
remote control
remote control—a device that uses infrared waves to operate equipment, such as a TV, from a distance
vocal cords
vocal cords—muscles that produce sound when air passes over them
sound wave
sound wave—a series of vibrations that can be heard (sound waves)
medium
medium—a substance that light or sound can travel through, like a solid, a liquid, or a gas (mediums)
pitch
pitch—how high or low a sound is (pitched)
volume
volume— the loudness or intensity of a sound
intense
intense—strong (intensity)
damage
damage — hurt, harm
lung
lungs—one of a pair of organs that allows animals to breathe by filling with air (lungs)
trachea
**trachea**—a tube that air passes through going to and from the lungs; windpipe
larynx
larynx—the organ in your throat that holds the vocal cords and makes it possible to speak; voice box
automatically
automatically—operating on its own without direct control
photograph
photograph—a picture made with a camera (photography, photographs, photos, photo)
Aristotle
Aristotle—a Greek philosopher who made notes about how light acts; His notes later helped inventors make cameras.
heliograph
heliograph—a type of early photograph made by mixing coal and other natural elements that are then left in the sun to make the images; They took a long time to appear and disappeared quickly. (heliographs)
invent
invent—to make something new that no one else has ever made (invented, inventor, inventors, invention)
daguerreotype—a type of early photograph invented by Daguerre; It appeared in less than 30 minutes and did not disappear as quickly as heliographs. (daguerreotypes)
hearing trumpet
hearing trumpet—a cone-shaped tool that helps a person hear better by placing the small end in one ear
professor
professor—a college teacher
Visible Speech
Visible Speech—a system of communication used by deaf people in which symbols represent sounds
symbol—an object or picture that stands for something (symbols)
inspiration
inspiration—something that gives a person an idea about what to do or create
telegraph
telegraph—a tool for communicating by sending electrical signals by wire or radio
Morse Code
Morse Code—a way of communicating with dots and dashes using the telegraph
electric current
electric current—the flow of electricity
transmit
transmit—to move or send something from one place to another (transmission)
discovery
discovery—an event in which someone finds or learns something for the first time
scarlet fever
scarlet fever—a disease that causes a fever, sore throat, and a red rash
patent
**patent**—the rights to make and sell something (**patents**)

Unit 5: Chapter 12
phonograph
phonograph—an instrument that reproduces sounds that have been recorded on a grooved disk
incandescent
incandescent—glowing
kinetoscope
kinetoscopy—an early machine for showing movies
microphone
microphone—an instrument for recording sound or making sound louder