ALL for Science™
Authentic Literacy and Language for Science

Baylor College of Medicine
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, INNOVATION & TECHNOLOGY
CENTER FOR EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH

G3 Science Language (day by day)

Day 1

- A **team,** or **teamwork,** is a group of people who work together to accomplish a goal or task.
- **Collaboration** occurs when two or more people work together, learn from each other, and communicate with each other**.**
- A **scientist** is a person who is an expert in or who studies aspects of the natural or physical world.
- **Organisms** are living things that carry out the activities needed to live, grow, and survive.
- An **ecosystem** is a community of organisms that live and interact with each other and their nonliving environment.

Day 2

- **Observation** is carefully looking at something or someone to gather information.
- A **scientist** is a person who is an expert in or who studies aspects of the natural or physical world.
- A **team,** or **teamwork** is a group of people who work together to accomplish a goal or task.

Day 3

- **Organisms** are living things that carry out the activities needed to live, grow, and survive.
- Organisms have **needs** for surviving, such as water, energy, air, and a place to live.
- Living things get **energy** from the food they eat to help them move, grow, and survive.

Day 4

- A **testable question** is connected to a specific science concept and can be answered through an investigation or experiment.
- A **science investigation** is a plan for finding answers to questions and solving problems.
- **Evidence** is data collected from the investigation that supports (backs up) explanations and answers.

Day 5

- A **testable question** is connected to a specific science concept and can be answered through an investigation or experiment.
- A **science investigation** is a plan for finding answers to questions and solving problems.
- A **scientific variable** is something (a factor or condition) that can change or potentially change in a science investigation.
- In a science investigation, a **control** is a variable that remains unchanged or unaffected by other variables.

- **Evidence** is data collected from the investigation that supports (backs up) explanations and answers.
- **Data** are facts and information (such as images, words, and measurements) collected during an investigation.

Day 6

- A **testable question** is connected to a specific science concept and can be answered through an investigation or experiment.
- A **science investigation** is a plan for finding answers to questions and solving problems.
- **Evidence** is data collected from the investigation that supports (backs up) explanations and answers.
- **Data** are facts and information (such as images, words, and measurements) collected during an investigation.
- A **scientific variable** is something (a factor or condition) that can change or potentially change in a science investigation.
- In a science investigation, a **control** is a variable that remains unchanged or unaffected by other variables.

Day 7

- **Organisms** are living things that carry out the activities needed to live, grow, and survive.
- An **ecosystem** is a community of organisms that live and interact with each other and their nonliving environment.
- A **habitat** is a place where organisms live and grow.

Day 8

- A **food chain** describes the sequence of who eats whom that transfers energy between organisms.
- A **food web** is made up of many different food chains in a single ecosystem.
- **Producers** make their own food from simple substances and energy from the Sun. Plants are producers.
- **Consumers** cannot make their own food. They get their energy from eating producers and other consumers.
- **Decomposers** eat or break apart dead plants and animals, recycling nutrients that plants need for growing.
- **Bacteria** are organisms so small they can only be seen through a microscope. Some are decomposers that break down dead organisms.
- **Fungi** are a group of decomposers that feed on decaying matter. Mushrooms are a type of fungi.
- Living things get **energy** from the food they eat to help them move, grow, and survive.
- An **ecosystem** is a community of organisms that live and interact with each other and their nonliving environment.

Day 9

- A **food chain** describes the sequence of who eats whom that transfers energy between organisms.
- A **food web** is made up of many different food chains in a single ecosystem.
- **Producers** make their own food from simple substances and energy from the Sun. Plants are producers.

- **Consumers** cannot make their own food. They get their energy from eating producers and other consumers.
- **Decomposers** eat or break apart dead plants and animals, recycling nutrients that plants need for growing.
- **Bacteria** are organisms so small they can only be seen through a microscope. Some are decomposers that break down dead organisms.
- **Fungi** are a group of decomposers that feed on decaying matter. Mushrooms are a type of fungi.
- Living things get **energy** from the food they eat to help them move, grow, and survive.

Day 10

- **Plankton** are tiny and microscopic organisms that float freely in bodies of water and form the bases of aquatic food chains.
- **Phytoplankton** are the tiny plant-like members of the plankton community and are the primary producers in aquatic systems.
- **Zooplankton** are tiny animals (consumers) in the plankton community. Some are larva that grow up to become larger animals.
- A **larva is** an early, immature form of an animal, like a tadpole.
- **Algae** are phytoplankton capable of making their own food using energy from the Sun. Algae are primary producers.
- **Diatoms** are the only type of microscopic algae that contain silica.
- **Silica** is a mineral that looks like glass and is found on Earth. Quartz is an example of a silica mineral.
- A **micron** is a standard used to measure microscopic things.

