

1. Absorb	to take in or soak up	23. Magnetism	The property of attraction to a magnet
2. Boiling Point	The temperature at which a substance changes states from a liquid to a gas (the boiling point of water is 100 degrees Celsius)	24. Mass	The amount of matter in an object
3. Classify	Group together based on similar traits	25. Matter	Anything that has mass and takes up space
4. Condensation	Physical change in matter from a gas to a liquid	26. Mechanical Energy	Energy produced by a machine or moving part
5. Conductor	Material that allows electric current or heat energy to flow through easily	27. Medium	an intervening substance through which light passes through
6. Dissolve	Melt, make a solution out of, or turn into a liquid	28. Melting Point	The temperature at which a substance changes states from a solid to a liquid
7. Electric Current	The flow of electricity around a circuit	29. Mixture	A combination of two or more substances where each keep their own properties and can be easily separated
8. Electrical Circuit	The pathway through which electrical current flows	30. Physical Change	Make different without changing what the material is made of, such as: cutting, folding, melting
9. Electrical Energy	Energy produced by the movement of electrons	31. Physical State	The classification of matter as a solid, a liquid or a gas
10. Electromagnetism	Magnetism created by an electric current; examples are MRI and electric motor	32. Potential Energy	Energy that is stored
11. Energy	What is needed to do work or cause change	33. Property	Appearances of an object including: mass, magnetism, physical state, relative density, solubility, and the ability to insulate or conduct heat or electricity
12. Evaporation	Physical change in matter from a liquid to a gas	34. Reflection	Energy waves bouncing off the surface of an object (mirrors or echoes return energy back to their source)
13. Force	A push or pull that causes an object to move, stop, or change direction	35. Refraction	Energy waves that bend (change direction and speed) as they pass from one type of object to another type
14. Freezing Point	The temperature at which a substance changes states from a liquid to a solid (freezing point of water is 0 degrees Celsius)	36. Relative Density	Objects that are more dense sink in water; less dense objects float in water
15. Friction	A force that slows or stops motion when objects rub together	37. Solubility	Measurement of the ability of a solid to dissolve in a liquid
16. Gravity	A force that pulls objects toward the center of Earth	38. Solution	A mixture of one substance dissolved evenly in another.
17. Heat Energy	Energy that causes a change in temperature between materials	39. Sound Energy	Energy produced from vibration that you can hear
18. Inertia	The property of an object that resists movement by a force	40. Thermal Energy	Energy that causes a transfer of heat between materials
19. Insulator	Material that slows down or stops electric current or heat from flowing	41. Transmitt	to let pass through
20. Kinetic Energy	Energy in motion	42. Variable	the part of an experiment that is changed and measured
21. Lens	A clear piece of curved glass or plastic that bends passing light to focus or spread the light rays		
22. Light Energy	Radiant energy that our eyes can see from the visible part of the electromagnetic spectrum		