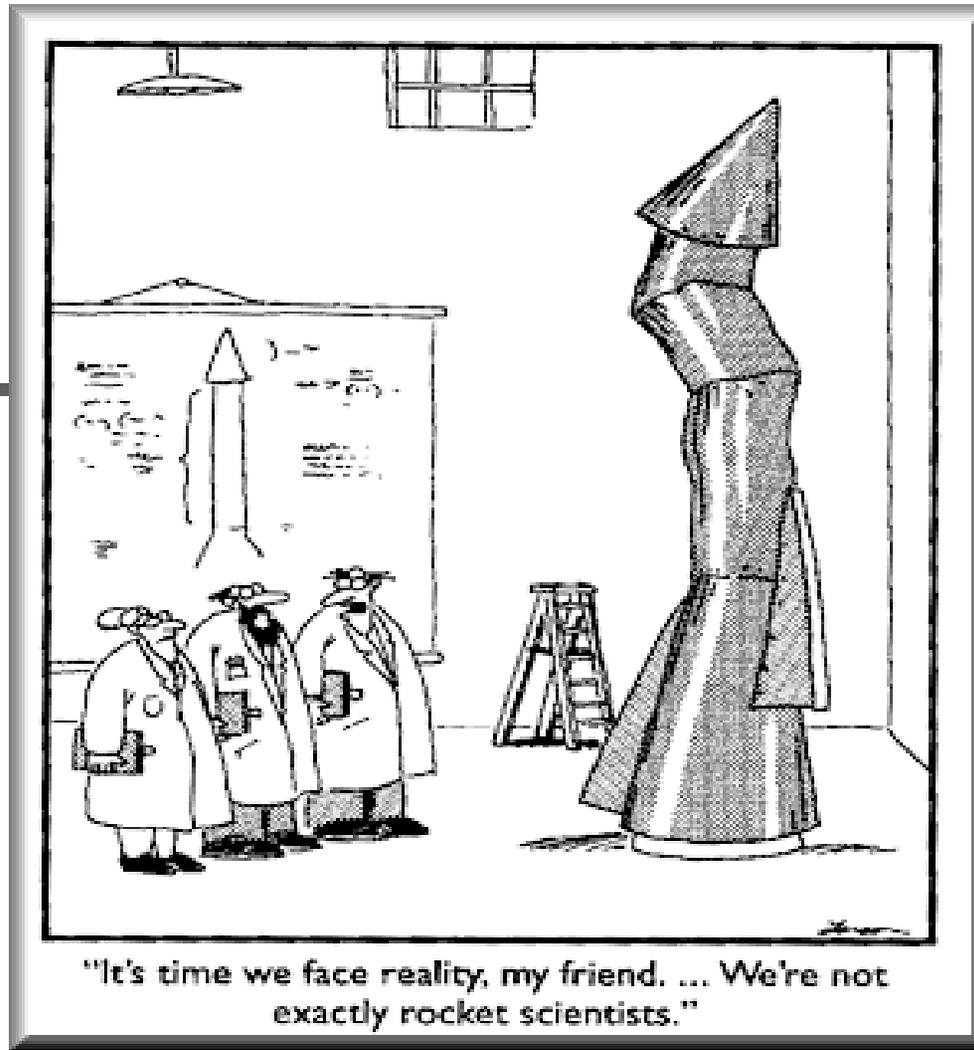
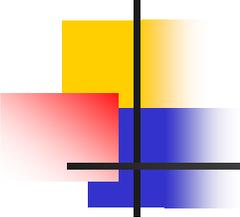


FCAT Science Vocabulary





■ Abiotic

An environmental factor not associated with living organism. Example rocks , air , sun and weather...

■ Acceleration



■ Acid

A substance that increases the H^+ (positive ion) concentration when added to a water solution.

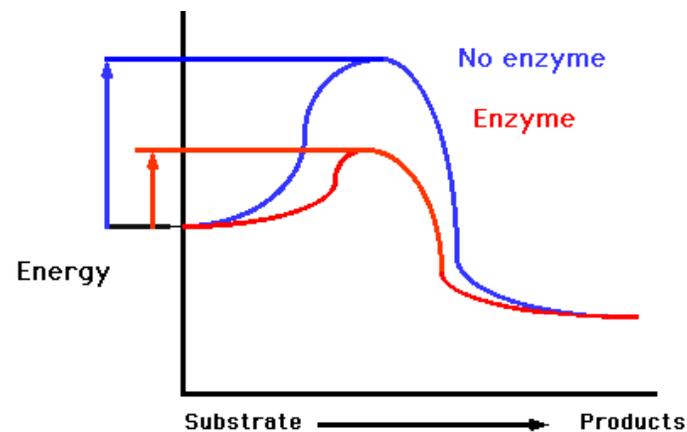
*Taste Sour

*Turns **blue** litmus paper **red**.



■ Activation Energy

Amount of energy required to start a particular chemical reaction.

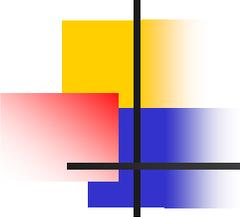




■ Adaptation

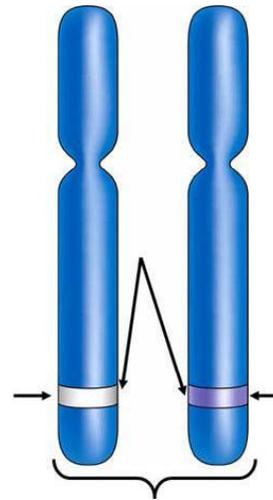
A particular development, behavior, or physiological change in a population of organisms, in response to changes in the environment.





■ Allele

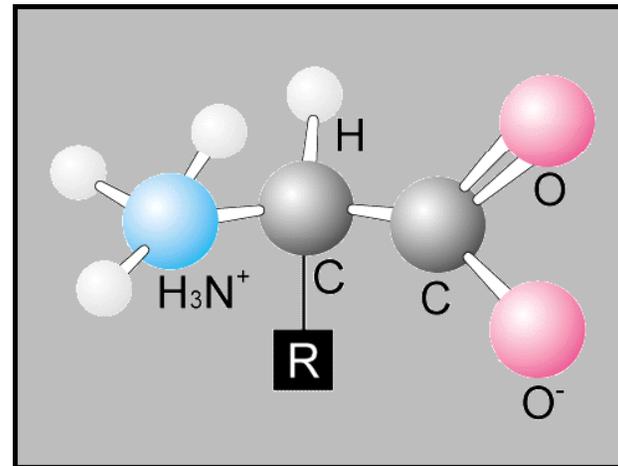
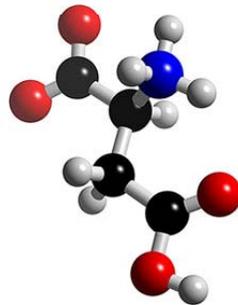
Any alternate form of a gene that an organism may have for a particular trait.

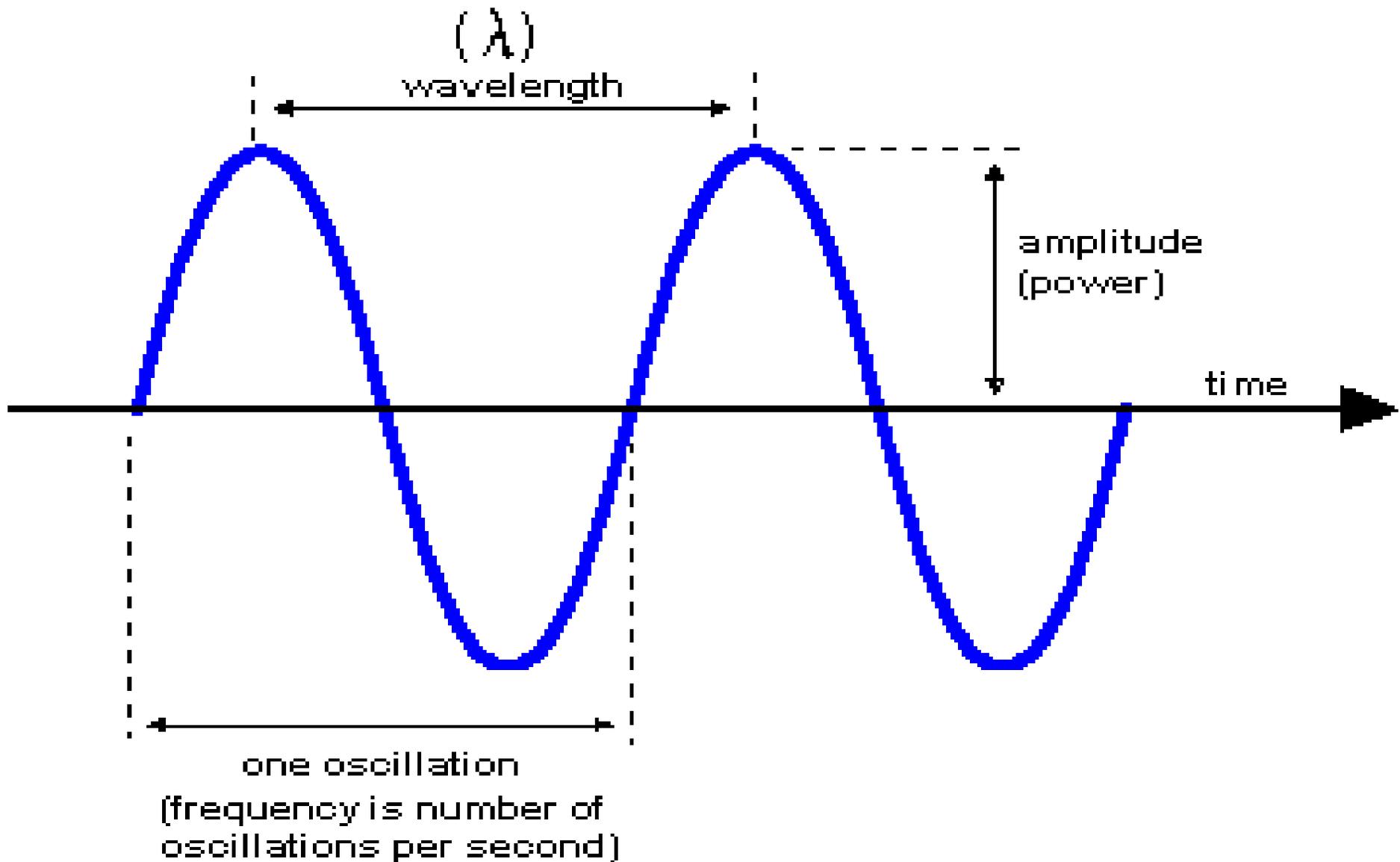


Amino Acids

An organic molecules that makes up proteins.

* there are 20 of them.





* The amplitude is the power of a signal. The greater the amplitude, the greater the energy carried.

■ Aqueous



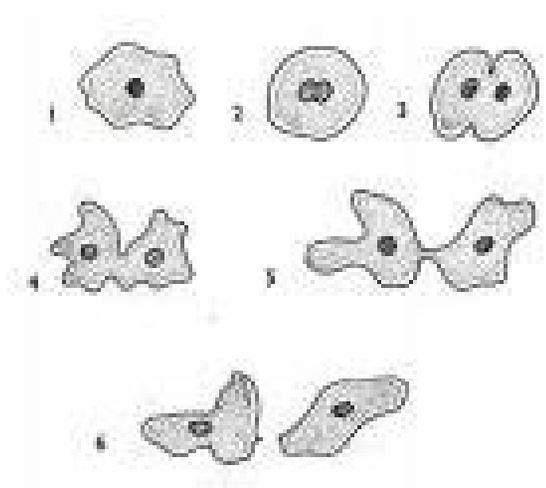
A solution containing water.

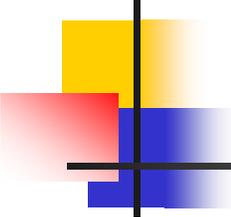
■ Asexual Reproduction

New **identical** individuals are formed without the involvement of gametes.

* Budding

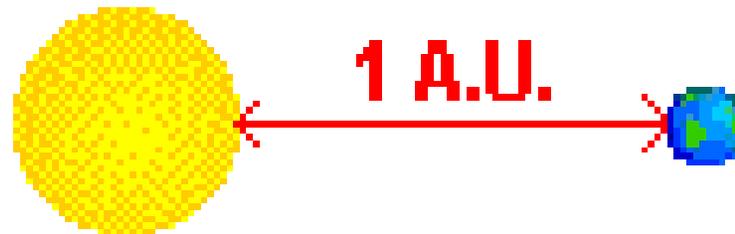
* Binary Fission

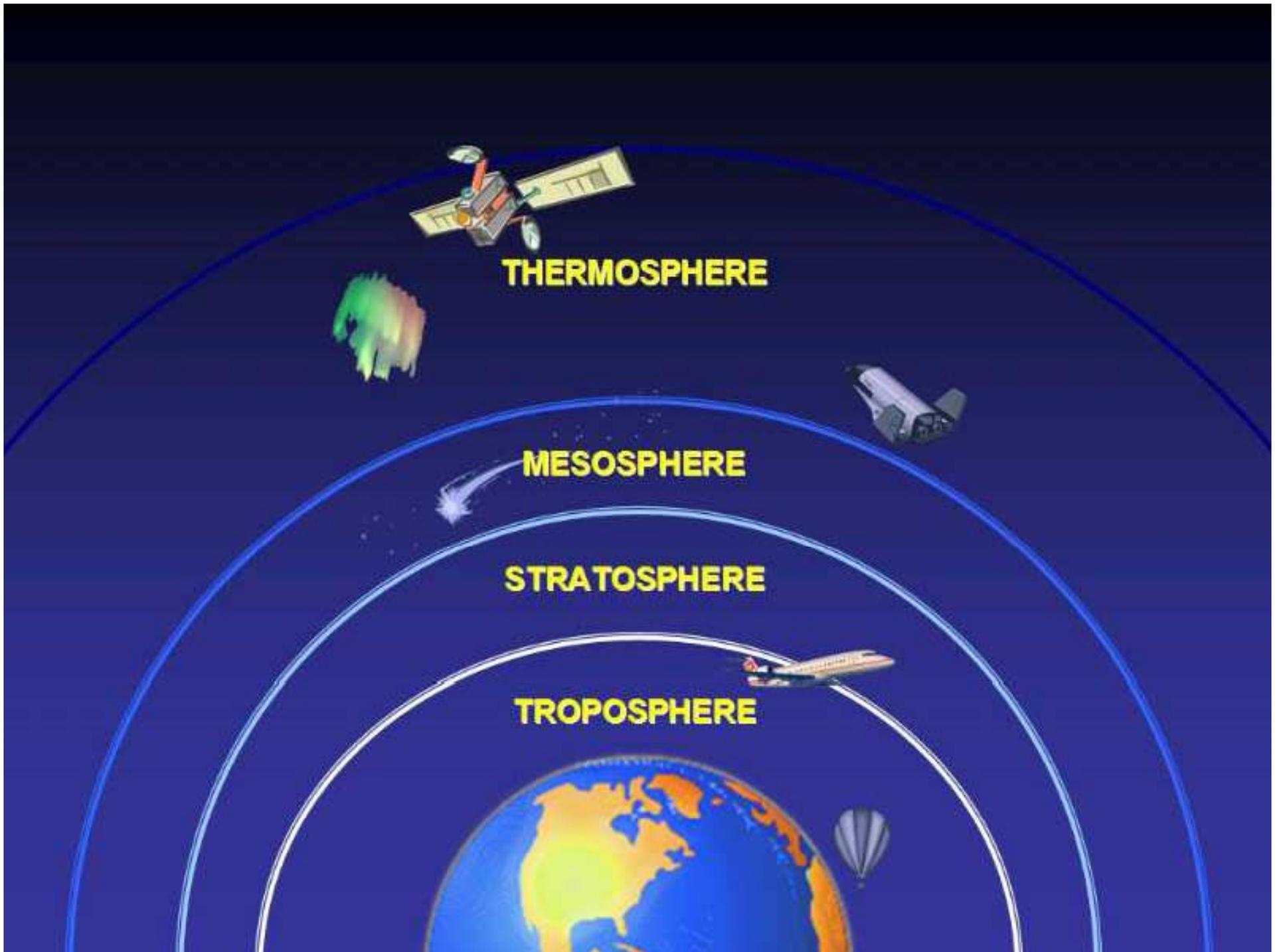


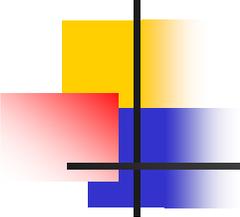


Astronomical Unit

The average distance from Earth to the Sun, approximately 150 million kilometers or (93 million miles)

