CENTRO EDUCATIVO CONEET

MARCH VOCABULARY

21. tackle

5th GRADE

1.	feature	Something offered as a special attraction.
2.	assume	1 To take for granted without proof.2 To take upon oneself.
3.	launch	To set (a boat or ship) afloat, especially by sliding it into the water.
4.	develop	To grow or cause to grow and become larger or more advanced.
5.	store	A quantity or supply kept for use as needed.
6.	sturdy	Strongly and solidly built or made.
7.	binder	A cover for holding magazines or loose sheets of paper together.
8.	advertise	To publicize (a product, service or event) in order to promote sales or attendance.
9.	chunky	Bulky and thick.
10.	grab	To seize suddenly or roughly.
11.	grill	A device on a cooker that radiates heat downwards for cooking food.
12.	stick	A long, slender piece of wood that has been cut or broken off a tree.
13.	load	Anything put in or on something to be carried somewhere
14.	deal	To trade or do business.
15.	fold	To bend (something) over on itself so that one part of it covers another.
16.	sketch	A rough or unfinished drawing or painting.
17.	ink	A colored fluid used for writing, drawing or printing.
18.	issue	A point at which a matter is ready for decision.
19.	wrist	The join connecting the hand with the forearm.
20.	doodle	To draw somehting aimlessly or absent-mindedly, usually while doing something else.

The equipment required for a task or sport.

22.	hook	A bent or curved piece of metal or other material, used to attach, suspend or lift another object.
23.	stuffed	Filled with stuffing or some other filling.
24.	proud	Feeling pleased and satisfied, e.g. about having done something or about owning something.
25.	speech	The act of communicating by speaking.
26.	compliment	A polite expression of praise or admiration.
27.	rumor	A currently circulating story or report of unverified or doubtful truth.
28.	handler	Somebody who works or deals with a particular thing.
29.	dawn	The first appearance of light in the sky as the Sun rises at the beginning of a new day.
30.	brave	Having or showing courage.
31.	frizzy	Forming or styled in tight curls.
32.	boing	The sound made by something that bounces.
33.	licorice	A sweet, chewy, aromatic black substance made from the juice of a root and used as a sweet and in medicine.
34.	amuse	To make (someone) laugh or smile.
35.	scare	To cause great fear or nervousness in; frighten
36.	zucchini	A small summer squash that is shaped like a cucmber with a smooth thin dark-green skin.
37.	sleeve	The part of a garment that wholly or partly covers a person's arm.
38.	bow	A wooden rod with horsehair tightly stretched between the two ends, used for playing stringed instruments.
39.	mustache	A strip of hair left to grow above the upper lip.
40.	daze	To make somebody unable to think or react properly.
41.	narrow	Having a small width, especially in comparison to height or length.
42.	backward	Directed behind or to the rear.
43.	forward	In the direction that is facing or traveling.
rJ.	101 11414	in the direction that is racing of havening.

44. mumble To say something indistinctly or quietly.

45. laugh To make the sound or movements that express lively amusement and sometimes also

derision.

46. peek To look quickly or furtively.

47. awful Very bad or unpleasant.

48. gurgle To make a hollow bubbling sound.

49. bleep To make a short high-pitched electronic noise.

50. glad Pleased; feeling pleasure.

51. cheep A shrill squeaky cry made by a young bird.

52. yard Unit of liner measure equal to three feet.

53. snap To break with a sharp cracking sound.

54. bit A small piece, quantity or extent of something.

55. magazine A periodical publication containing articles and illustrations.

56. awfully In a avery bad or unpleasant way.

57. scary Causing fear or alarm.

58. fidget To move around in a restless, absent-minded, or uneasy manner.

59. background Part of a scene, picture or description that forms a setting for the main figure, events, etc.

60. insight The capacity to gain an accurate and deep understanding of something.

61. uneventful Not marked by interesting or exciting events.

62. wag (especially with reference to animal's tail) To move rapidly to and fro.

63. town A build-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger

than a village and generally smaller than a city.

64. tuck To push, fold, or turn under or between two surfaces or into a confined space.

65. canteen A restaurant or cafeteria in a workplace or educational establishment.

66. foxhole A hole in the ground used by troops as a shelter against enemy fire or as a firing point.

67. slip To lose your footing or grip on a slippery surface.

5th Grade

SCIENCE AND GEOGRAPHY

MARCH VOCABULARY

1.	wind	It happens when air moves from places where there is high pressure to places where there is low pressure.
2.	air mass	Air mass is a huge body of air that forms above a large area of land or water.
3.	tropical air mass	A tropical air mass is a warm air mass.
4.	polar air mass	A polar air mass is a cold air mass.
5.	arctic air mass	An arctic air mass is a very cold mass.
6.	continental air mass	A continental air mass has low humidity.
7.	maritime air mass	A maritime air mass has high humidity.
8.	anemometer	An anemometer is an instrument that measures wind speed.
9.	weather vane	A weather vane measures wind direction.
10.	front	A front is a zone formed where two air masses with different properties meet.
11.	cold front	A cold front forms when a cold air mass pushes under a warm air mass, forcing the warm air up.
12.	warm front	A warm front forms when a warm air mass pushes up and over a cold air mass.
13.	stationary	A stationary front forms when a warm air mass and a cold air mass meet and neither air mass moves.
14.	forecast	To forecast is to tell what will or may happen, with the weather.
15.	hurricane	A hurricane is a dangerous dtorm that forms over the ocean.
16.	tornado	Atornado is a dangerous storm that forms overland.
17.	satellites	Satellites are instruments used by meteorologists to collect information from aboce Earth's atmosphere and send it back to Earth.
18.	radar	Radar tracks the movement and speed of storms from the Earth and it is another instrument used by meteorologists.

19.	marine biologist	A marine biologist studies all the animals and plants in the ocean and he/she often works on boats or dive underwater to observe ocean plants and animals.
20.	geologist	A geologist studies the Earth, and works in many places including the ocean.
21.	soil conservationist	A soil conservationist knows that plants need soil to grow, but sometimes rain or wind wears soil away. He/she works with farmers to find ways to protect the soil.
22.	temperature	Temperature is a measure of how hot or cold something is.
23.	heat	Is energy that moves from one object to another when the two objects have different temperatures.
24.	molecule	The smallest physical unit of substance that can exist independently, one or two atoms held together b y chemical forces.
25.	conduction	Is the flow of heat through the movement of molecules in solid object or from one object to another object that is touching.
26.	convection	Is the circular motion of heat through liquids. Such as water, or gases such as air.
27.	radiation	Is the movement of heat energy thorugh empty spcae. As from the sun to Earth.
28.	light energy	Is a form of energy that can travel through empty space through clear objects.
29.	sound energy	Is a form of energy that can travel through air, water, metal, and other materials. It can not move thorugh empty space.
30.	mechanical energy	Is the energy of moving objects, sound is a type of mechanical energy because it is produced by motion.
31.	electrical energy	Electrical energy or electricity usually flows thorugh metals wires. Electricity is used to run computers, motors, telephones, light bulbs and many other objects that people use every day.