Day 11

- **Nutrients** are nourishments and substances found in food that help organisms survive and grow.
- **Decay** is the process of rotting or **decomposition** that breaks down material when an organism dies.
- **Bacteria** are organisms so small they can only be seen through a microscope. Some are decomposers that break down dead organisms.

Day 12

- A **claim** is a statement of what you think is true based on observation and evidence.
- **Evidence** is data collected from the investigation that supports (backs up) explanations and answers.
- **Data** are facts and information (such as images, words, and measurements) collected during an investigation.
- **Reasoning** means thinking about and explaining **how** the evidence supports a claim.

Day 13

- A **claim** is a statement of what you think is true based on observation and evidence.
- **Evidence** is data collected from the investigation that supports (backs up) explanations and answers.

- **Data** are facts and information (such as images, words, and measurements) collected during an investigation.
- **Reasoning** means thinking about and explaining **how** the evidence supports a claim.
- **Analyze** means to carefully examine details or specific information.

Day 14

- **Data** are facts and information (such as images, words, and measurements) collected during an investigation.
- **Authentic data** comes from real-life investigations.

Day 15

- A **claim** is a statement of what you think is true based on observation and evidence.
- **Evidence** is data collected from the investigation that supports (backs up) explanations and answers.
- **Data** are facts and information (such as images, words, and measurements) collected during an investigation.
- **Reasoning** means thinking about and explaining **how** the evidence supports a claim.
- **Analyze** means to carefully examine details or specific information.

G3 Science Language (alphabetical list)

- **Algae** are phytoplankton capable of making their own food using energy from the sun. Algae are primary producers.
- **Analyze** to means to carefully examine details or specific information.
- **Authentic data** comes from real-life investigations.
- **Bacteria** are organisms so small they can only be seen through a microscope. Some are decomposers that break down dead organisms.
- A **claim** is a statement of what you think is true based on observation and evidence.
- **Collaboration** occurs when two or more people work together, learn from each other, and communicate with each other**.**
- **Consumers** cannot make their own food. They get their energy from eating producers and other consumers.
- In a science investigation, a **control** is an element that remains unchanged or unaffected by other variables.
- **Data** are facts and information (such as images, words, and measurements) collected during an investigation.
- **Decay** is the process of rotting or **decomposition** that occurs when an organism dies.
- **Decomposers** eat or break apart dead plants and animals, recycling important nutrients that plants need for growing.
- **Diatoms** are the only type of microscopic algae that contain silica.
- An **ecosystem** is a community of organisms that live and interact with each other and their nonliving environment.
- Living things get **energy** from the food they eat to help them move, grow, and survive.
- **Evidence** is data collected from the investigation that supports (backs up) explanations and answers.
- A **food chain** describes the sequence of who eats whom that transfers energy between organisms.
- A **food web** is made up of many different food chains in a single ecosystem.
- **Fungi** are a group of decomposers that feed on decaying matter. Mushrooms are a type of fungi.
- A **habitat** is a place where organisms live and grow.
- A **larva is** an early, immature form of an animal, like a tadpole
- A **micron** is a standard of measurement used to measure microscopic things.
- Organisms have **needs** for surviving, such as water, energy, air, a place to live.
- **Nutrients** are nourishments and substances found in food that help organisms survive and grow.
- **Observation** is carefully looking at something or someone to gather information.
- **Organisms** are living things that are able to carry out the actions needed to live, grow, and survive.
- **Phytoplankton** are the tiny plant-like members of the plankton community and are the primary producers in aquatic systems.
- **Plankton** are tiny and microscopic organisms that float freely in bodies of water and form the bases of aquatic food chains.
- **Producers** make their own food from simple substances and energy from the Sun. Plants are producers.

- **Reasoning** means thinking about and explaining **how** the evidence supports a claim.
- A **science investigation** is a plan for finding answers to questions and solving problems.
- A **scientific variable** is something (a factor or condition) that can change or potentially change in a scientific investigation.
- A **scientist** is a person who is an expert in or who studies aspects of the natural or physical world.
- **Silica** is a mineral that looks like glass and is found on Earth. Quartz is an example of a silica mineral.
- A **team**, or **teamwork**, is a group of people who work together to accomplish a goal.
- A **testable question** is connected to a specific science concept and can be answered through an investigation or experiment.
- **Zooplankton** are tiny animals (consumers) in the plankton community. Some are larva that grow up to become larger animals.