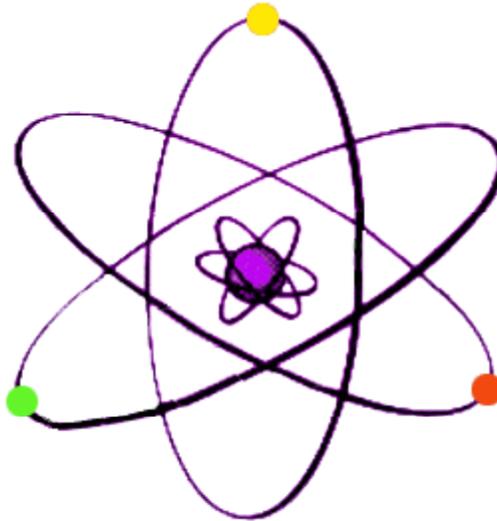


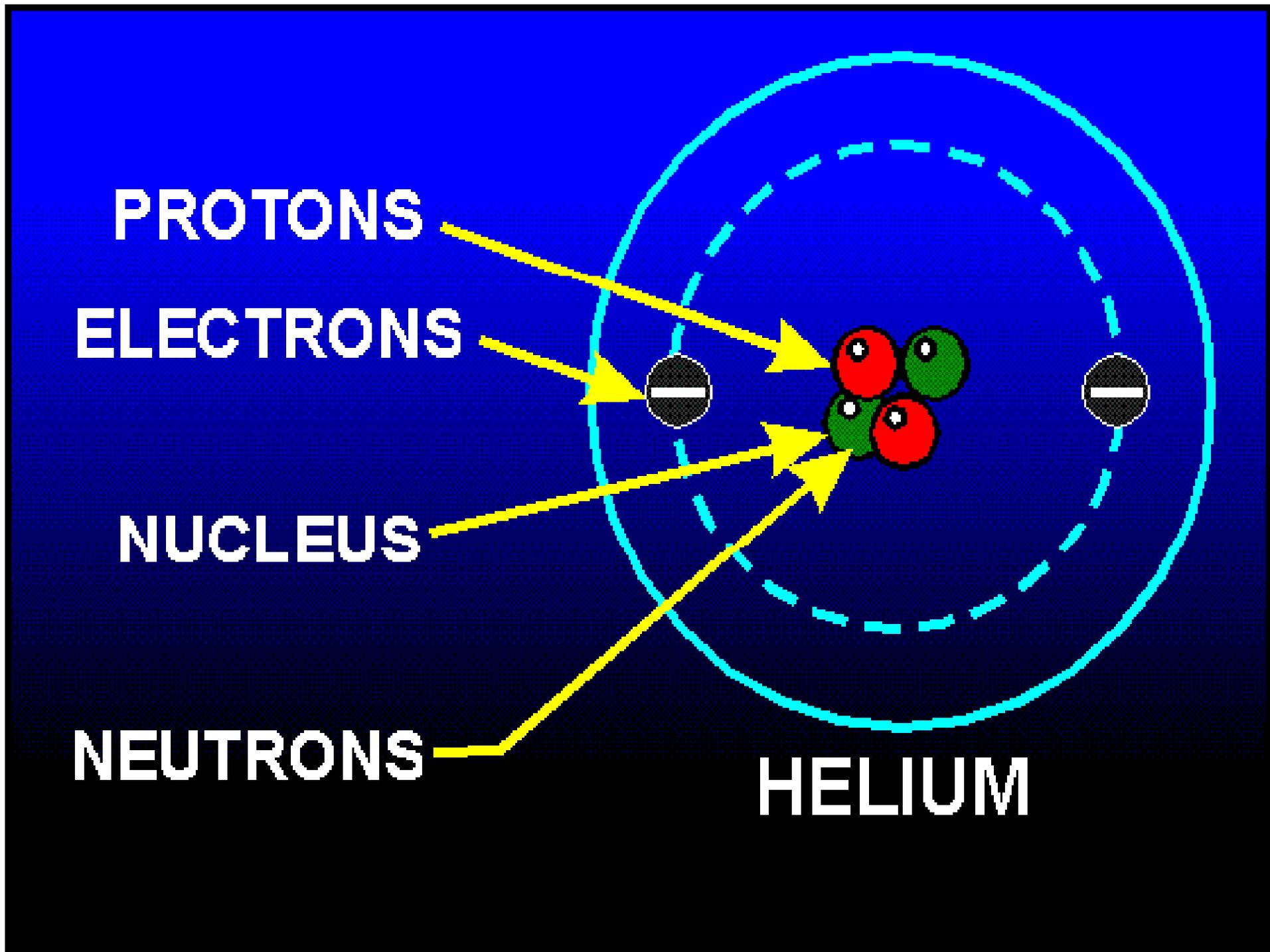




■ Atom

The smallest unit of matter

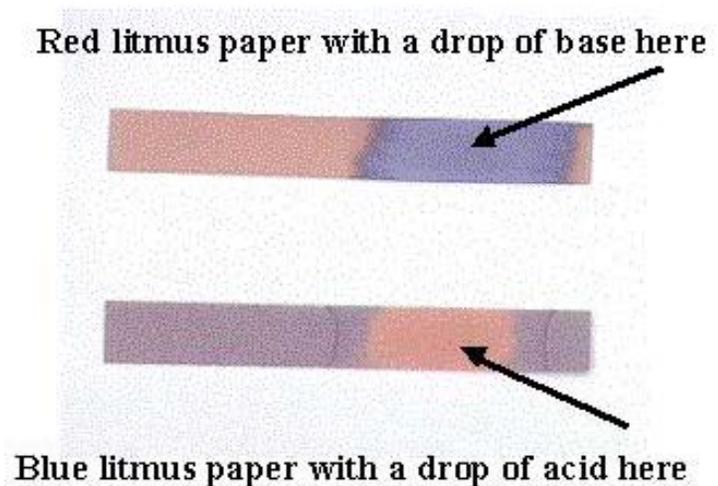


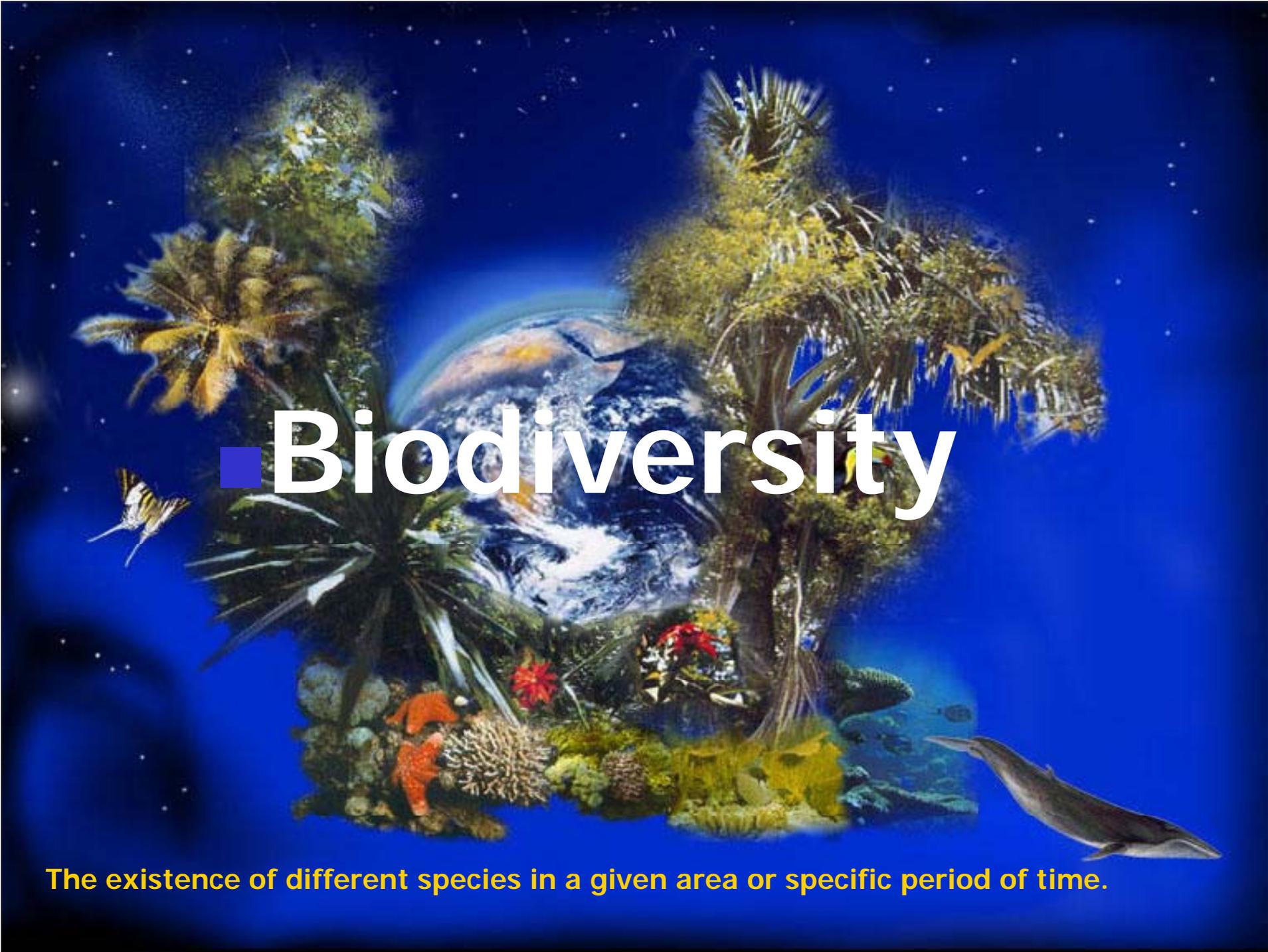


■ Base

A substance that increases the OH⁻ concentration of a solution; a proton acceptor.

- * make your hands feel slippery.
- * turns red litmus paper blue.

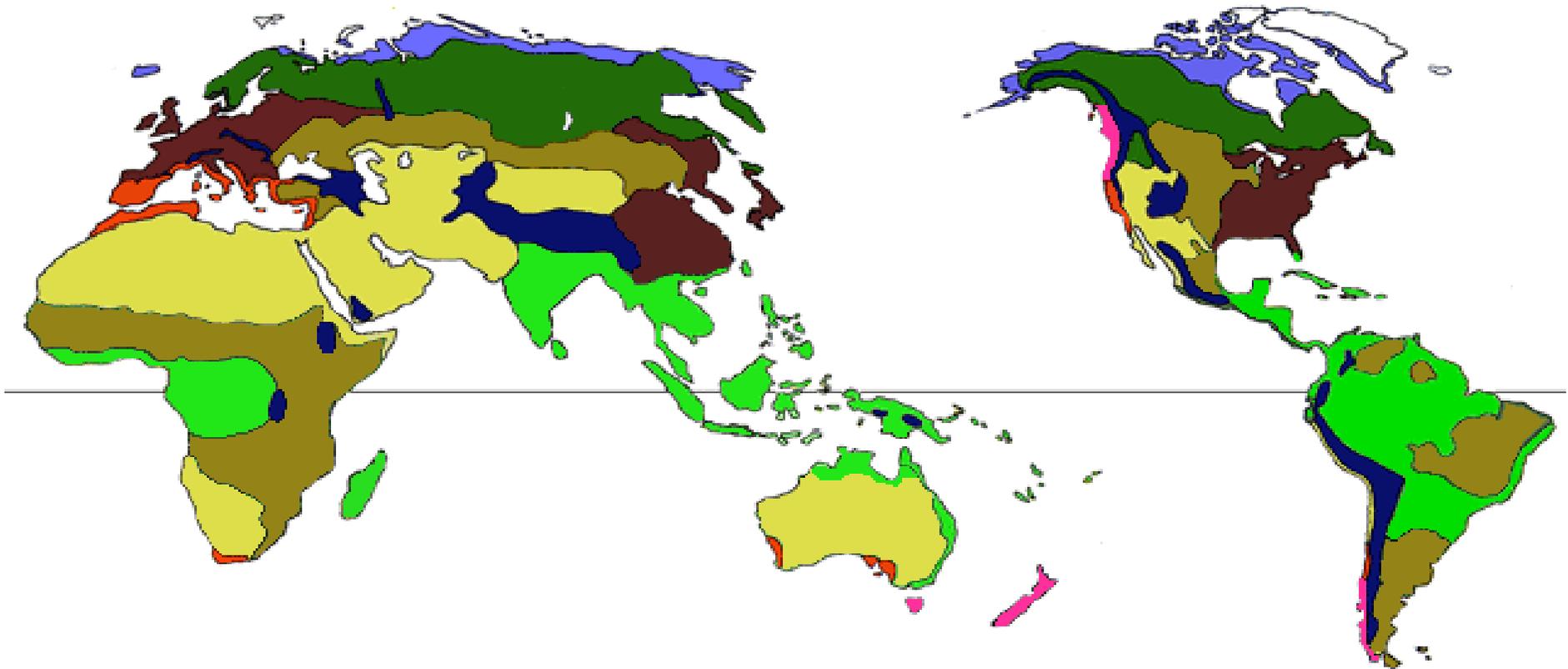




■ Biodiversity

The existence of different species in a given area or specific period of time.

■ Biome



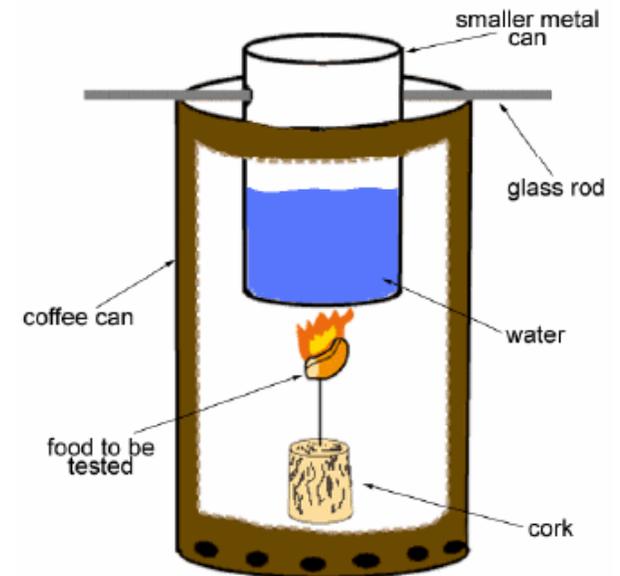
■ Biotic



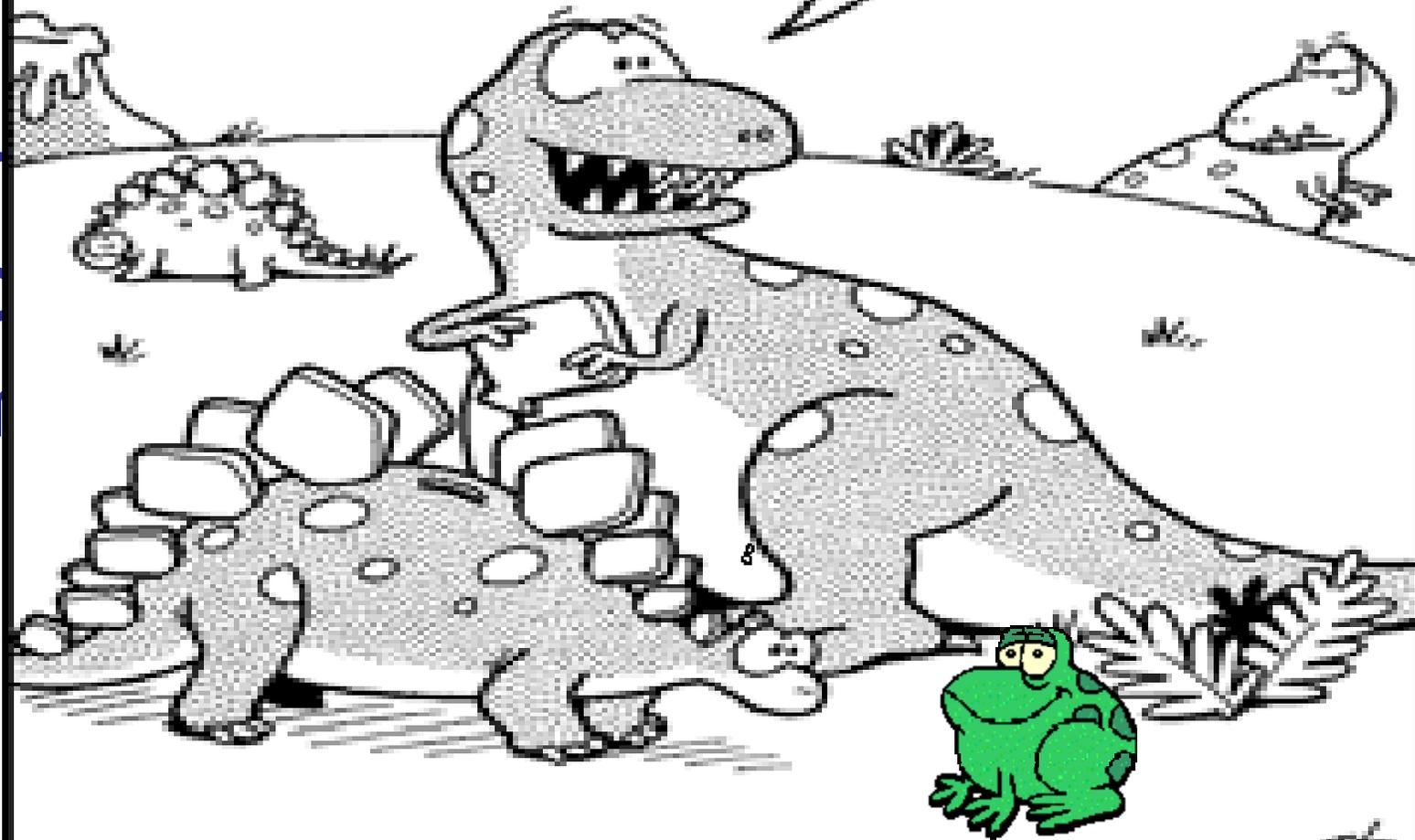
Factors in an environment relating to living organisms.

■ Calorie

Unit of energy; the amount of heat needed to raise one gram of water one degree Celsius at standard atmospheric pressure.

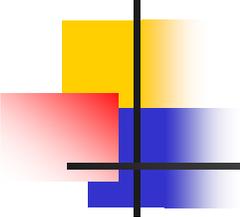


CHECK IT OUT, TYRONE! ALL YOU DO IS TWIST AND PRESS AND THESE THINGS POP RIGHT OFF!



An
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■ Catalyst

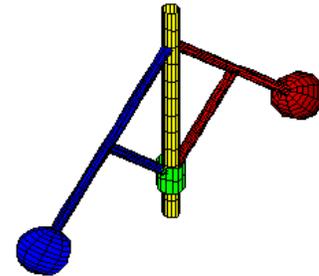
A substance that speeds up or slows down the rate of a reaction.

* the substance is not used up.

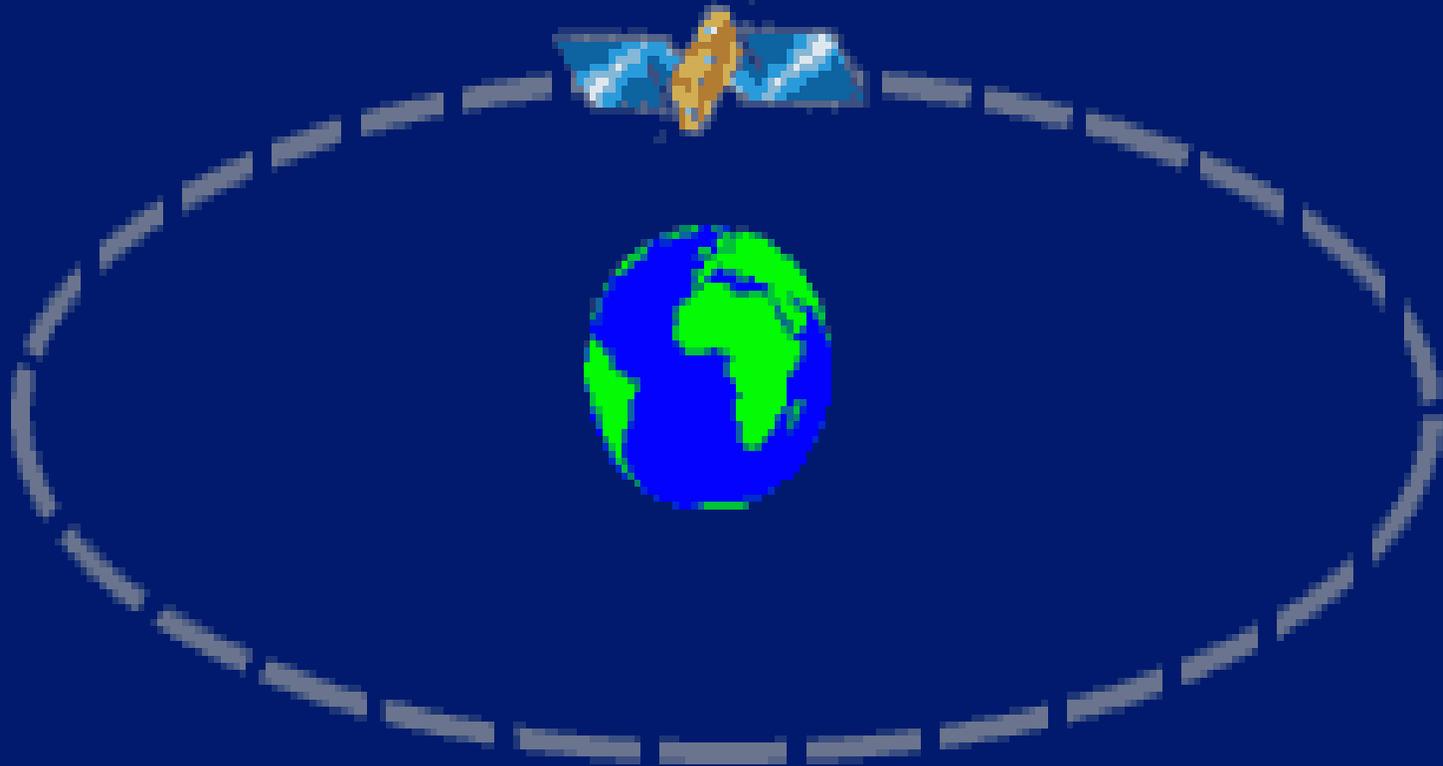


■ Centrifugal Force

The motion
pushing away from
center or axis.



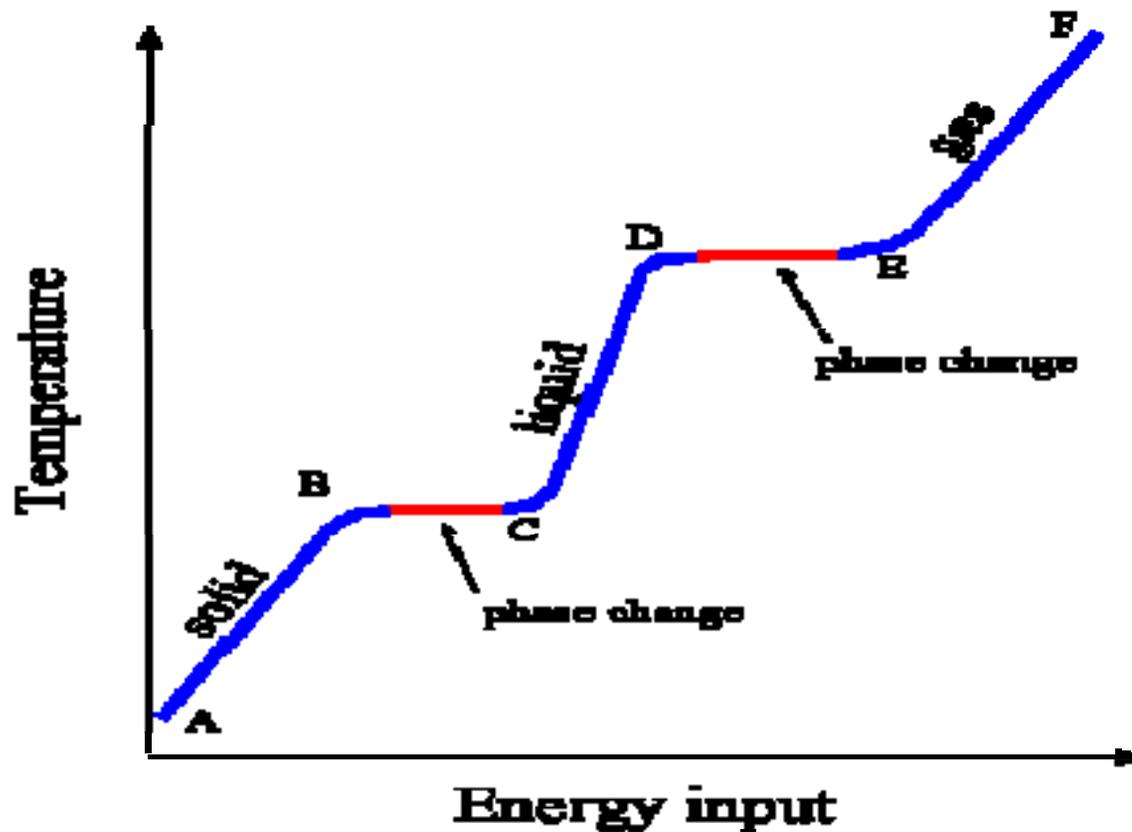
■ Centripetal Force



The force on an object toward the center of the circle.

