

Unit 5

Vocabulary Cards

Skills Strand
GRADE 3

Core Knowledge Language Arts®



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source

source— a starting place, where something comes from (**sources**)

energy

energy—a supply of power

vacuum

vacuum—emptiness

Unit 5: Chapter 1

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

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

lung—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

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

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

Unit 5: Chapter 11

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**)

phonograph

phonograph—an instrument that reproduces sounds that have been recorded on a grooved disk

incandescent

incandescent—glowing

kinetoscope

kinetoscope—an early machine for
showing movies

microphone

microphone—an instrument for recording sound or making sound louder