Unit 7
Vocabulary Cards

Skills Strand
GRADE 3

Core Knowledge Language Arts®

Core Knowledge®

Creative Commons Licensing

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License.

You are free:

to Share — to copy, distribute and transmit the work
to Remix — to adapt the work

Under the following conditions:

Attribution — You must attribute the work in the following manner:

This work is based on an original work of the Core Knowledge® Foundation made available through licensing under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License. This does not in any way imply that the Core Knowledge Foundation endorses this work.

Noncommercial — You may not use this work for commercial purposes.

Share Alike — If you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under the same or similar license to this one.

With the understanding that:

For any reuse or distribution, you must make clear to others the license terms of this work. The best way to do this is with a link to this web page:

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/

Copyright © 2013 Core Knowledge Foundation
www.coreknowledge.org

All Rights Reserved.

Core Knowledge Language Arts, Listening & Learning, and Tell It Again! are trademarks of the Core Knowledge Foundation.

Trademarks and trade names are shown in this book strictly for illustrative and educational purposes and are the property of their respective owners. References herein should not be regarded as affecting the validity of said trademarks and trade names.

planet

planet—a round object in space that orbits a star (**planets**)

orbit

orbit—the curved path something in space takes around another object in space; Planets move in an orbit around the sun. (**orbiting**)

solar system

solar system—the sun, other bodies like asteroids and meteors, and the planets that orbit the sun

rotate

rotate—turn about an axis or a center (**rotating**, **rotates**, **rotation**)

axis

axis—an imaginary straight line through the middle of an object, around which that object spins

tilted

tilted—slanted or tipped to one side

eclipse

eclipse—the blocking of the light from the sun by another heavenly body (**eclipses**)

naked eye

naked eye—your eye

Unit 7: Chapter 3

probe

probe—a tool used to explore something, such as outer space (**probes**)

gas giant

gas giant—one of the large outer planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, that is composed of mainly hydrogen gas (**gas giants**)

hydrogen

hydrogen—the most common gas in the universe, which is lighter than air and easily catches fire

asteroid

asteroid—a space rock, smaller than a planet, that orbits the sun (**asteroids**)

comet

comet—a frozen ball of dust and ice that travels through outer space (**comets**)

meteor

meteor—a piece of rock that burns very brightly when it enters Earth's atmosphere from space, also called a shooting star **meteors**

asteroid belt

asteroid belt—an area between Mars and Jupiter where thousands of asteroids orbit around the sun in a shape like a belt

Halley's Comet

Halley's Comet—a famous comet named for British scientist Edmund Halley that is visible from Earth with the naked eye every 76 years

meteoroid

meteoroid—a space rock, smaller than an asteroid, that orbits the sun (**meteoroids**)

atmosphere

atmosphere—an invisible, protective blanket of air around Earth and other heavenly bodies

meteorite

meteorite—a meteor that does not fully burn up in Earth's atmosphere and falls to Earth

galaxy

galaxy—a very large cluster of billions of stars, dust, and gas held together by gravity and separated from other star systems by a large amount of space (**galaxies**)

astronomer

astronomer—a scientist who studies stars, planets, and outer space (**astronomers**)

billion

billion—a very large number (**billions**)

Milky Way Galaxy

Milky Way Galaxy—the galaxy that contains Earth and the solar system in which it lies

Andromeda Galaxy

Andromeda Galaxy—the spiral galaxy that is closest to the Milky Way galaxy

constellation

constellation—stars that form a pattern or shape that looks like such things as a person, an object, or an animal as seen from Earth (**constellations**)

Ursa Major

Ursa Major—the constellation named by Ptolemy that is also called Big Bear; It includes the Big Dipper.

imagine

imagine—to pretend

Ursa Minor

Ursa Minor—the constellation made of seven stars named by Ptolemy that is also called Little Bear; It is the Little Dipper.

Unit 7: Chapter 7

Polaris

Polaris—the North Star; the brightest star at the end of the handle of the Ursa Minor/Little Dipper that stays in the same place in the night sky all year long

observatory

observatory—a place used to observe the sun, moon, stars, and outer space (**observatories**)

launch

launch—to send a rocket into outer space (**launched**)

Hubble Telescope

Hubble Telescope—a large telescope that collects information in space; It was carried into space in 1990 and will be there until 2014.

NASA

NASA—National Aeronautics and Space Administration; an organization in the United States that directs space travel and research

Unit 7: Chapter 8

astronaut

astronaut—a person who travels into outer space

manned

manned—carrying and operated by people

Apollo 11

Apollo 11—a rocket ship that took three American astronauts to the moon in 1969

gravity

gravity—a force that pulls things toward one another

attraction

attraction—when things are drawn to move closer together

space shuttle

space shuttle—a manned spacecraft used for exploration

exploration

exploration—the study of unknown places or things

reusable

reusable—when something can be used more than once

shuttle

shuttle—to go back and forth from one place to the next (**shuttled**)

booster rocket

booster rocket—one of two parts of a space shuttle that helps launch it into space by overcoming gravity (**booster rockets**)

research

research—the kind of equipment used to collect information through experiments

especially

especially—very much, particularly

space station

space station—a manned satellite that is made to be in outer space for a long period of time

unmanned

unmanned—not carrying people

satellite

satellite—a natural or man-made object that orbits a planet or smaller object (**satellites**)

international

international—involving more than one country

chemical engineering

chemical engineering—a field of study in which scientists use their knowledge of chemistry and how things in the natural world are made and interact

African-American studies

African-American studies—the study of the history, culture, and politics of African-Americans, Americans who have ancestors from Africa

Peace Corps

Peace Corps—a group of American volunteers who carry out projects in other countries to help improve the lives of people living there

volunteer

volunteer—a person who willingly performs a service without getting paid

health care

health care—the prevention or treatment of illnesses by trained medical specialists

weightlessness

weightlessness—to have little or no weight

Endeavour

Endeavour—a NASA space shuttle

courage

courage—bravery

Unit 7: Chapter 14

theory

theory—a suggested explanation for why something happens (**theories**)

Big Bang Theory

Big Bang Theory—a scientific explanation of how the universe began

astrophysicist

astrophysicist—a scientist who studies the physical characteristics of heavenly bodies (**astrophysicists**)

matter

matter—the stuff everything in the universe is made of; anything that takes up space

sphere

sphere—an object shaped like a ball (**spheres**)