■ Change of State

A.K.A Phase change.

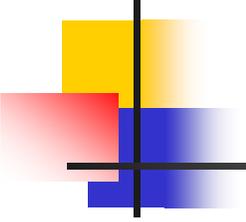


■ Chemical Change

A change in a substance that results in producing a different chemical.

* Rusty Nail

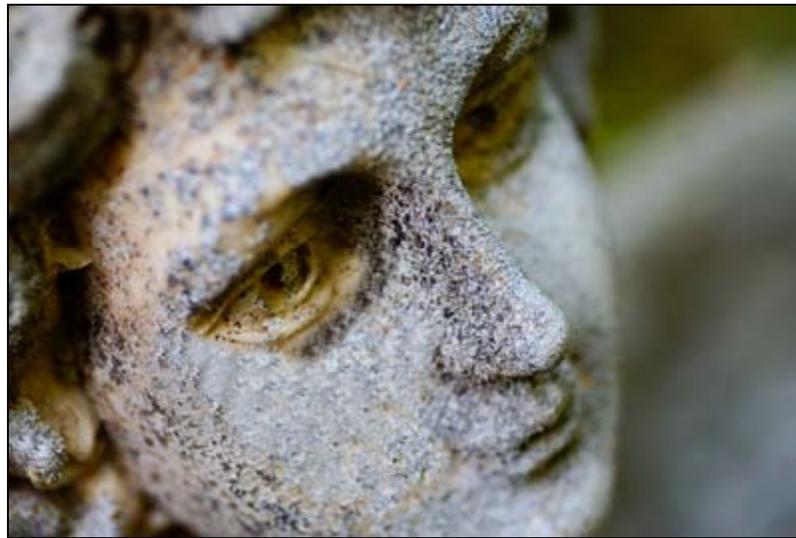




■ Chemical Weathering

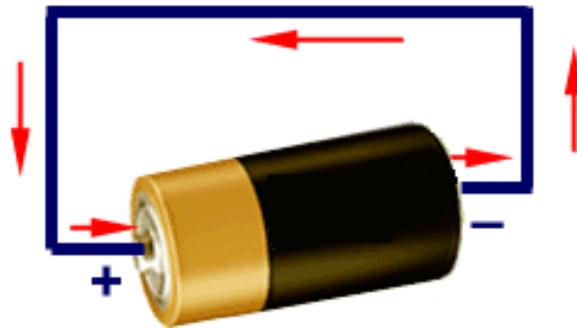
The breakdown of rocks as a result of chemical processes.

* Acid Rain



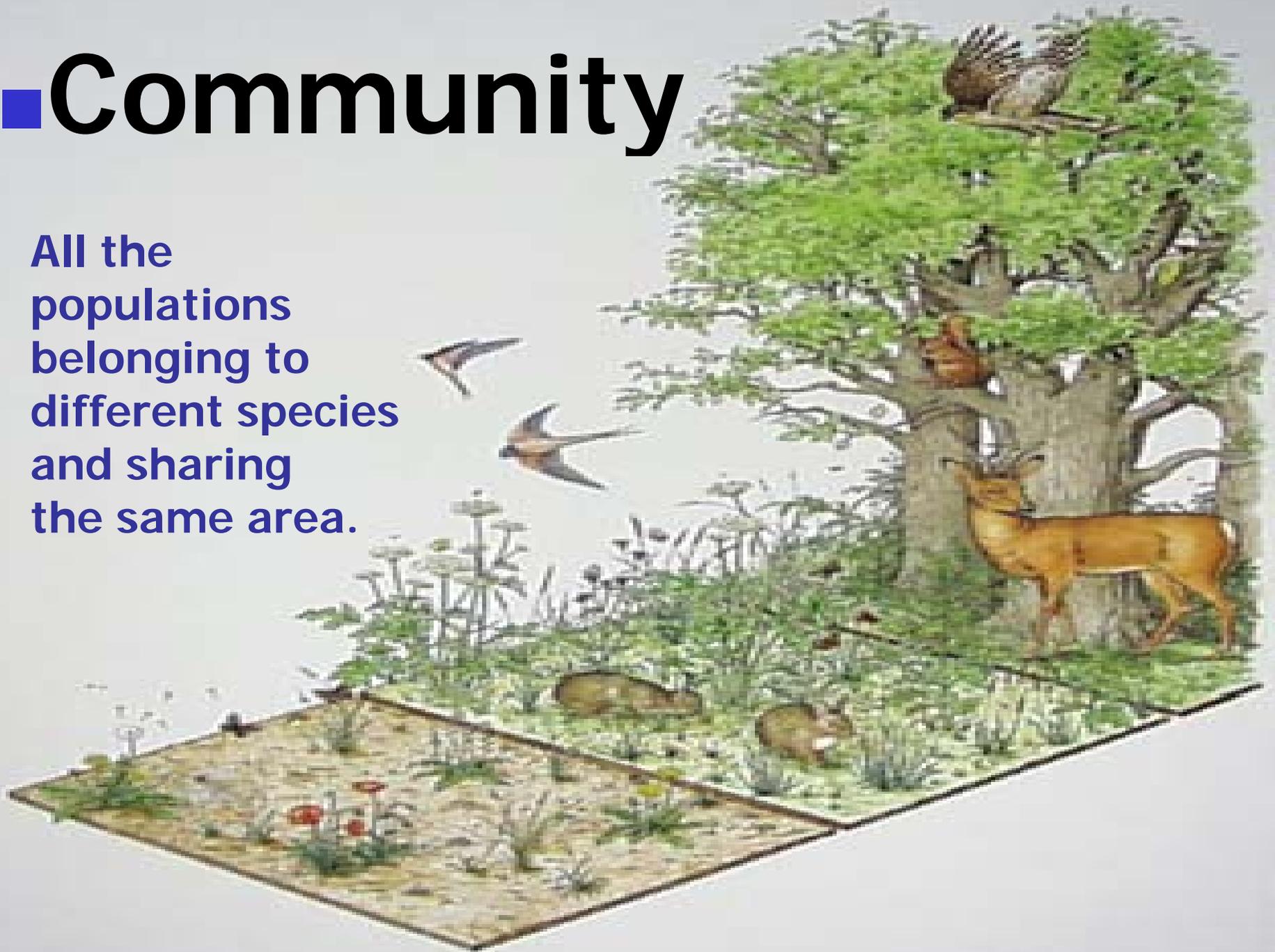
■ Circuit

Connection of electrical elements forming a complete path for the flow of current.



■ Community

All the populations belonging to different species and sharing the same area.



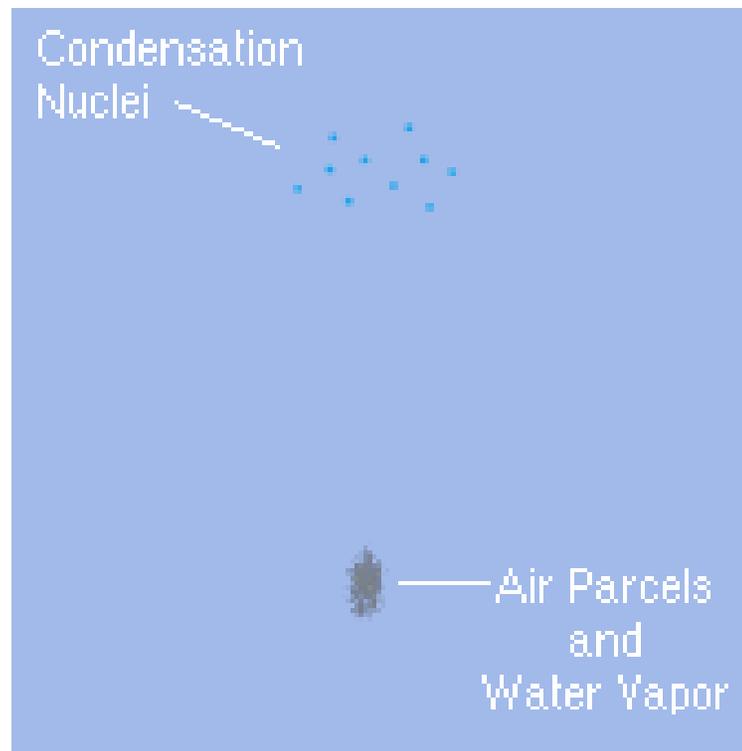


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■ Condensation

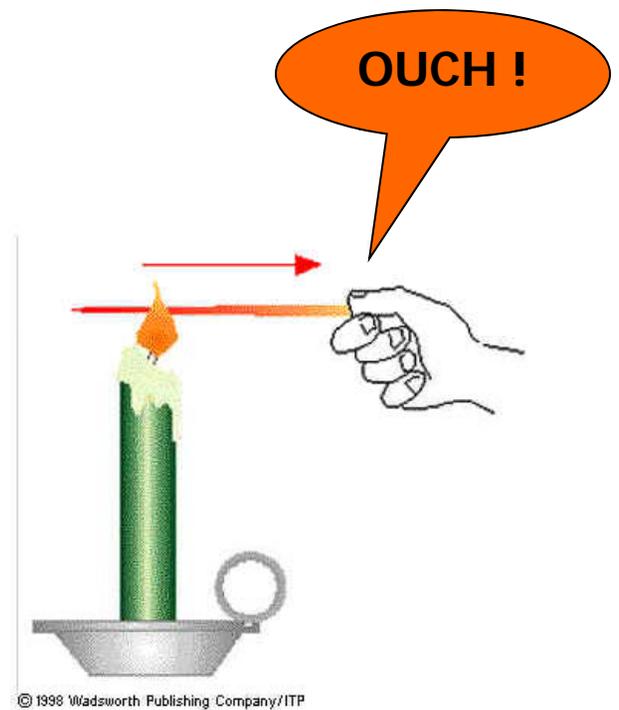
The process of changing from a gas to a liquid.



How Rain Forms.

■ Conduction

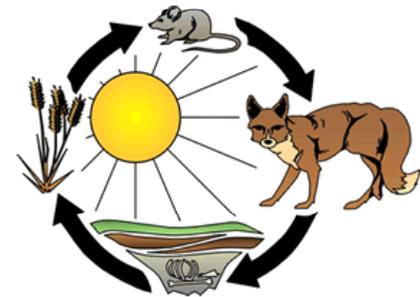
Direct heating; the transmission of heat through a medium and without the motion of the medium.



■ Conservation of Energy

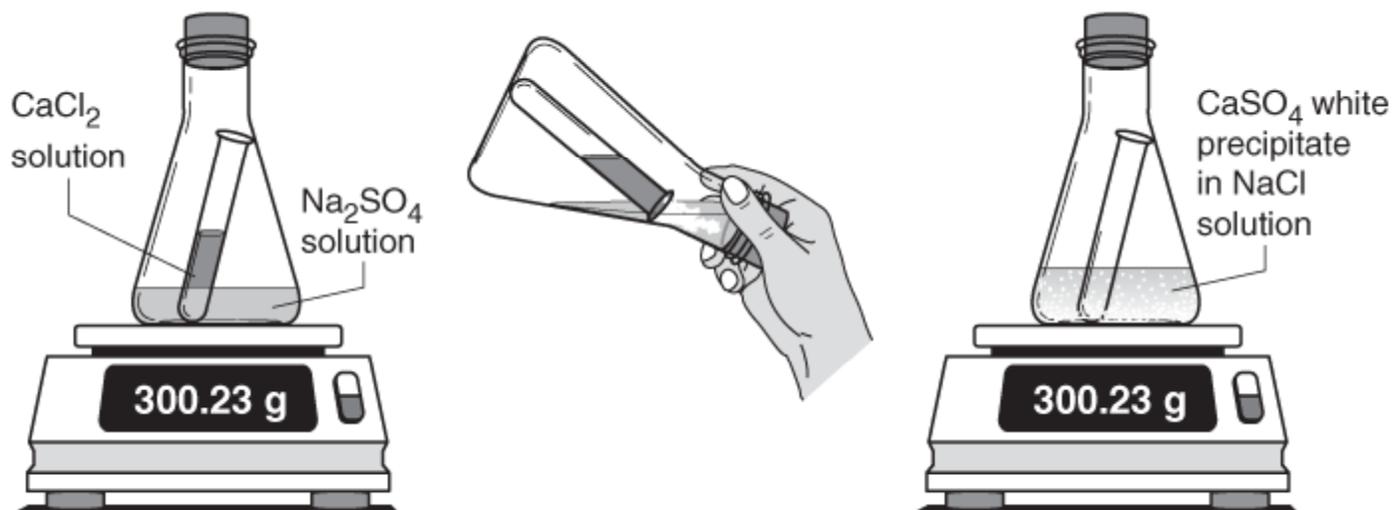
A fundamental principle stating energy cannot be created or destroyed but only change form.

*The 1st Law of Thermodynamics.



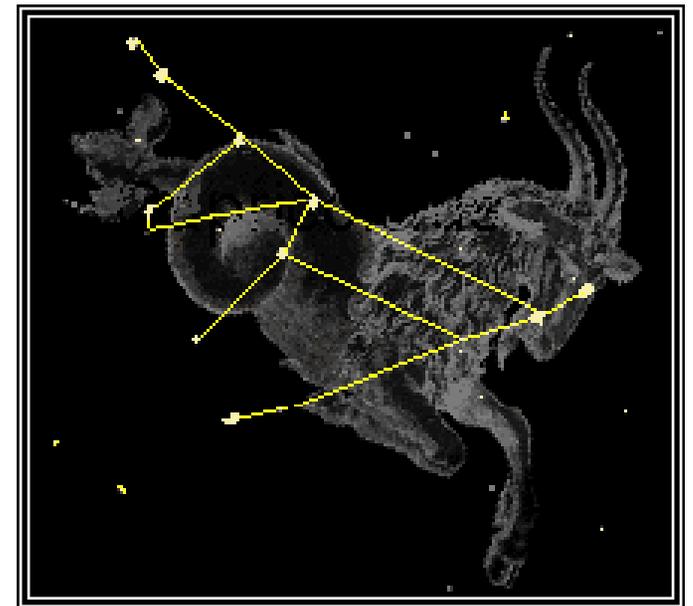
■ Conservation of Mass

The principle that mass cannot be created or destroyed.



■ Constellation

A star pattern identified and named as a definite group; usually thought of as forming certain shapes or figures in a specific region of the sky.



Capricorn

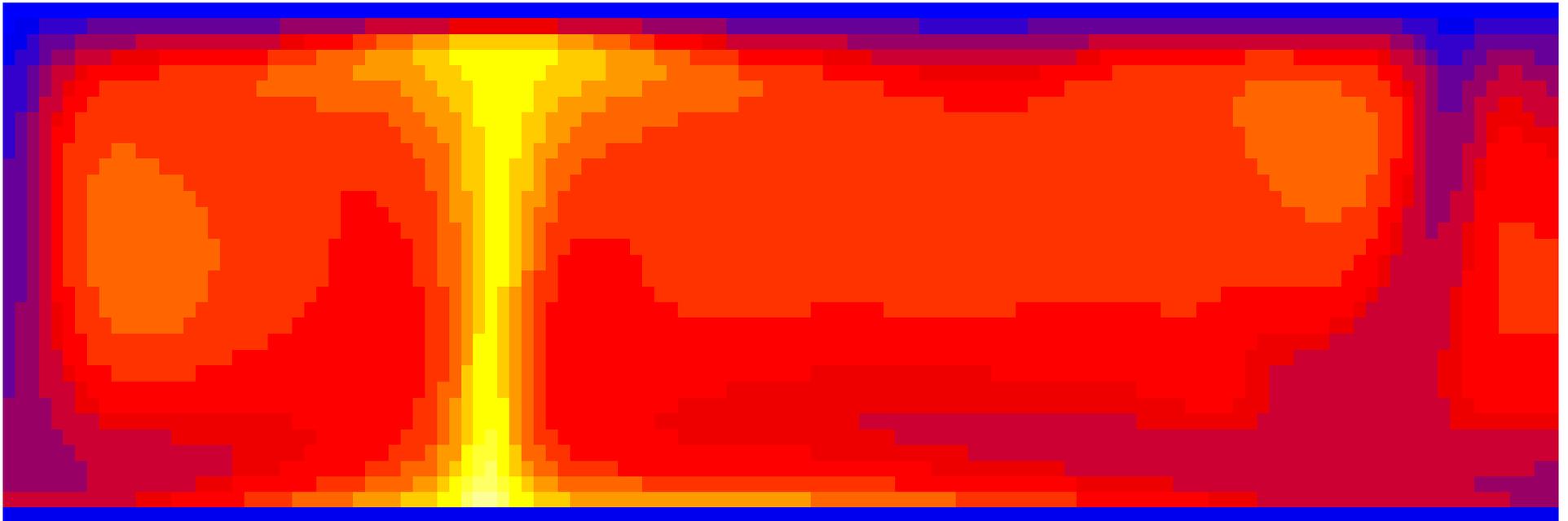
■ Consumer

An organism that feeds on another organism for food.

* Heterotroph



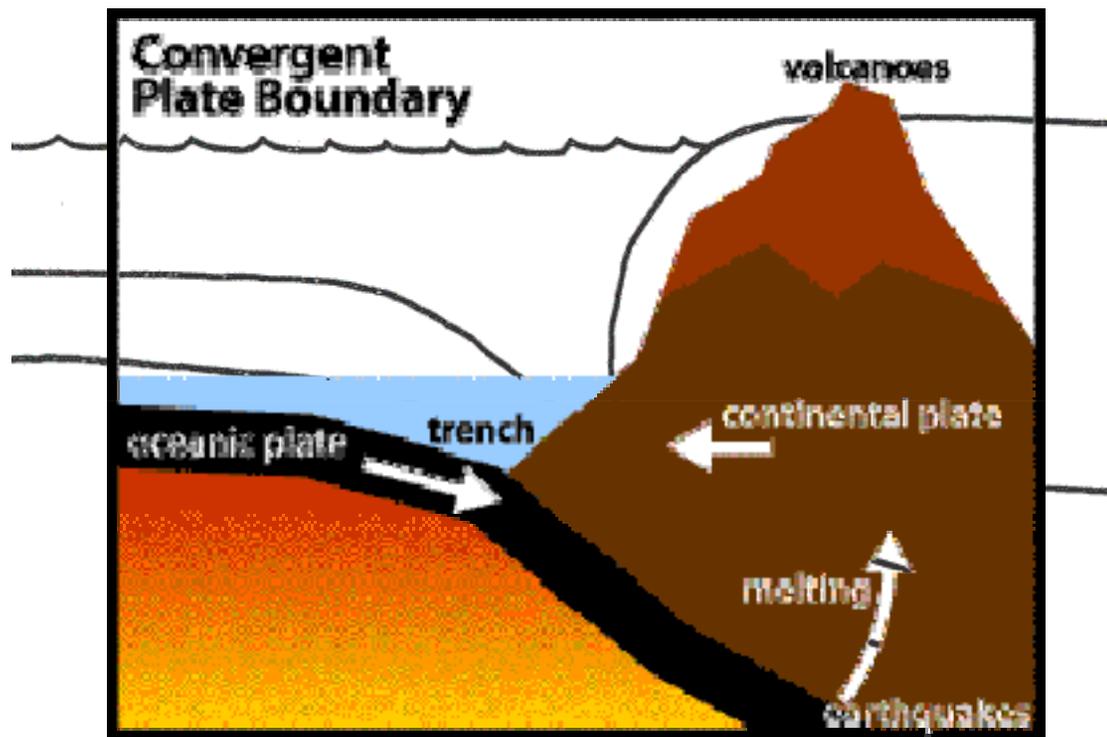
■ Convection



Heat transfer in a gas or liquid by the circulation of currents from one region to another.

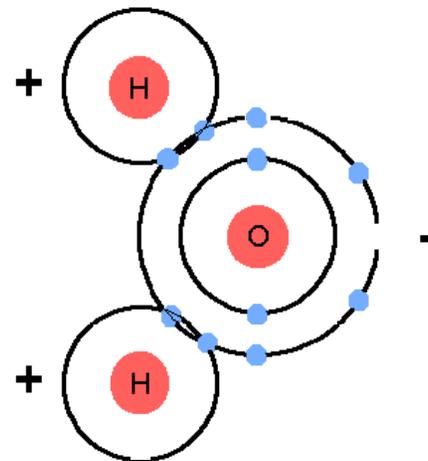
■ Convergent Boundary

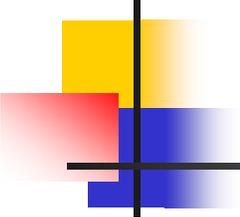
Area where two tectonic plates collide.



■ Covalent Bond

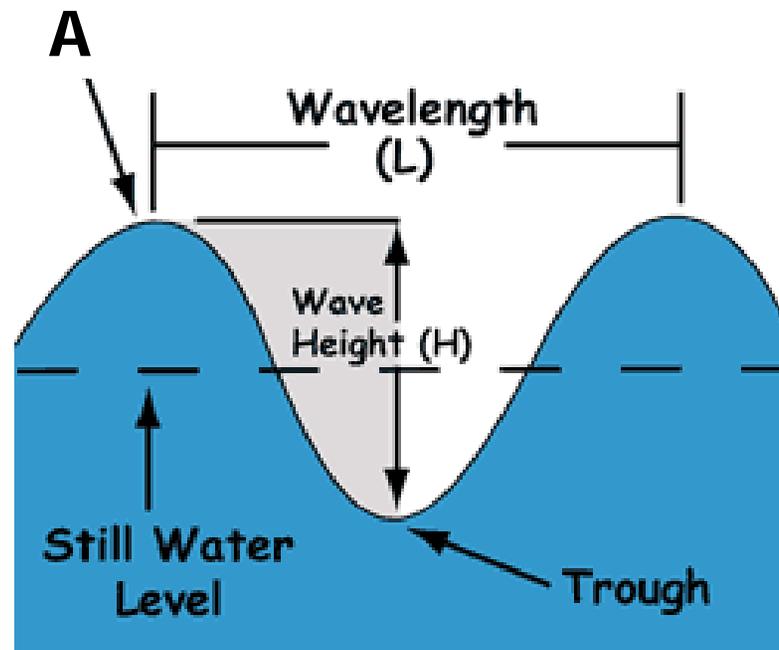
A chemical link between two atoms of the same or different elements in which each atom shares an electron.





■ Crest

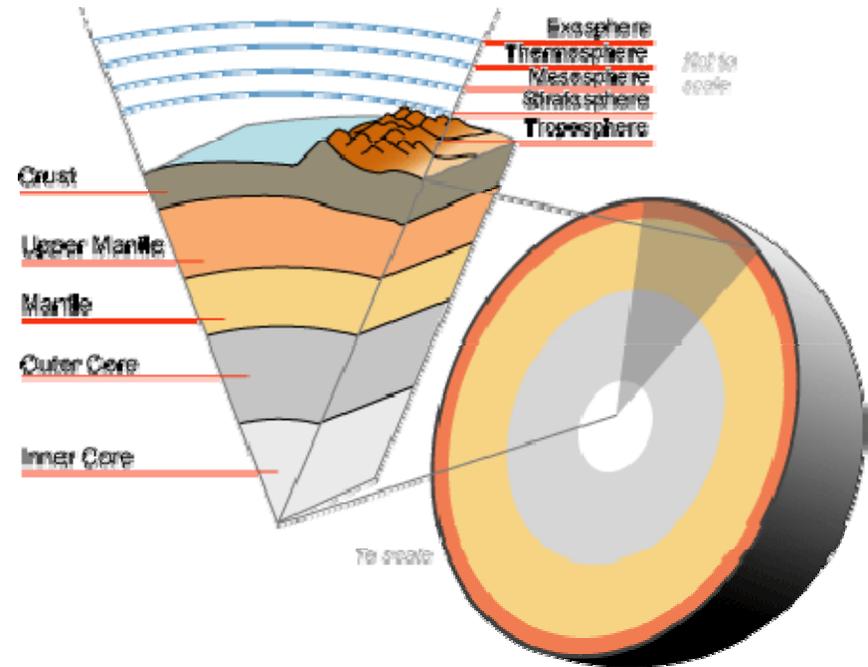
The peak or highest point on a wave.



■ Crust

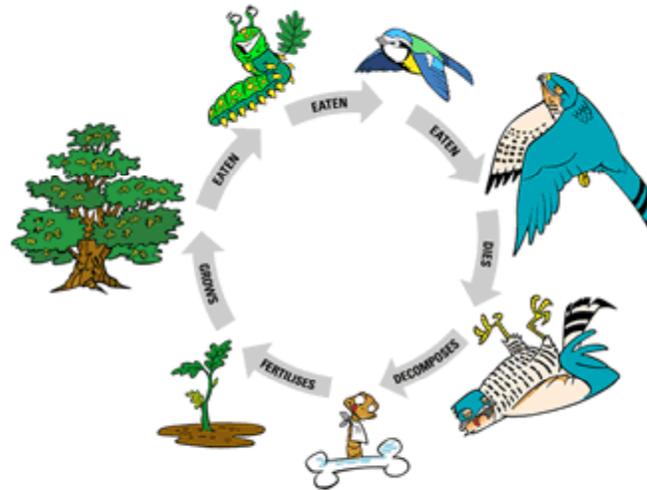
Outermost layer
of Earth covering
the mantle.

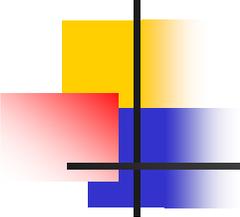
* lithosphere



■ Decomposer

Any organism that feeds or obtains nutrients by breaking down organic matter from dead organisms.





■ Density

Concentration of matter of an object; number of individual in the same species that live in a given area; the mass per unit volume of a substance in a given area.

*** $D=M/V$**

- **Dependent Variable/Responding Variable**

Factor being measured or observed in an experiment.



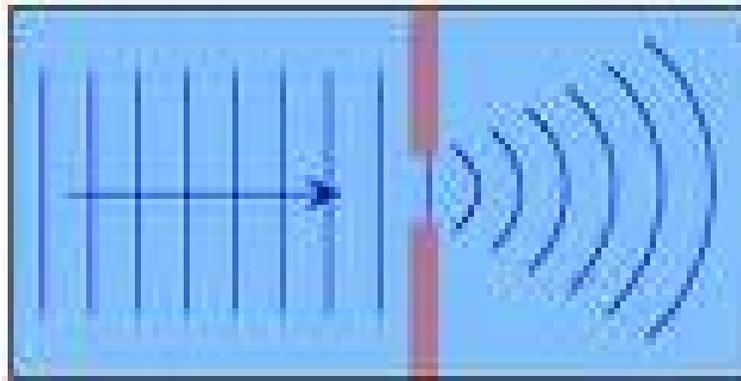
■ Deposition

Layering matter in a natural process.



■ Diffraction

The bending of a wave around an obstruction.



■ DNA



A nucleic acid that carries genetic material; present in all cellular organisms.

*** Located on chromosomes in the nucleus.**

■ Dominance

Tendency of certain alleles to mask the expression of their corresponding alleles.

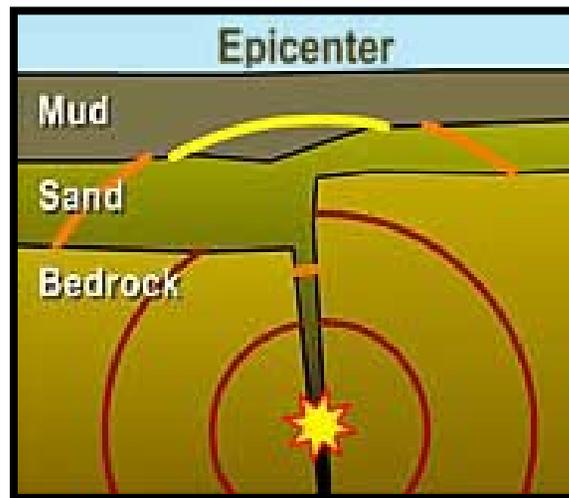
* The trait that is expressed.

* Upper Case



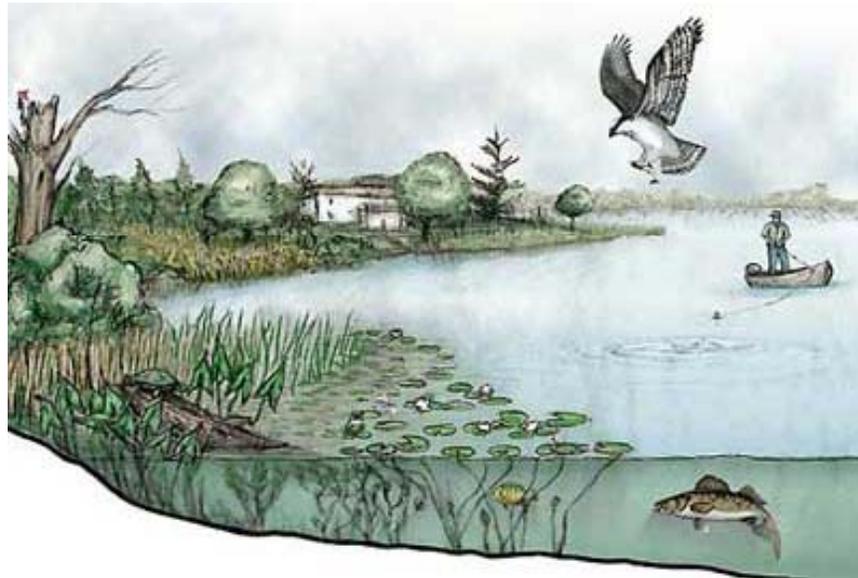
■ Earthquake

Shaking of the ground caused by a sudden release of energy in the crust.



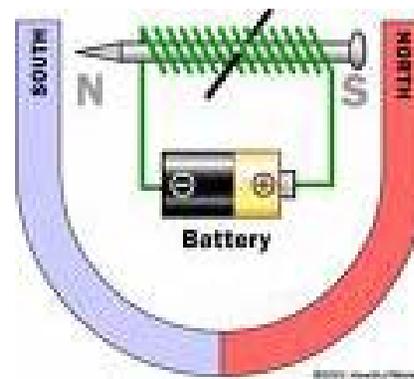
■ Ecosystem

An ecological community, together with its environment, functioning as a unit.



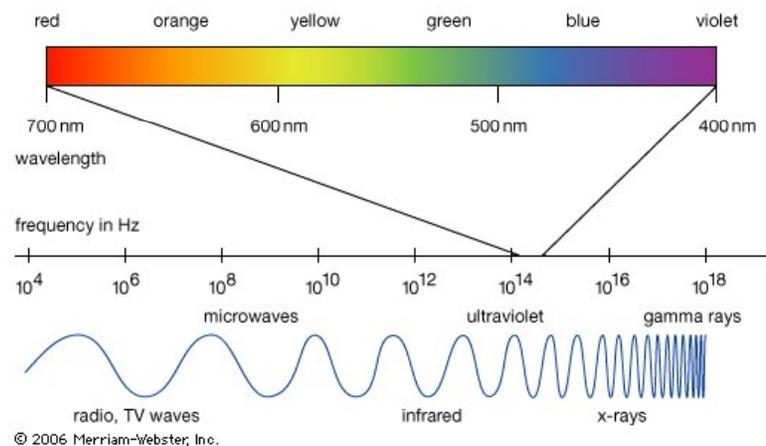
■ Electromagnet

Consisting of a coil of wire wrapped around a core; becomes strongly magnetized when current flows through the coil producing a magnetic field.



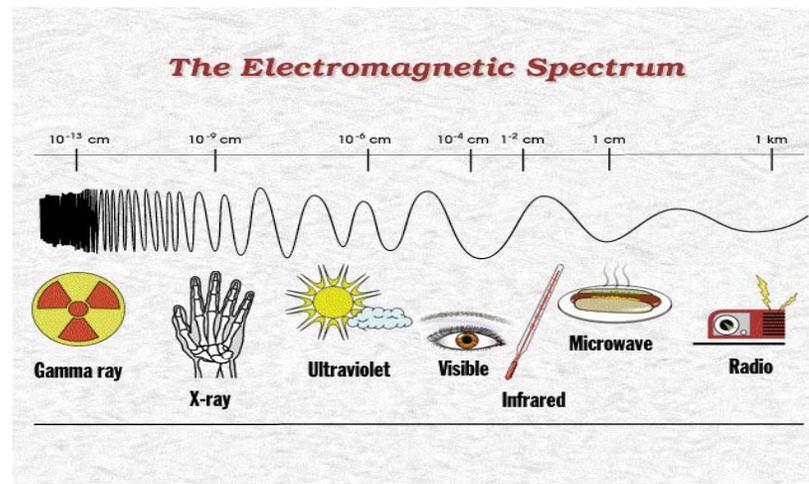
■ Electromagnetic Radiation

The emission of the entire range of electromagnetic spectrum including: gamma rays, x-rays, ultraviolet radiation, visible light, microwaves, and radio waves.



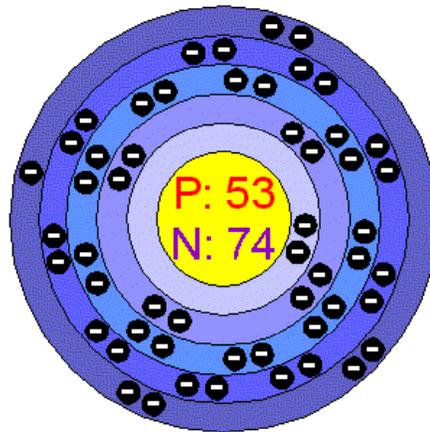
■ Electromagnetic Waves

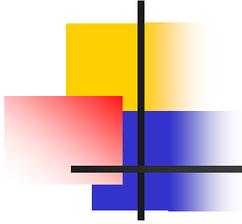
Generated by the oscillation of a charged particle and characterized by periodic variations of electric and magnetic fields.



■ Electron

A stable elementary particle that is negatively charged and orbits the nucleus of an atom.





■ Element

A substance that cannot be reduced by chemical means.

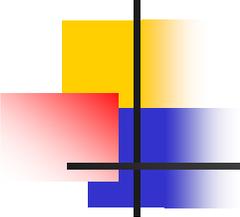
Periodic Table of Elements

1	2											10						
H	He											He						
3	4											10						
Li	Be											Ne						
11	12											18						
Na	Mg											Ar						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
55	56	57	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	
Cs	Ba	*La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
87	88	89	104	105	106	107	108	109	110									
Fr	Ra	+Ac	Rf	Ha	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn

* Lanthanide Series
+ Actinide Series

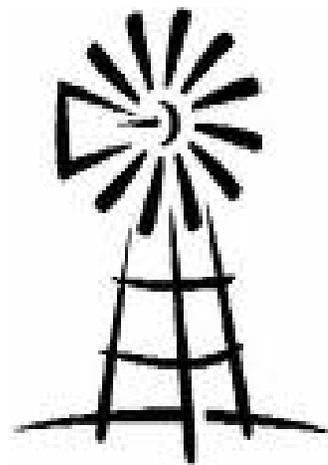
Legend - click to find out more...

H - gas	Li - solid	Br - liquid	Tc - synthetic
Non-Metals	Transition Metals	Rare Earth Metals	Halogens
Alkali Metals	Alkali Earth Metals	Other Metals	Inert Elements



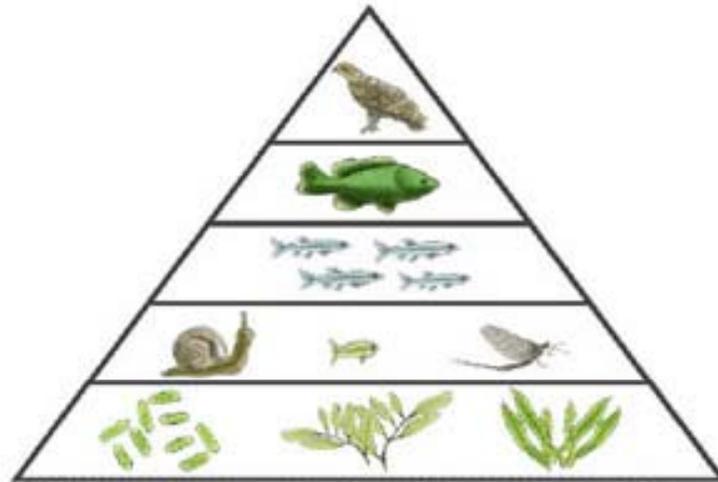
■ Energy

A quantity that describes the capacity to do work; a source of usable power.



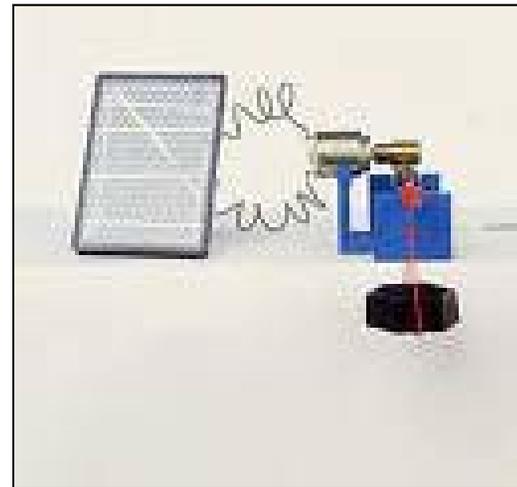
■ Energy Pyramid

Diagram that compares the amount of energy available at each position, or level, in the feeding order.



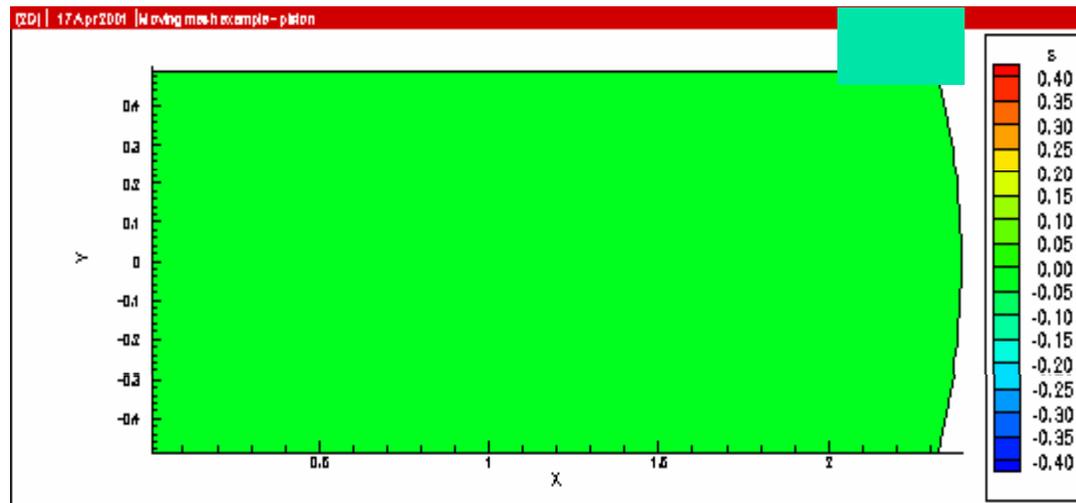
■ Energy Transfer

A change of energy from one form to another (e.g., mechanical to electrical, solar to electrical).

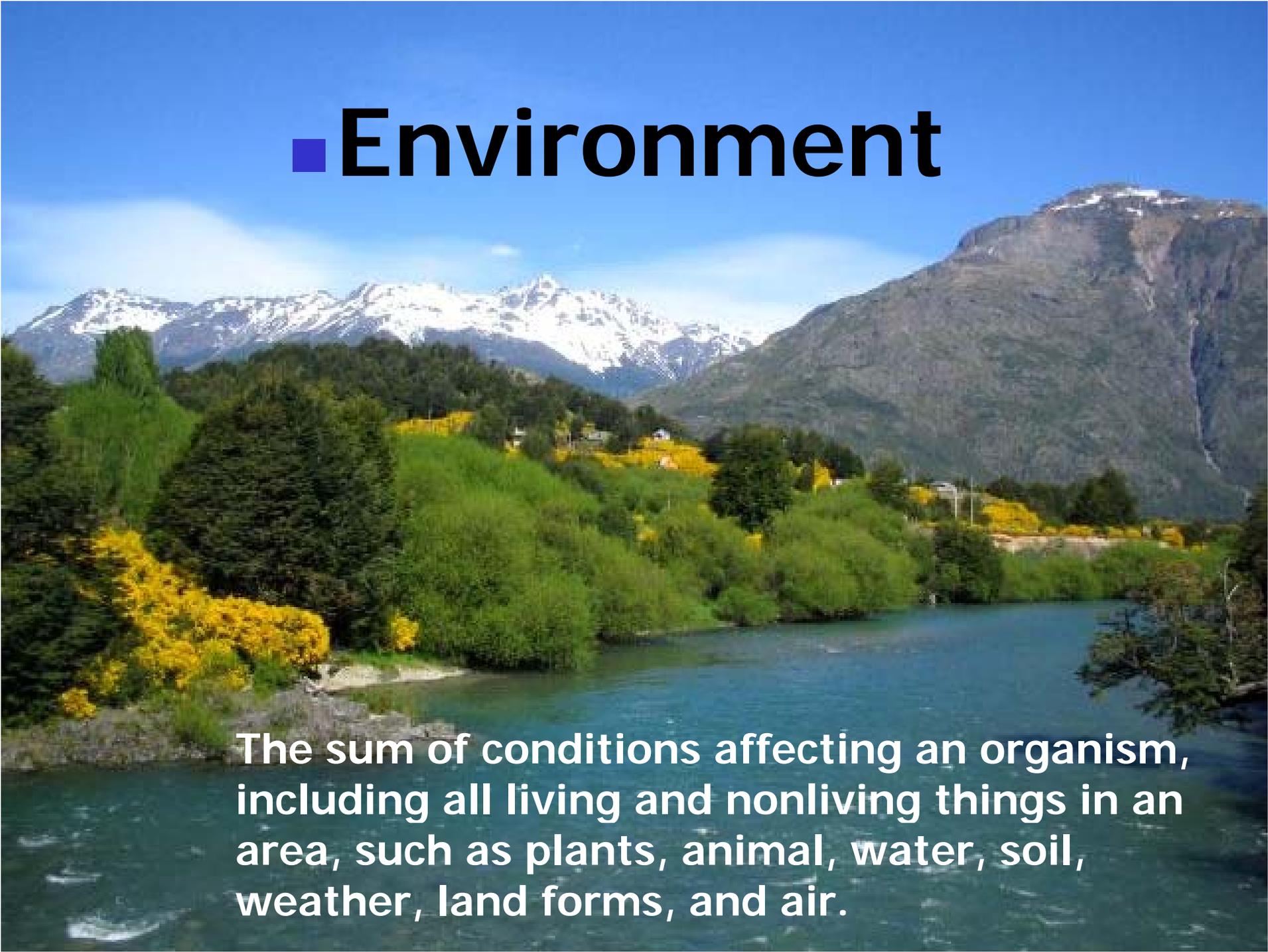


■ Entropy

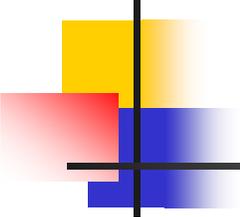
A measure of randomness or disorder of a closed system.



■ Environment

A scenic landscape photograph showing a wide, blue river flowing through a lush green valley. The river is in the foreground, with some white rapids visible. The banks are covered in dense green trees and bushes, with some yellow flowers in bloom. In the background, there are large, rugged mountains, some with snow on their peaks. The sky is a clear, bright blue.

The sum of conditions affecting an organism, including all living and nonliving things in an area, such as plants, animal, water, soil, weather, land forms, and air.



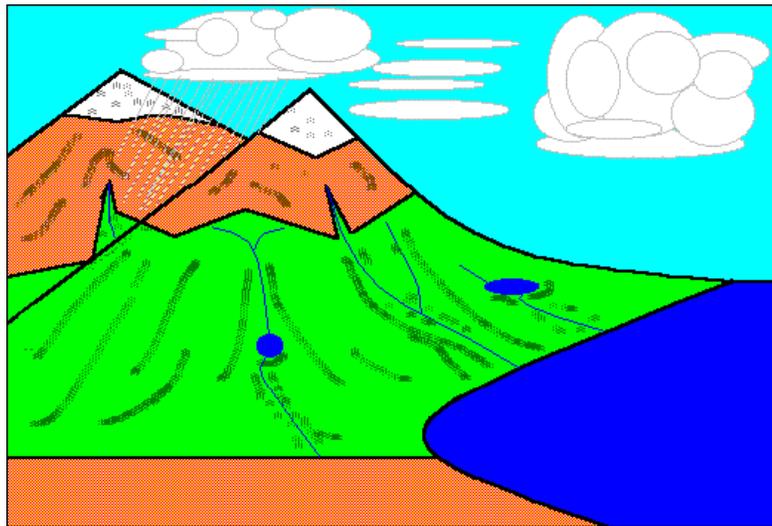
■ Erosion

The wearing away of Earth's surface by the breakdown and transportation of rock and soil.



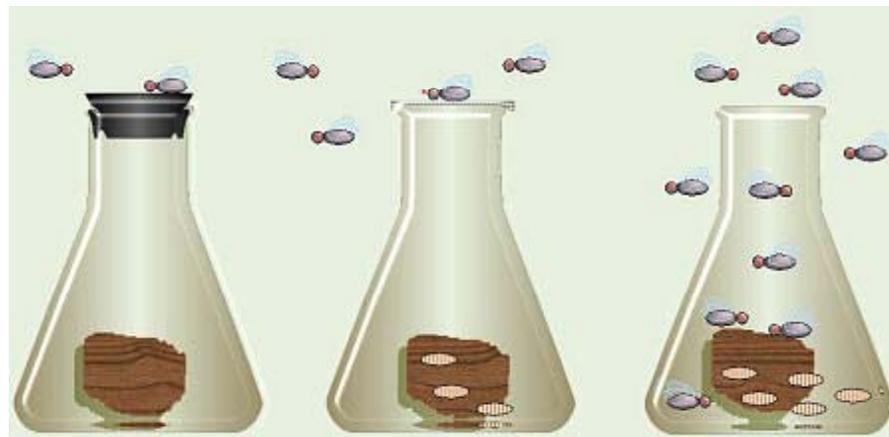
■ Evaporation

The process by which a liquid is converted to its vapor phase by heating the liquid.



■ Experiment

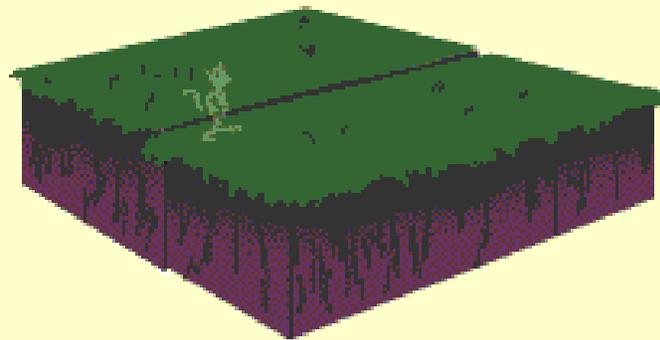
A procedure that is carried out and repeated under controlled conditions in order to discover, demonstrate, or test, a hypothesis; includes all components of the scientific method.



■ Fault

A rock fracture along which movement or displacement of Earth's crust has taken place.

Two plates slide laterally



■ First Law of Thermodynamics

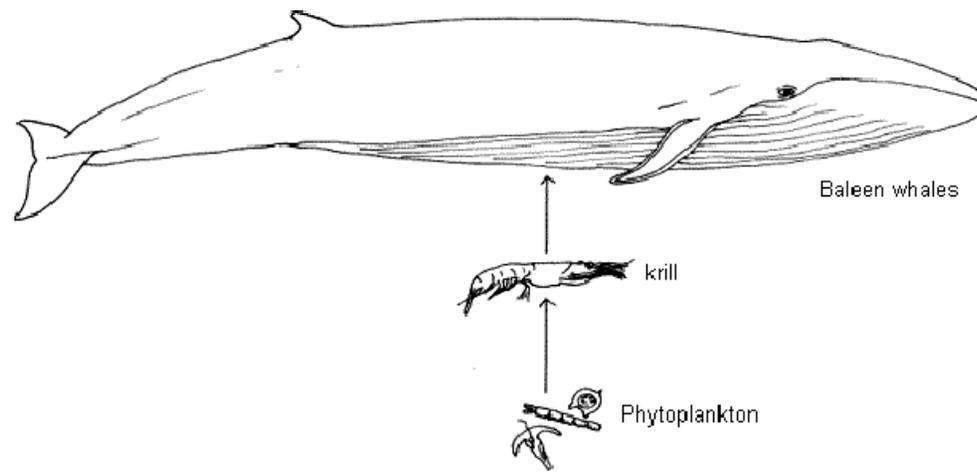
States the internal energy in a system remains constant and the change in thermal energy of a system is equal to the work done on the system.

* An object at rest tends to remain at rest, and an object in motion in a straight line tends to remain in motion in a straight line, unless acted on by a net external force.



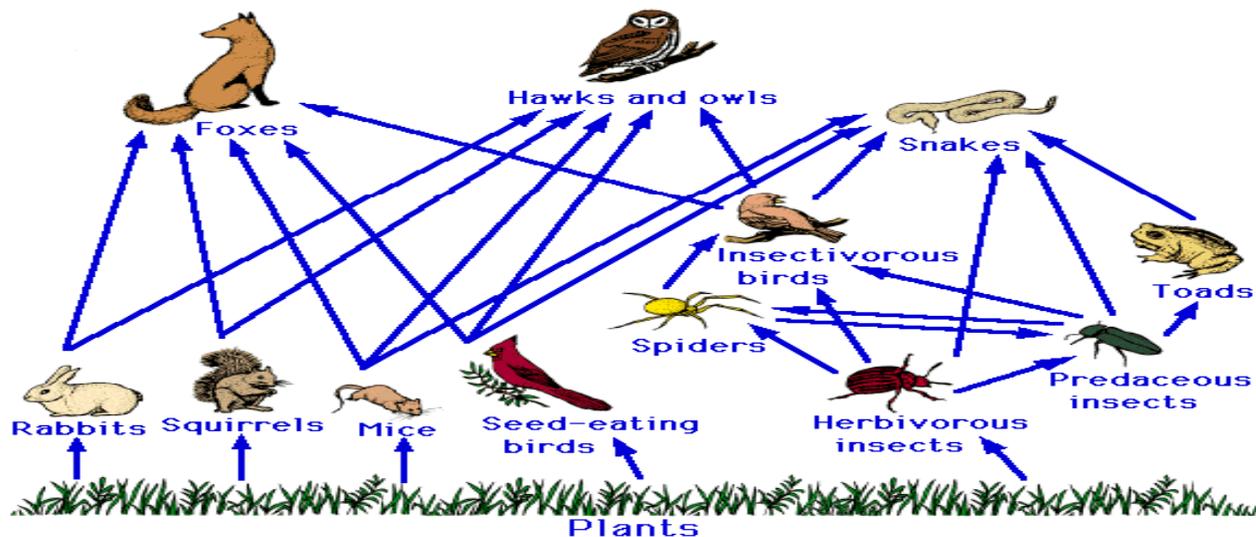
■ Food Chain

Transfer of energy through various stages as a result of feeding patterns of a series of organisms.



■ Food Web (cycle)

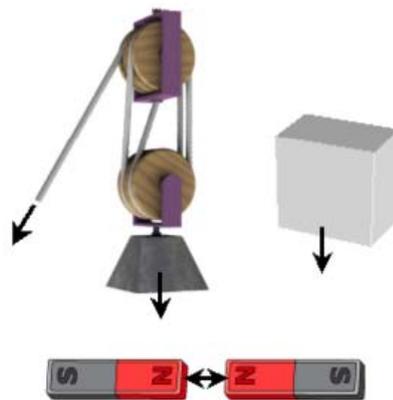
The interconnected feeding relationships in a food chain found in a particular place and time.



■ Force

A quality that tends to produce movement or acceleration of a body on the direction of its application; a push or pull.

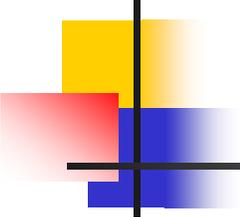
* $F = MA$



■ Fossil

A whole or part of a plant or animal that has been preserved in sedimentary rock.





■ Fossil Fuels

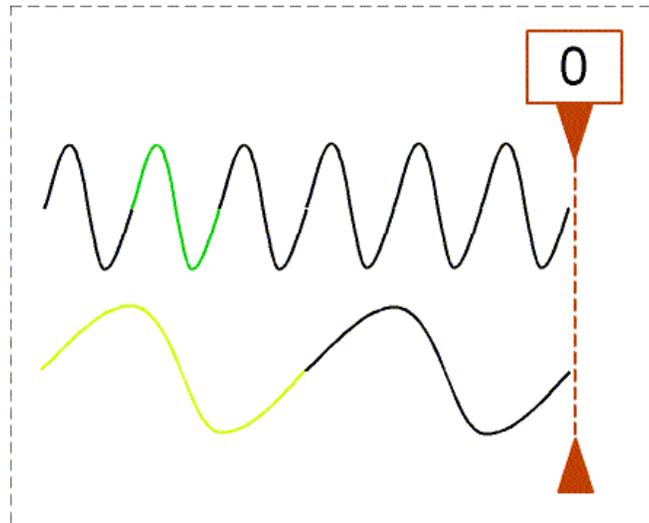
The remains of animals or plant from past geologic ages that are now in a form suitable for use as an energy resource (e.g., oil, coal, or natural gas)



■ Frequency

The number of cycles or waves per unit time.

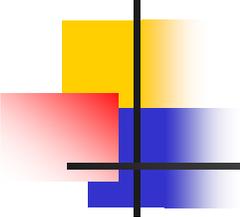
* measured in Hertz (Hz)



■ Friction

A force that opposes the relative motion of two material surfaces in contact with one another.

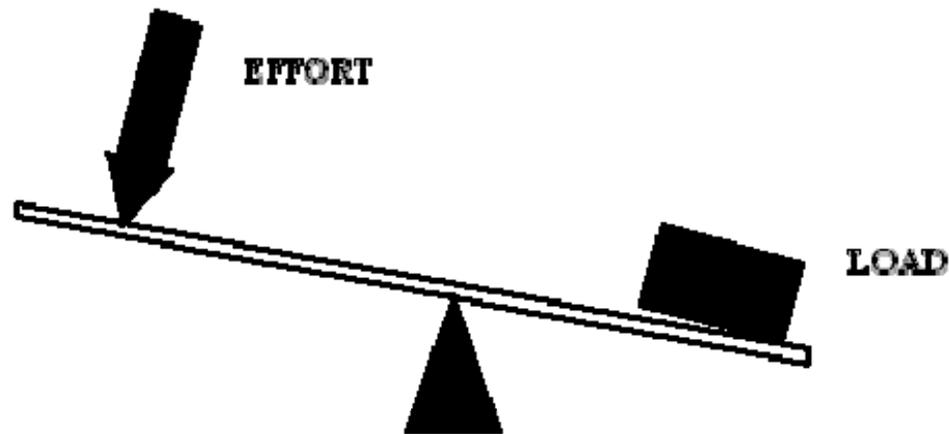




■ Fulcrum

The pivot point of a lever.

FIRST CLASS LEVER



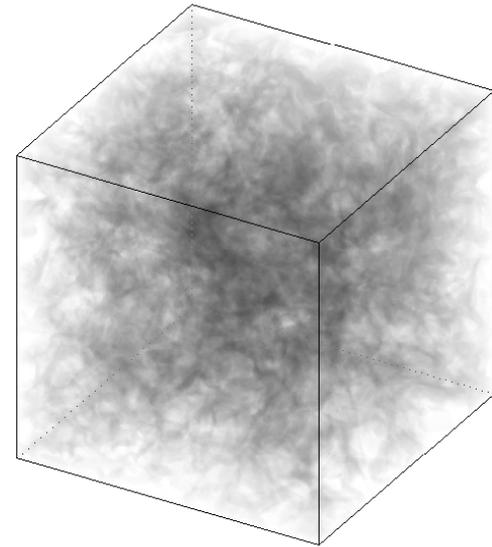
■ Galaxy

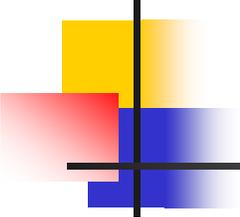
A large collection of stars, gases, and dust that are part of the universe bound together by gravitational forces.

■ Gas

One of the fundamental states of matter in which the molecules do not have a fixed volume or shape.

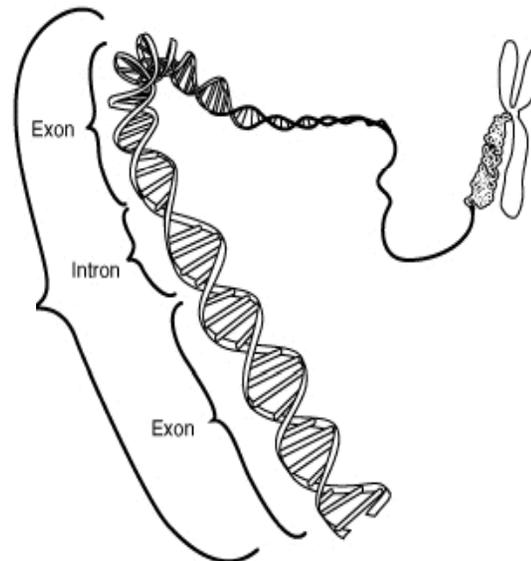
60 yr





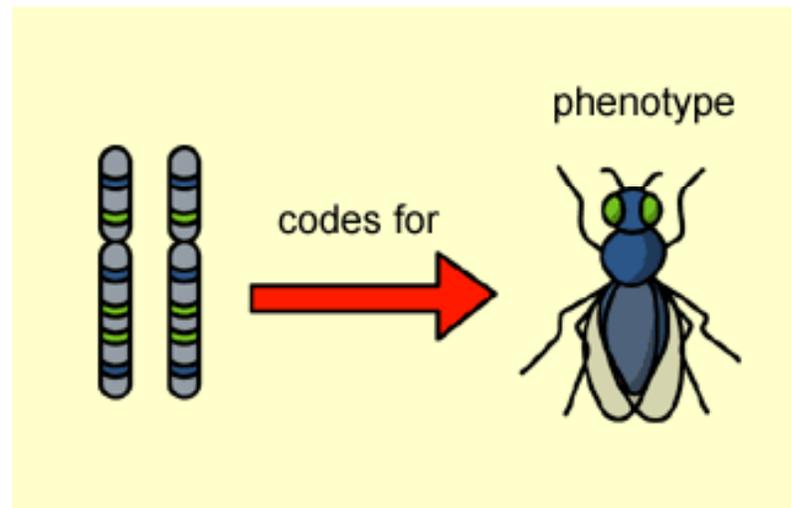
■ Gene

A specific part of a chromosome or sequence of DNA that determines a particular feature or characteristic in an organism.



■ Genotype

The sum total of the genetic information contained in an organism.



■ Gravitation

A force of attraction between two masses.

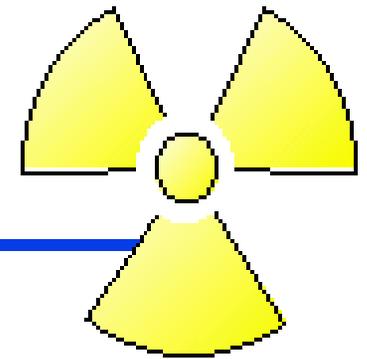


■ Habitat

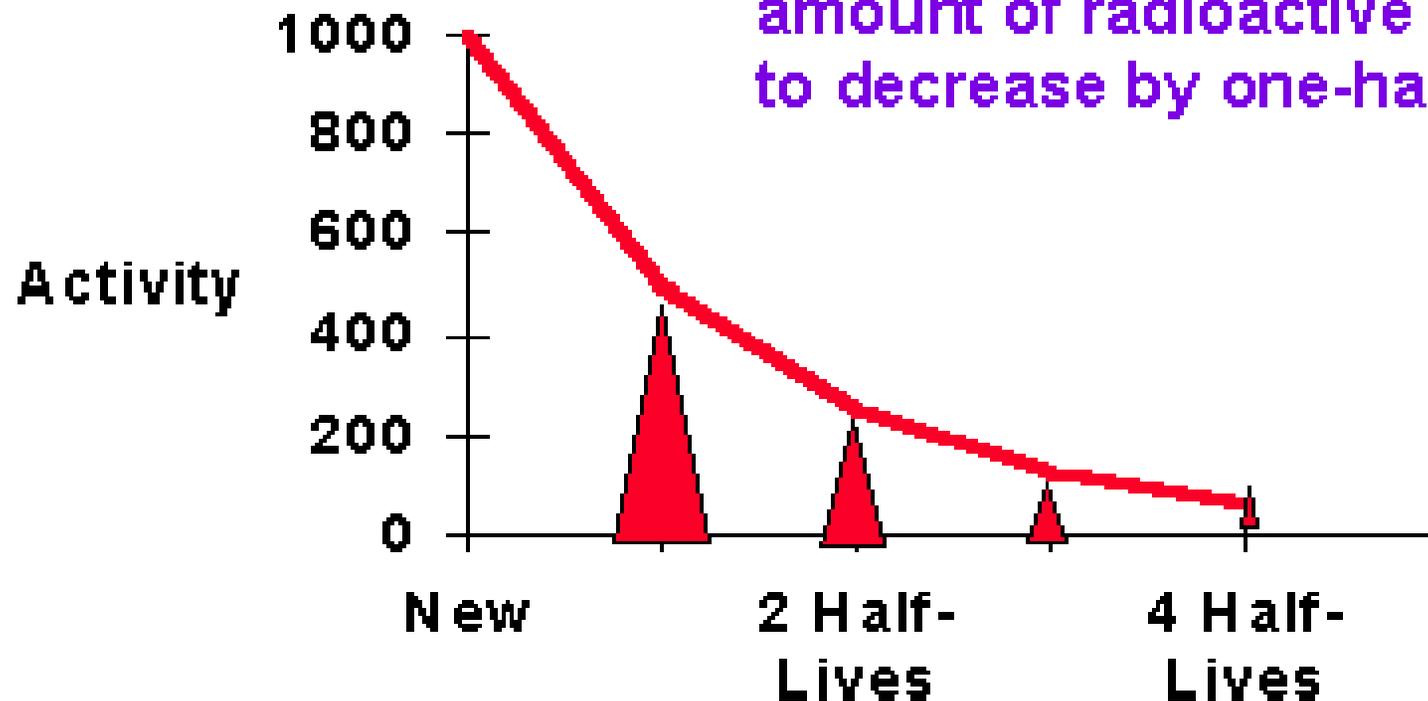
A place in an ecosystem where an organism normally lives.



Half-Life

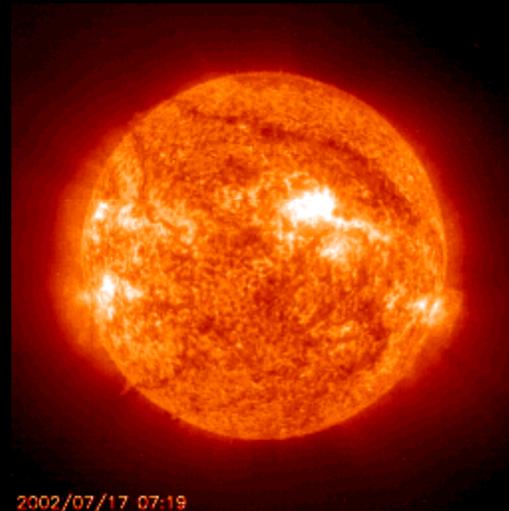


The time required for the amount of radioactive material to decrease by one-half

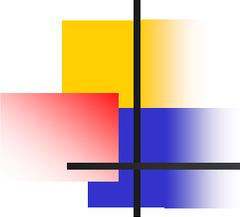


■ Heat

A form of energy resulting from the temperature difference between a system and its surroundings.



2002/07/17 07:19



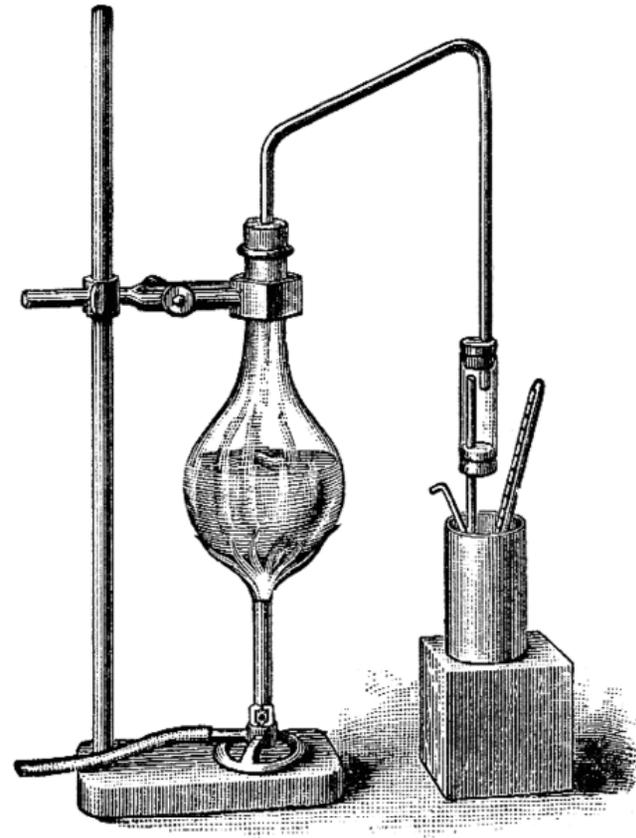
■ Heat of Fusion

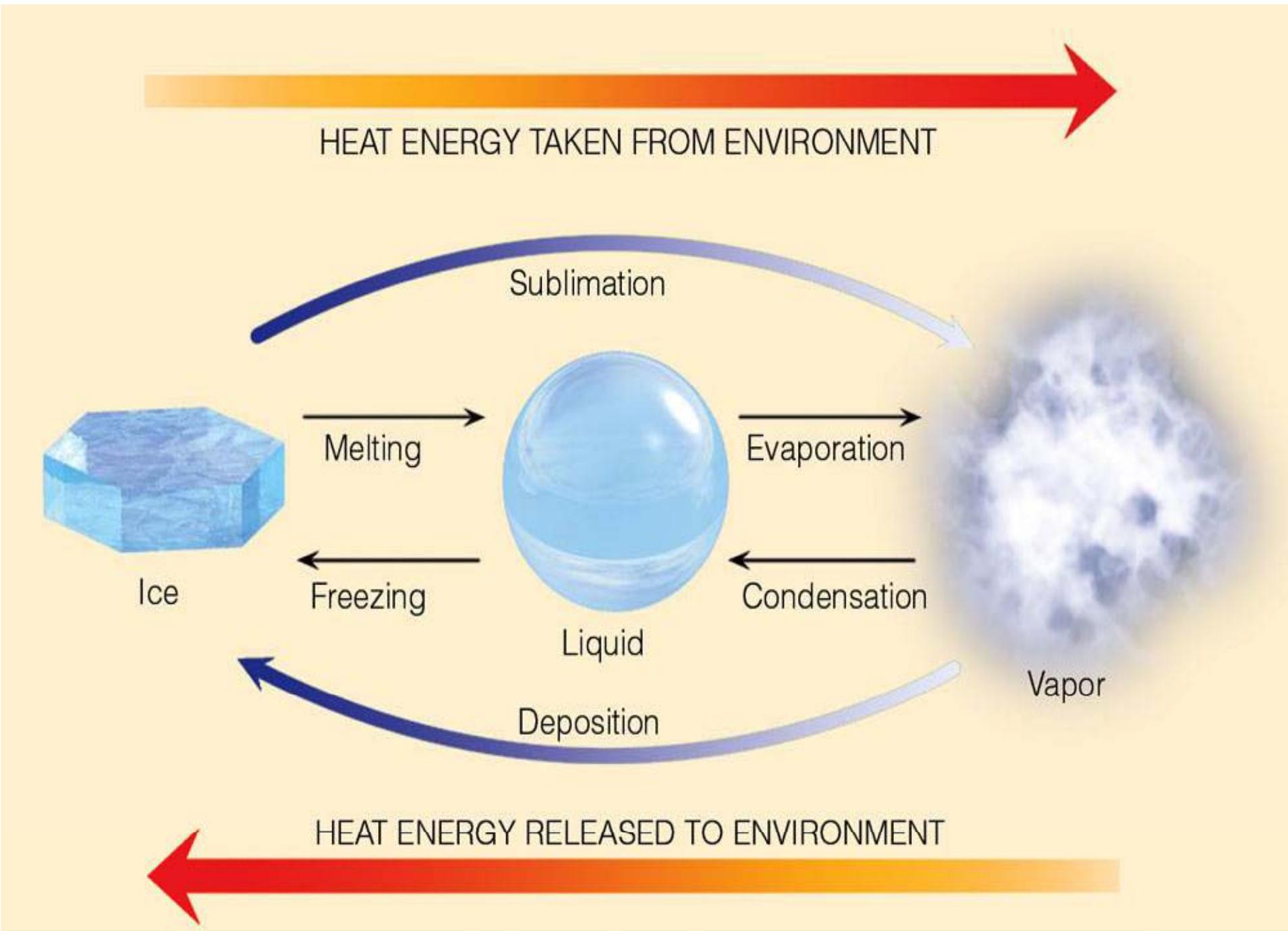
The amount of heat energy required to convert a unit mass of substance from a solid to a liquid through melting at a constant temperature and pressure.



■ Heat of Vaporization

The amount of heat energy needed to change a unit mass of substance from a liquid to a gas at its boiling point.

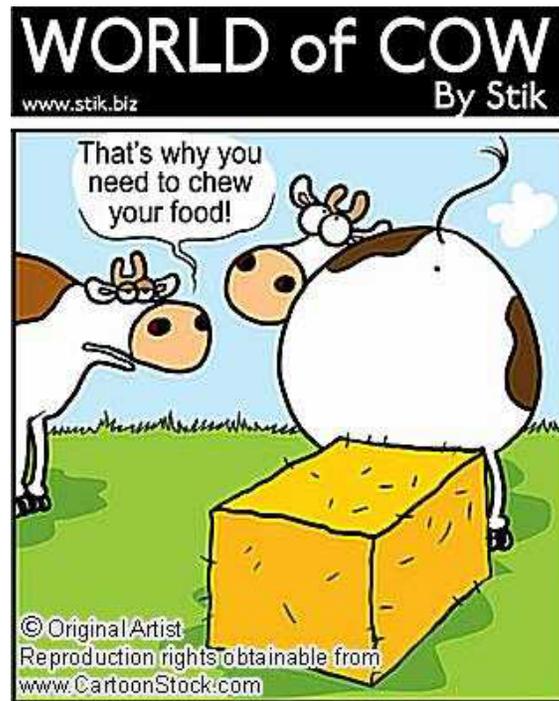




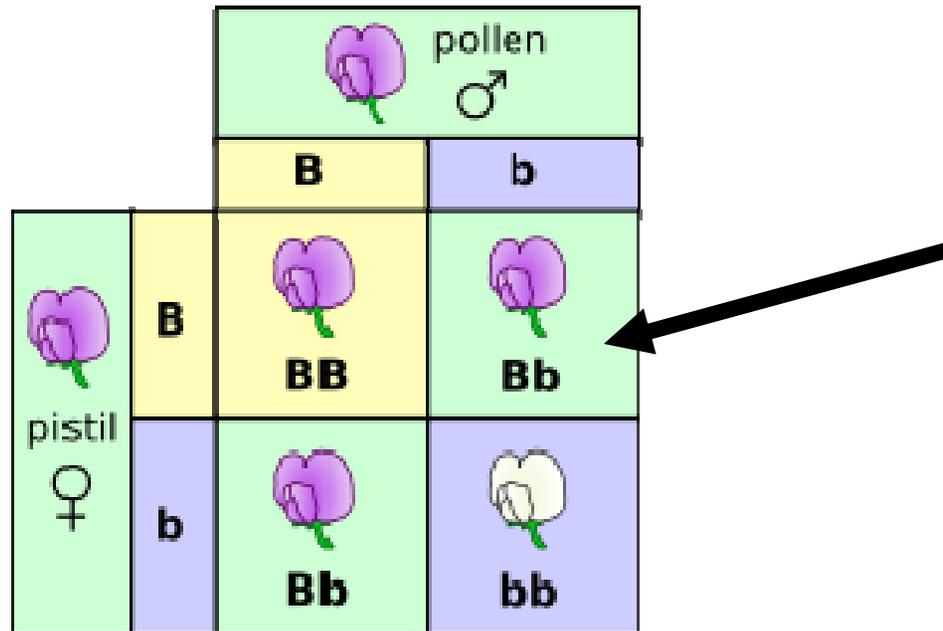
FOR REVIEW

■ Herbivore

An animal that feeds on plants.



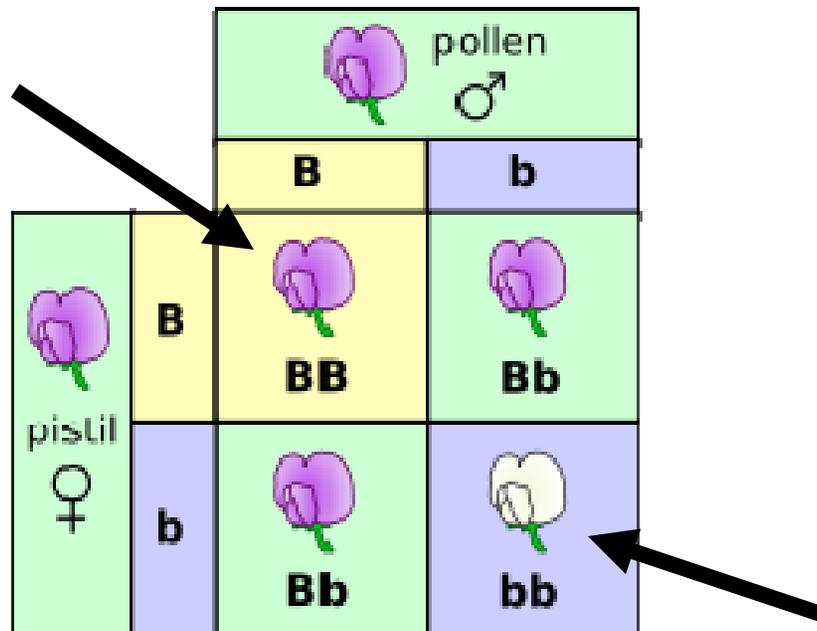
■ Heterozygous



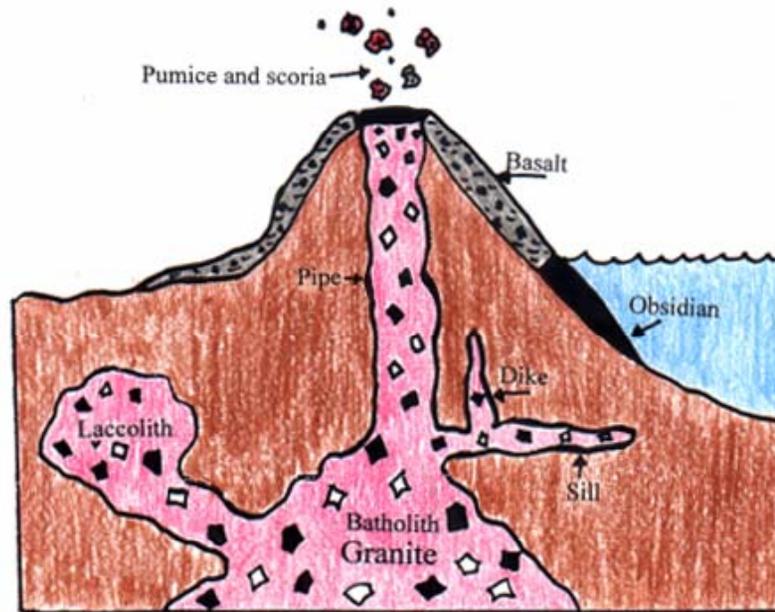
Cell or organism that has two different alleles for a particular trait.

■ Homozygous

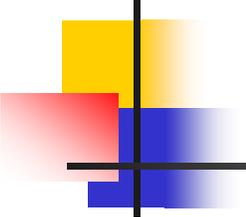
Cell or organism that has identical alleles for a particular trait.



■ Igneous Rock

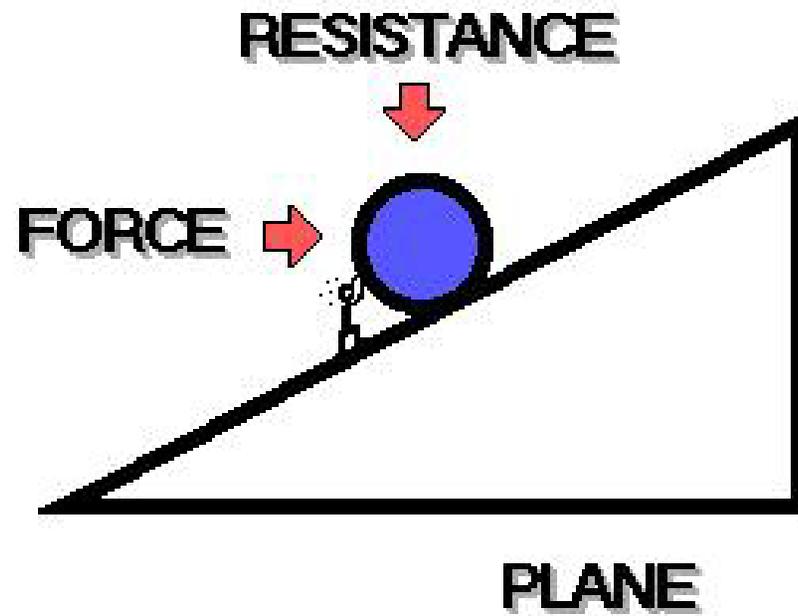


It is formed from molten or partly molten material that cools and hardens.



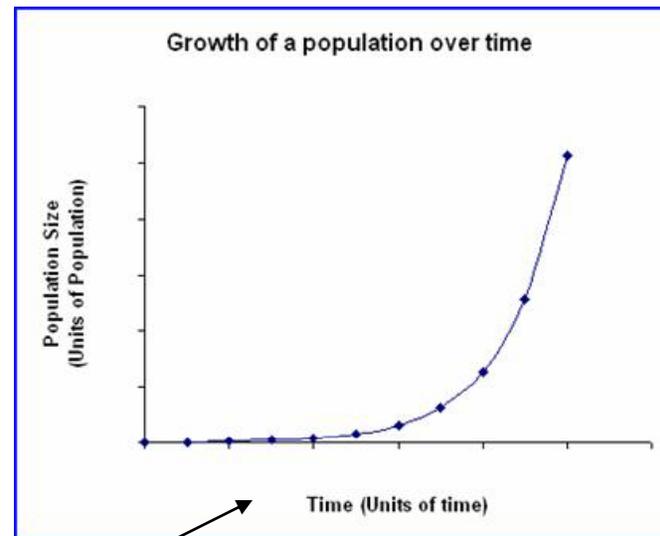
■ Inclined Plane

A type of simple machine; a slanted surface that makes it easier to move a mass from a lower point to a higher point.



■ Independent/Manipulated Variable

The factor that is changed in an experiment in order study changes in the dependent (responding) variable.



■ Indicator

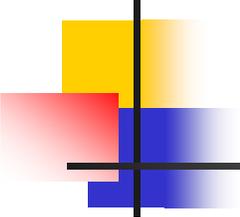
A chemical compound that changes color depending on the pH of the solution or other chemical change.



■ Inertia



The property of an object, due to its mass, by which it resists any change in its position unless overcome by force.



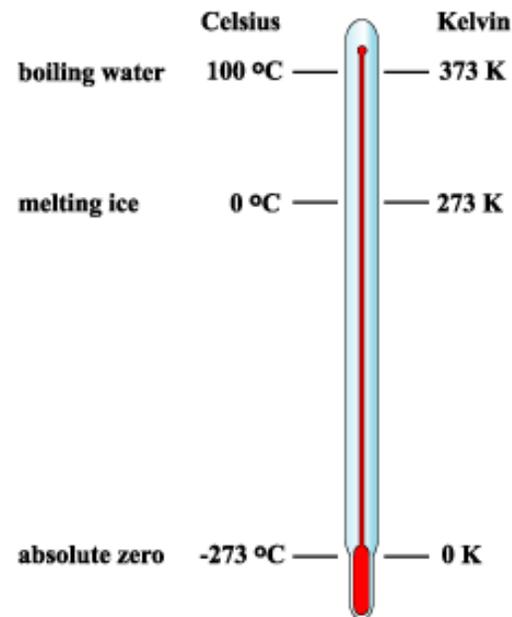
■ Isotope

The form of an element with the same number of protons but a different number of neutrons.

^{12}C 12.00000 98.89%	^{13}C 13.00335 1.11%	^{14}C 14.0 $t_{1/2} = 5715\text{yrs}$
Stable	Stable	Radioactive Cosmogenic/ anthropogenic

■ Kelvin

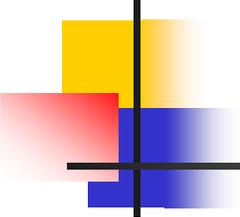
Fundamental SI unit of temperature where zero degrees is equal to absolute zero.





■ Kinetic Energy

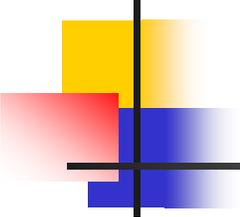
The energy possessed by a body because of its motion.



■ Light

Electromagnetic radiation that lies within the visible range.





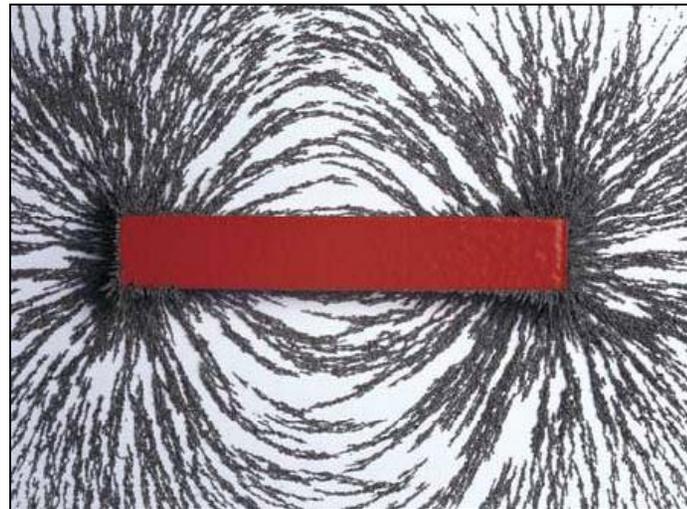
■ Liquid

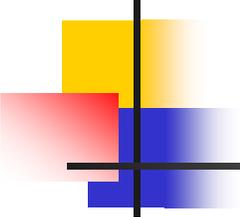
One of the fundamental states of matter with a definite volume but no definite shape.



■ Magnetic Field

The region where magnetic force exists around magnets or electric currents.





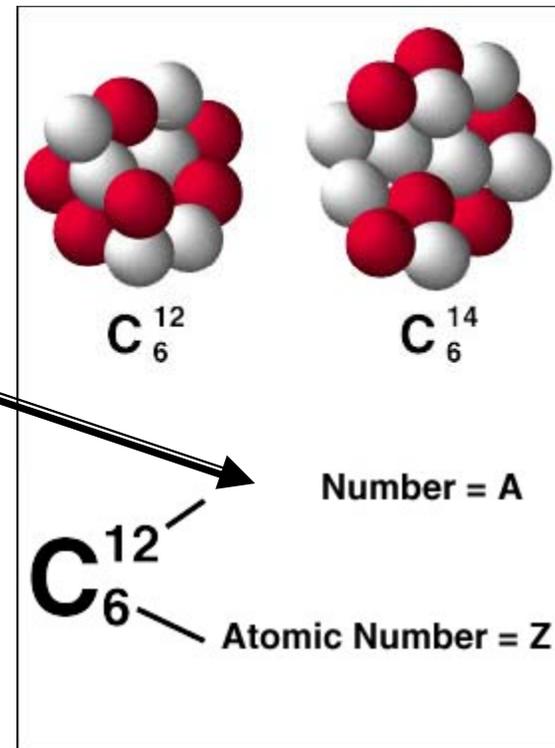
■ Mass

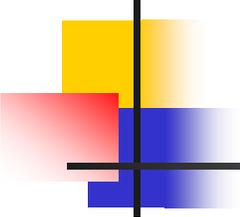
The amount of matter an object contains.



■ Mass Number

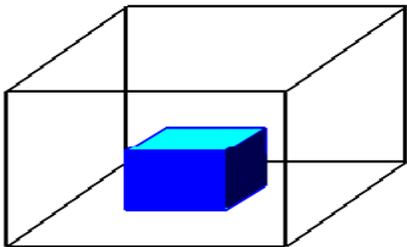
The total protons and neutrons in a nucleus.





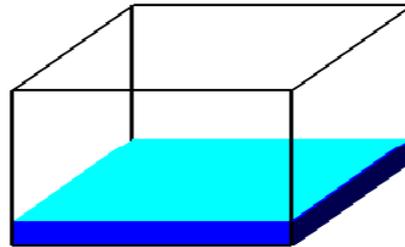
■ Matter

A solid, liquid, or gas that possesses inertia and is capable of occupying space.



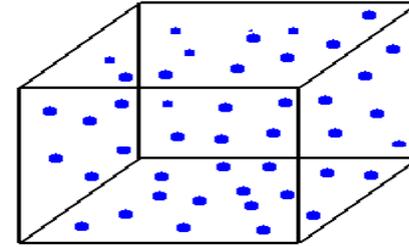
Solid

Holds Shape
Fixed Volume



Liquid

Shape of Container
Free Surface
Fixed Volume



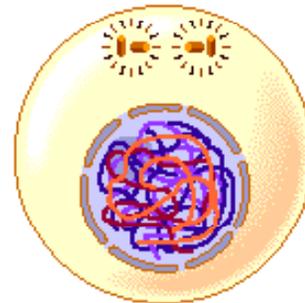
Gas

Shape of Container
Volume of Container

■ Meiosis

The process of nuclear division in cells during which the number of chromosomes is reduced by half.

*sexual reproduction



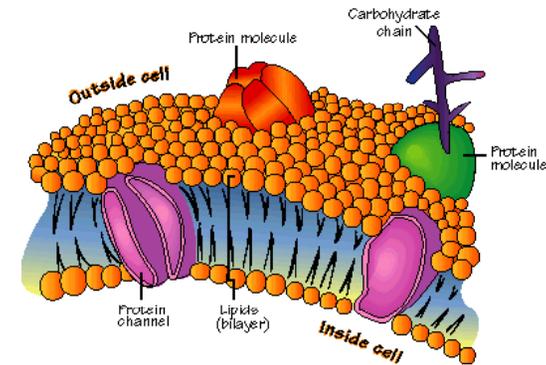
■ Metamorphic Rock

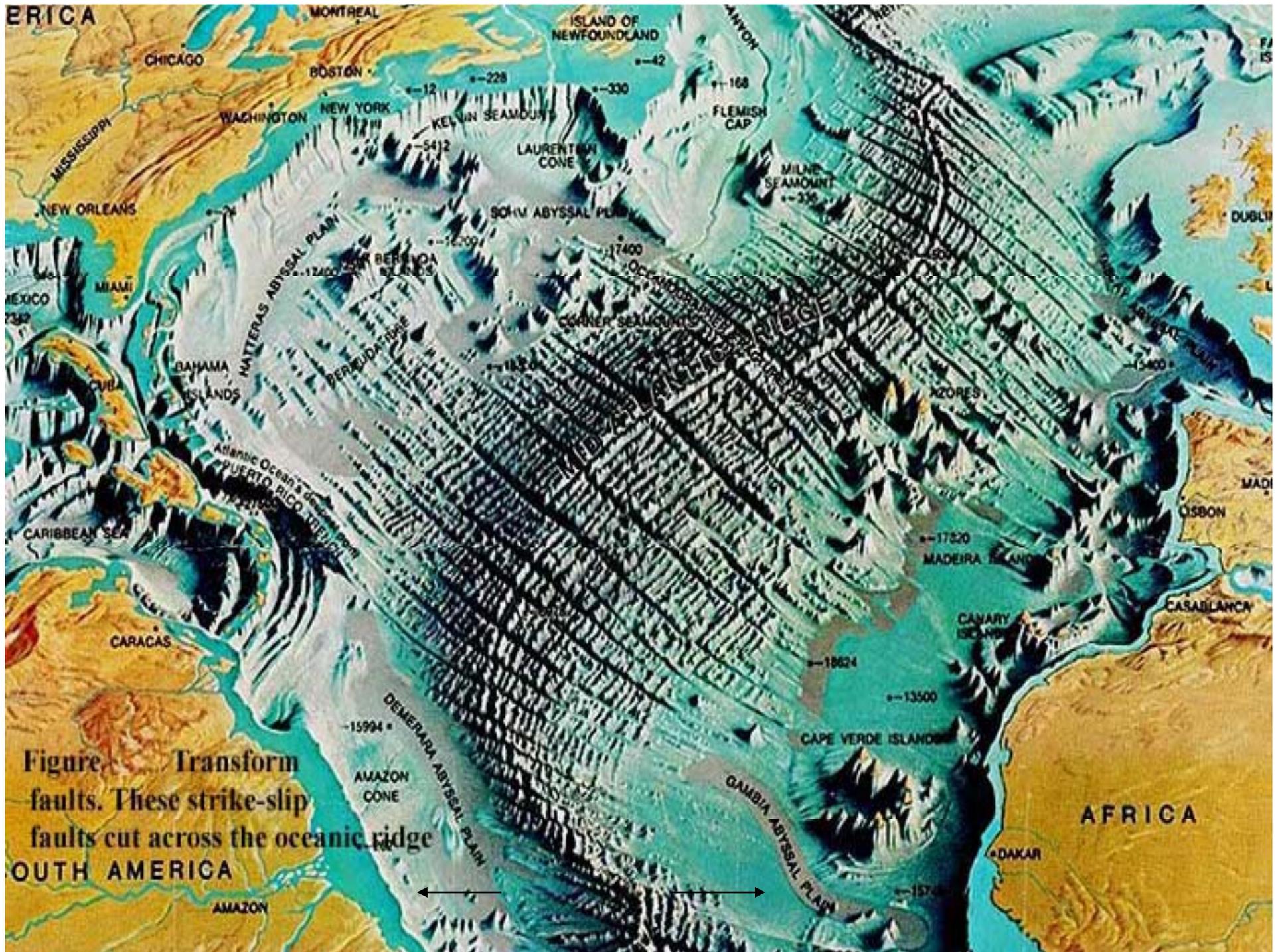
Forms because of extreme changes caused by heat, pressure, or chemical environments.



■ Membrane

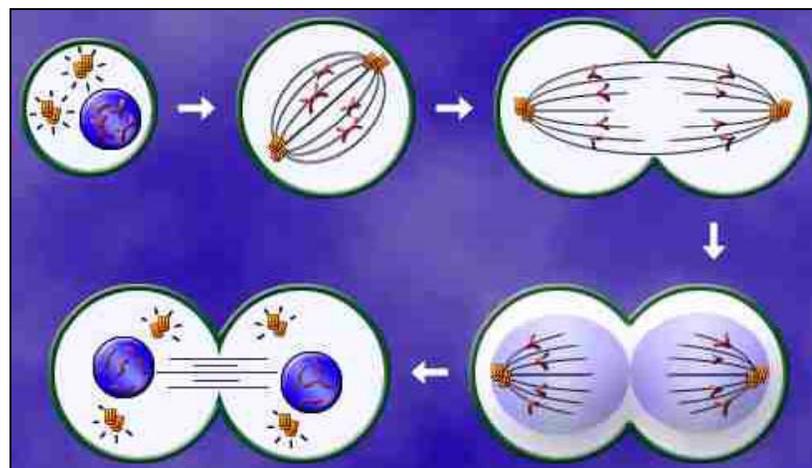
A thin layer of tissue that surrounds or lines a cell, a group of cells, or a cavity; any barrier separating two fluids.

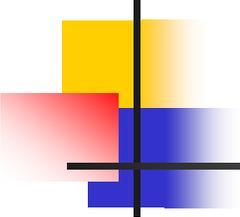




■ Mitosis

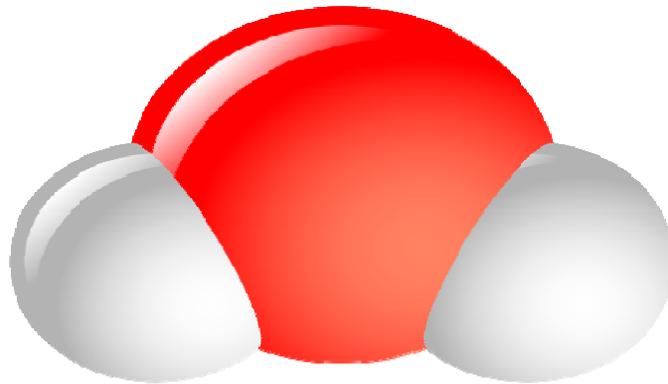
A process of nuclear division in eukaryotic cells during which the nucleus of a cell divides into two nuclei, each with the same number of chromosomes.





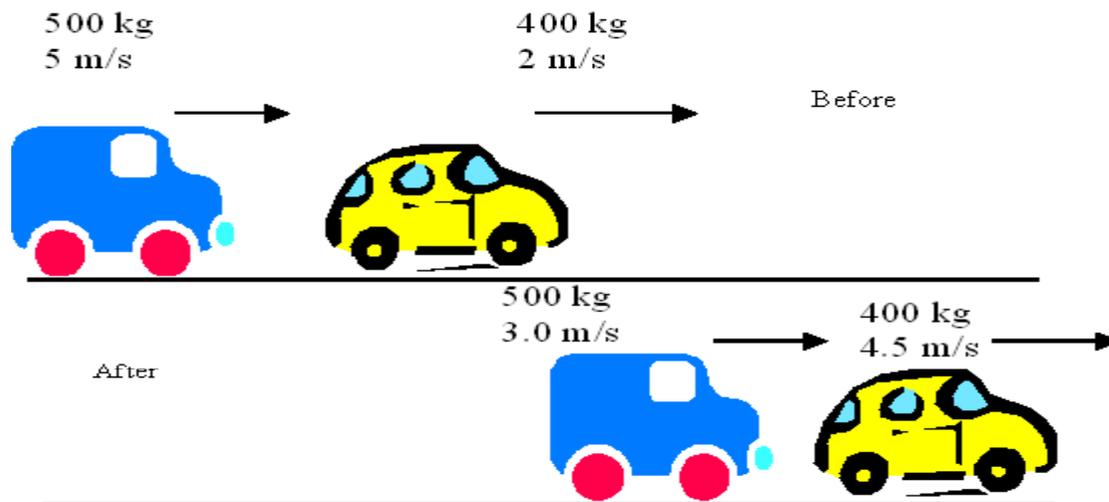
■ Molecule

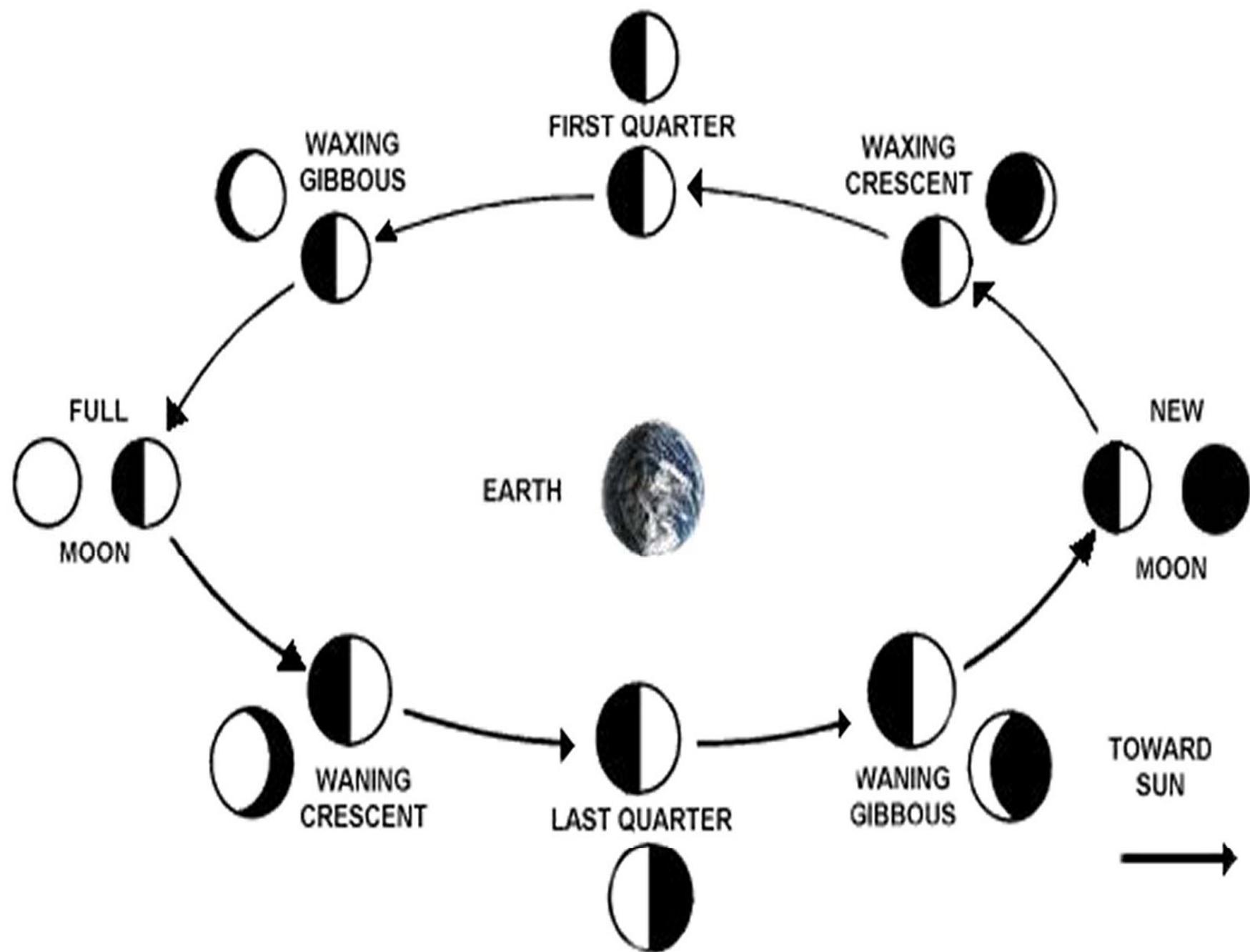
The smallest unit of matter of a substance that retains all the physical and chemical properties of that substance; consists of a single atom or a group of atoms bonded together.



■ Momentum

A vector quantity that is the product of an object's mass and velocity; the general effect of ongoing motion.

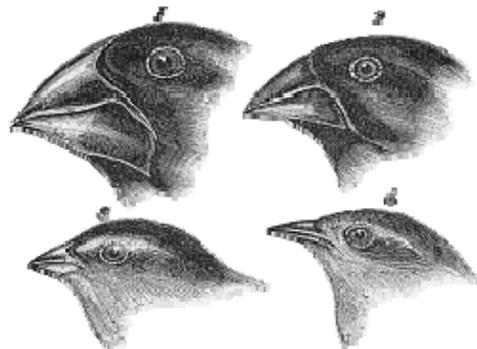






■ Natural Selection

The theory stating every organism displays slight variations from other organisms of its kind, and the struggle for limited natural resources results in individuals with certain natural variations adapted to their specific environments. * Charles Darwin

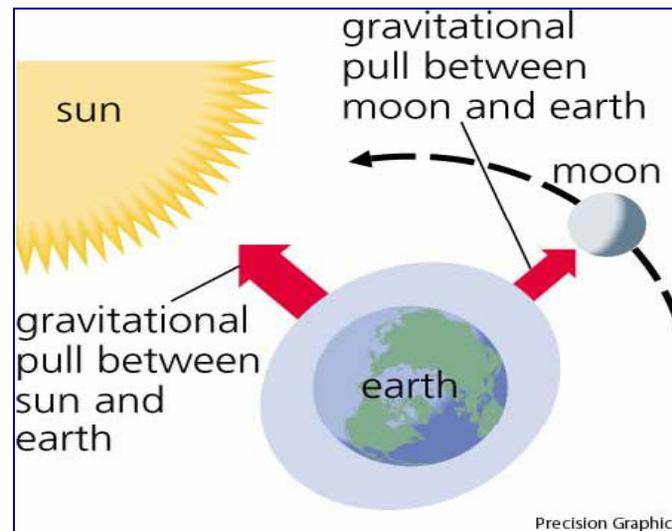


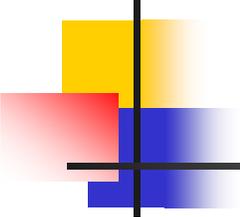
1. *Geospiza magnirostris* 2. *Geospiza fortis*
3. *Geospiza parvula* 4. *Certhidea olivacea*

Finches from Galapagos Archipelago

■ Neap Tide

Periodic rise and fall of sea-level that occurs twice-monthly when the Sun, Moon, and Earth are at right angles to each other.

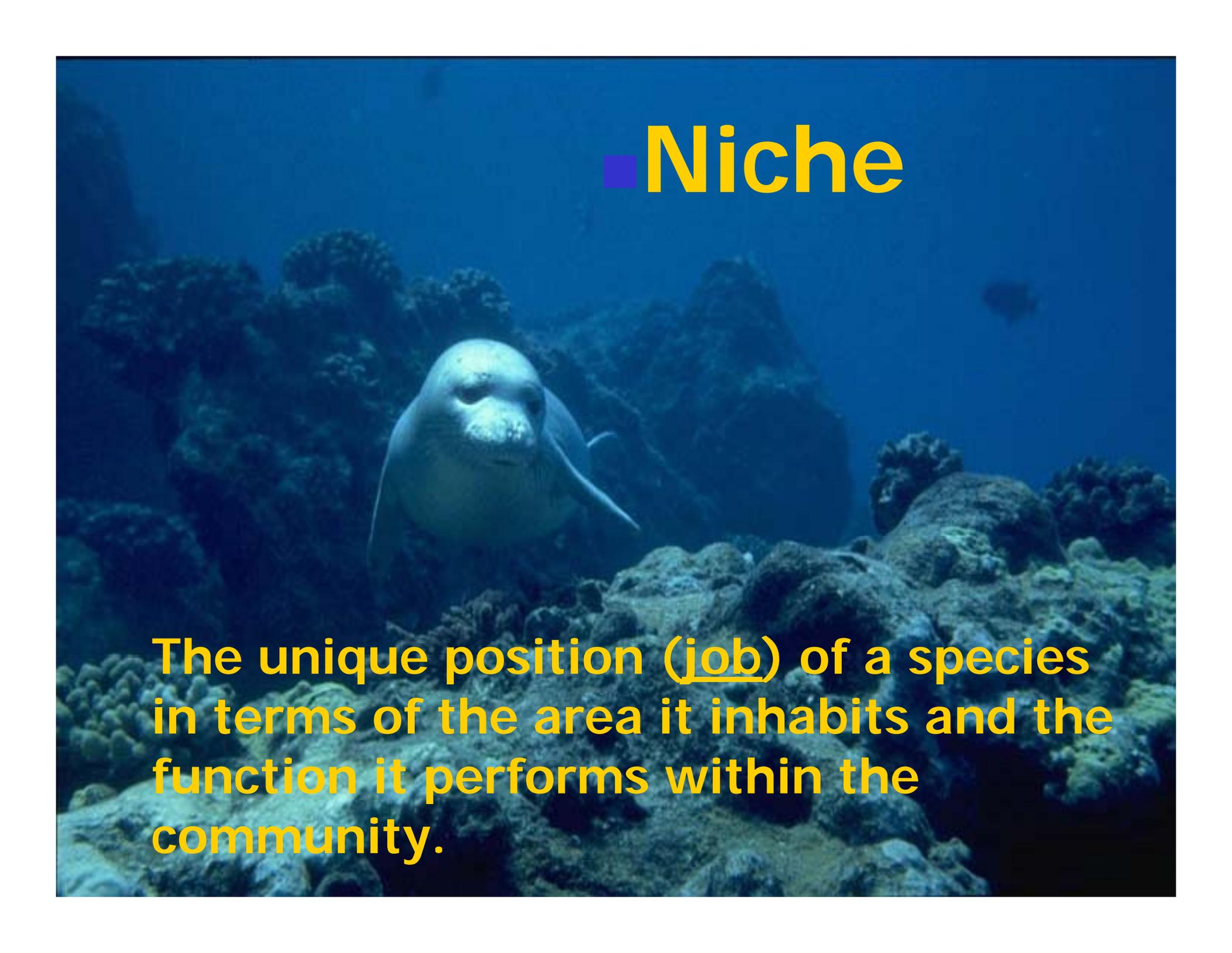




■ Neutron

A subatomic particle having zero charge, found in the nucleus of an atom.



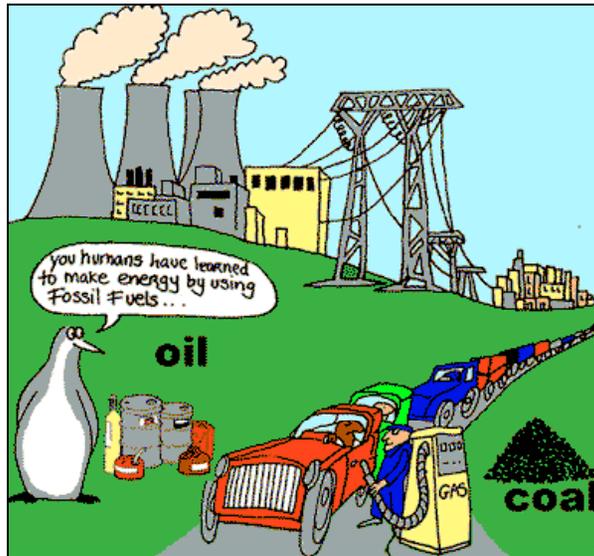
A blue whale is shown swimming in a deep blue ocean. The whale is positioned in the center-left of the frame, facing the viewer. The background consists of dark, rocky seabed with some coral-like structures. The lighting is dim, typical of deep-sea environments.

■ Niche

The unique position (job) of a species in terms of the area it inhabits and the function it performs within the community.

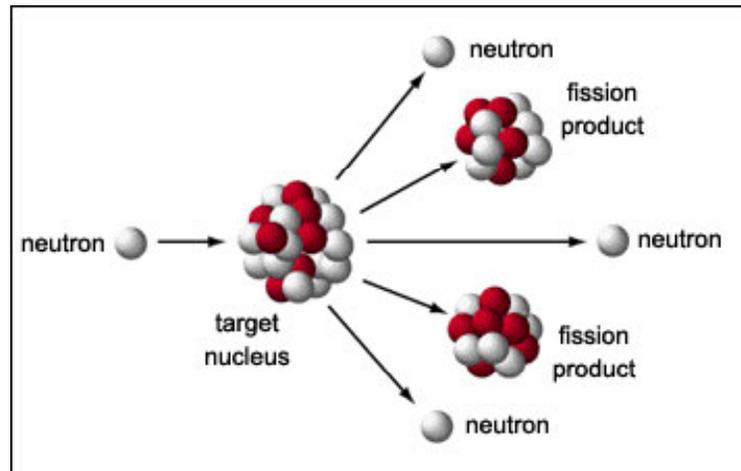
■ Nonrenewable Resource

A substance & or material that can only be replenished over millions of years; cannot be reused (i.e., fossil fuels).



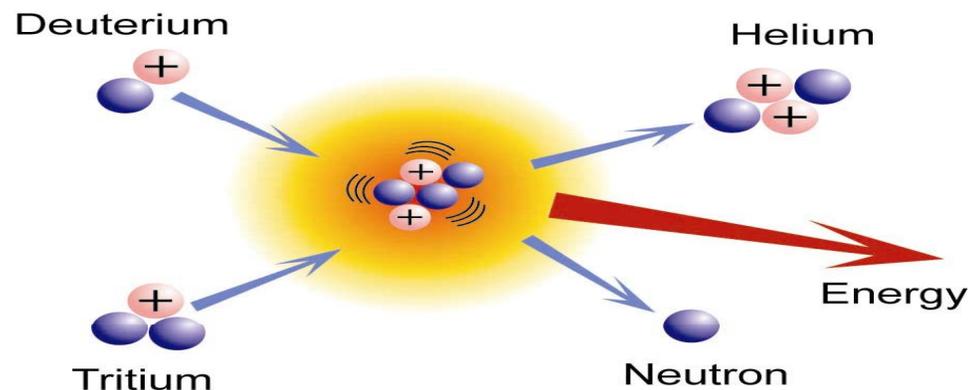
■ Nuclear Fission

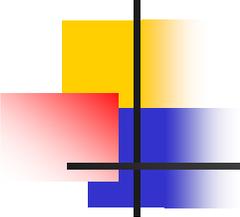
The process by which an atomic nucleus splits into two or more large fragments, producing vast amounts of energy and additional neutrons.



■ Nuclear Fusion

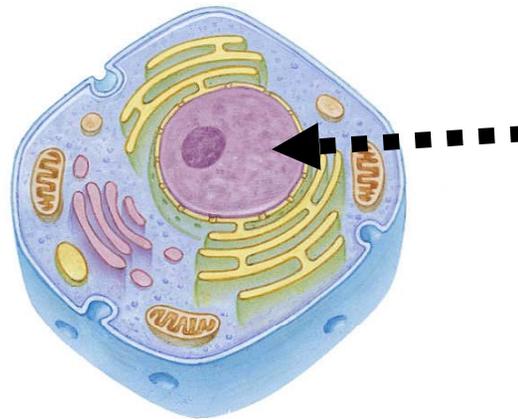
The process by which two lighter atomic nuclei combine at extremely high temperatures to release vast amounts of energy and form a heavier nucleus.





■ Nucleus

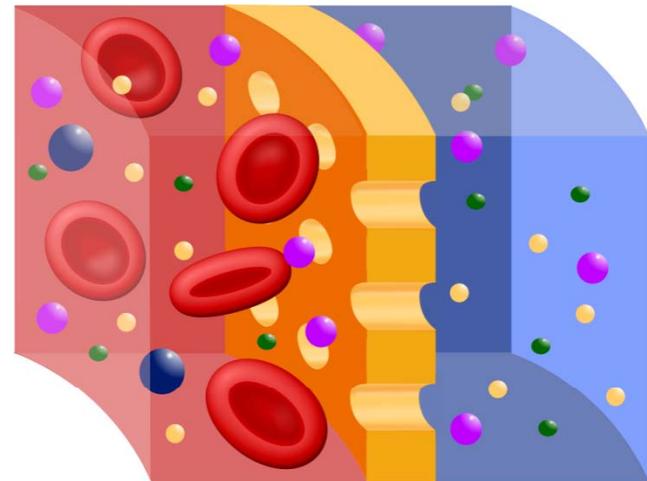
A cell structure that contains the cell's genetic material; also the center region of an atom where protons and neutrons are located.



■ Permeability

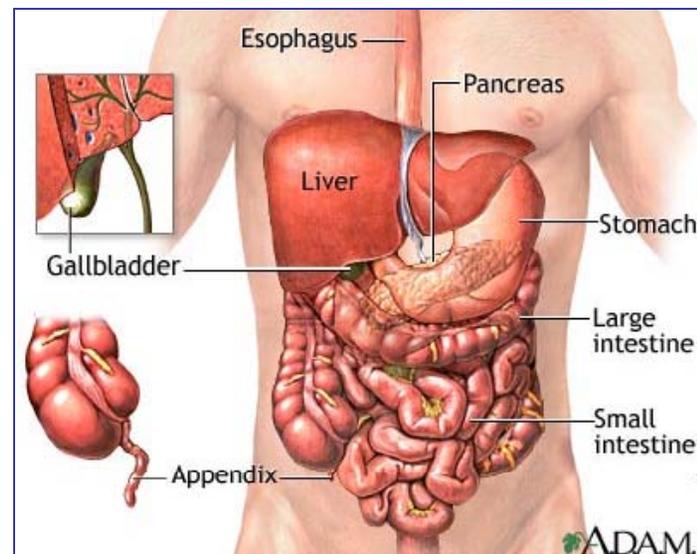
The capability of a porous substance or membrane to allow a fluid or gas to enter it; the measure of degree to which a substance can be penetrated by a liquid or gas.

* (semi-permeable, non-permeable.



■ Organ

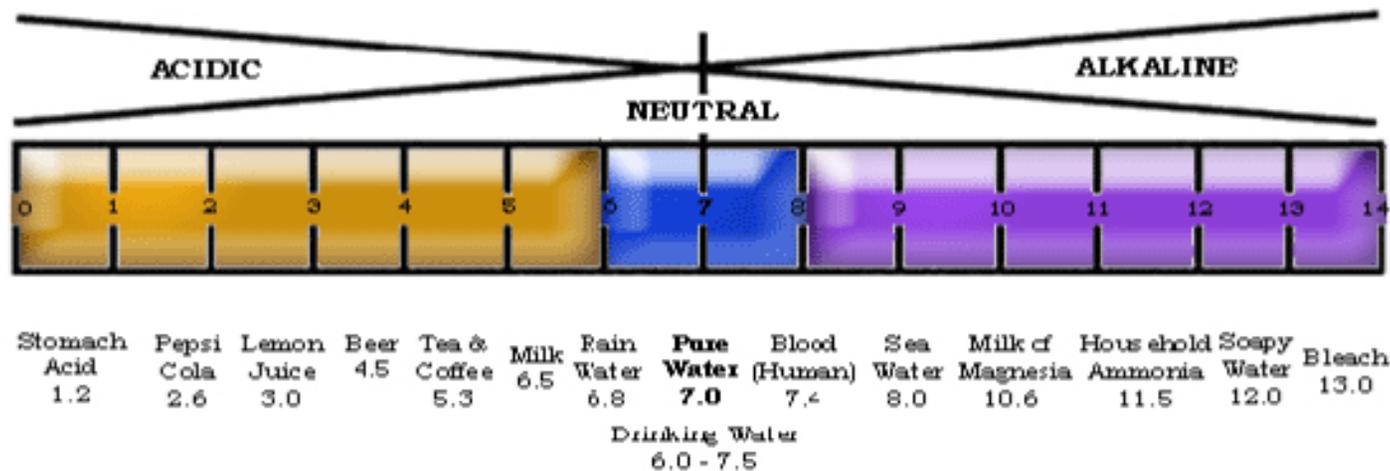
A structure containing different tissues that are organized to carry out a specific function of the body.



■ pH

A symbol for the measure of the acidity (acid) or alkalinity (base) of a solution.

pH of Common Beverages and Liquids



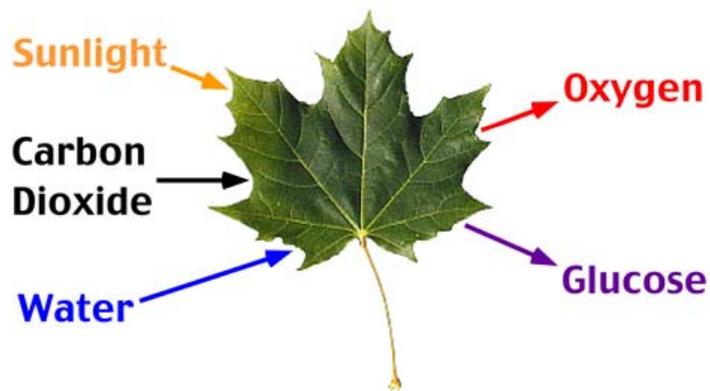
■ Phenotype

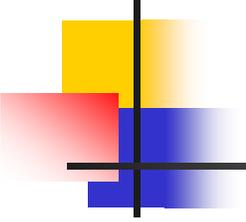
The physical characteristic of an organism resulting from the interaction of its genetic makeup and its environment.

FLOWER COLOR	 Purple	 White
FLOWER POSITION	 Axial	 Terminal
SEED COLOR	 Yellow	 Green
SEED SHAPE	 Round	 Wrinkled
POD SHAPE	 Inflated	 Constricted
POD COLOR	 Green	 Yellow
STEM LENGTH	 Tall	 Dwarf

■ Photosynthesis

A chemical process by which plants trap light energy to convert carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates (sugars)





■ Physical Change

A reaction; a change in matter from one form to another, without forming new substances.

ICE



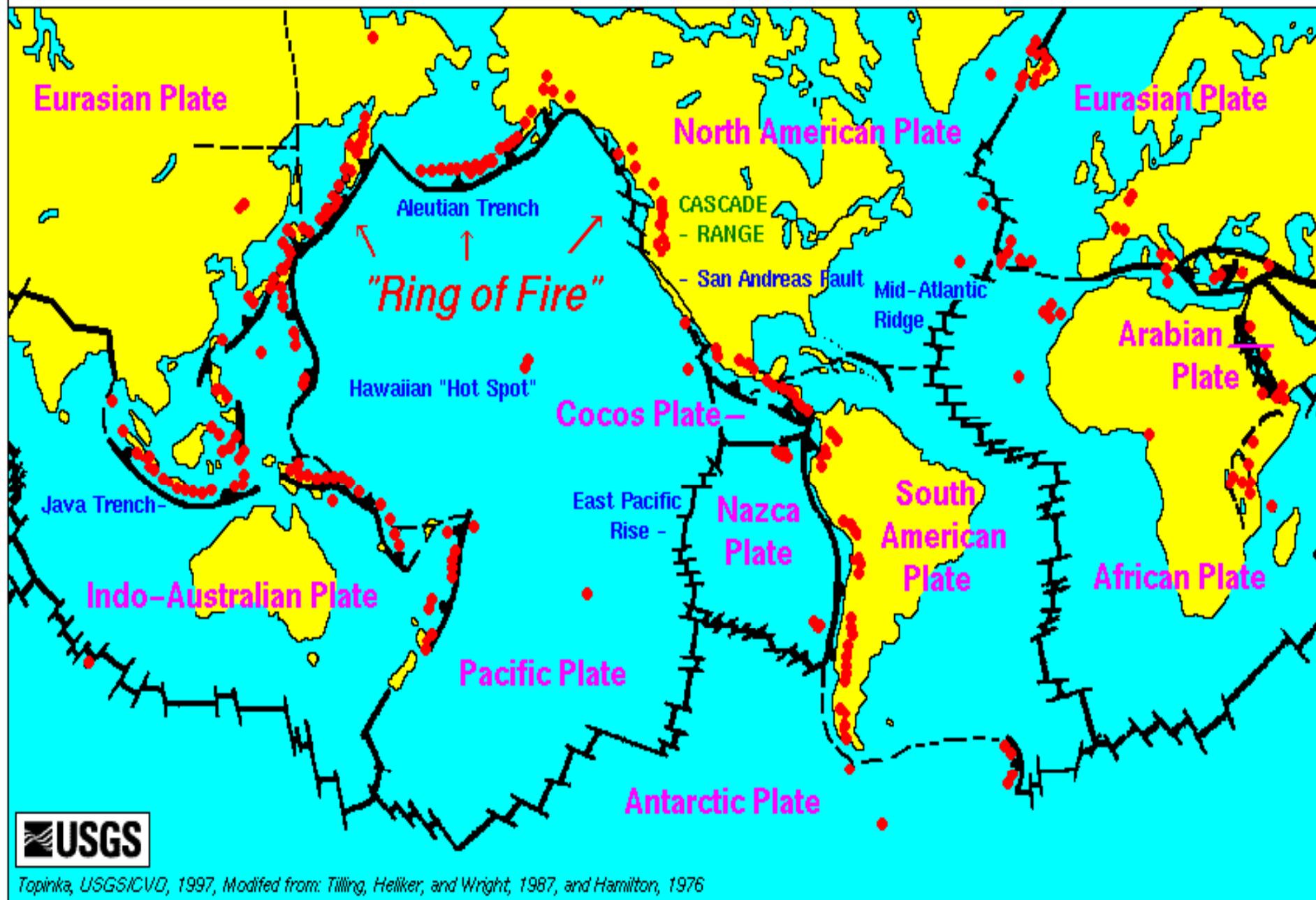
■ Planet

A large body in space that orbits a star and does not produce light of its own.

Terrestrial Planets



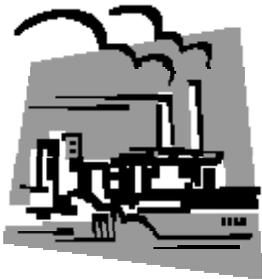
Active Volcanoes, Plate Tectonics, and the "Ring of Fire"





■ Pollution

Any alternation of the natural environment producing a condition harmful to living organisms; may occur naturally or as a result of human activities.



■ Population

A group of organisms of the same species living in a specific geographical area.

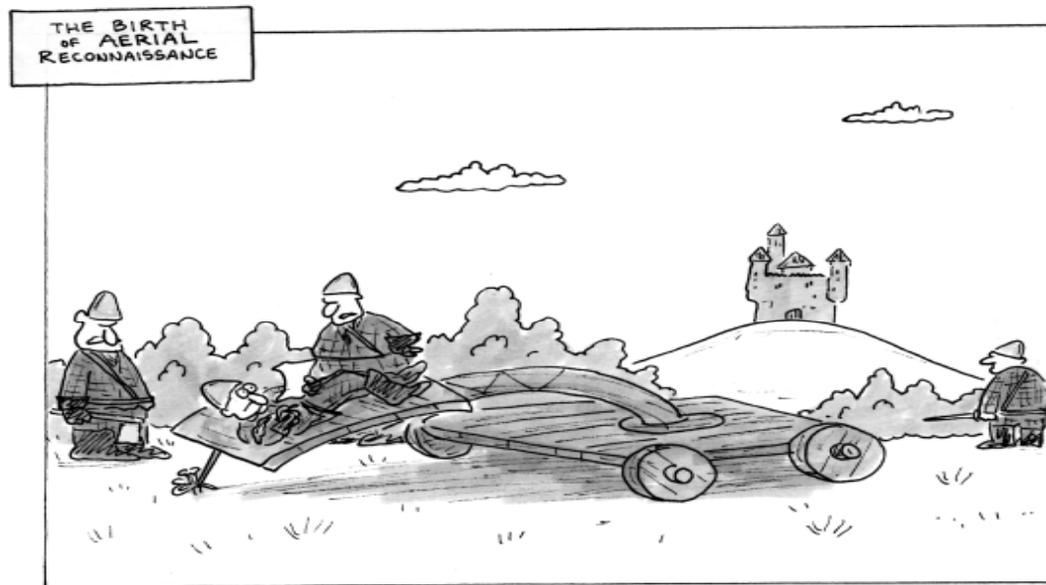


■ Potential Energy

Stored energy; the energy an object has because of its position or structure.

DOCTOR FUN presents 1988

df1988-1685



"Just draw what you can."

■ Precision

The degree of accuracy or exactness of a measurement or tool.



■ Predator

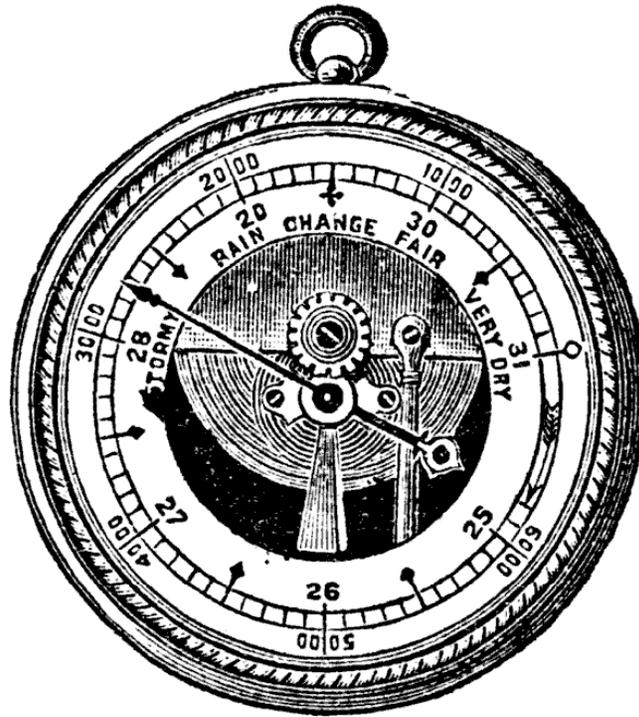
An organism that preys on and eats animals; usually an animal.

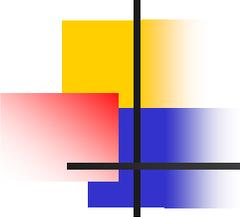


■ Pressure

The force exerted per unit area.

Barometer



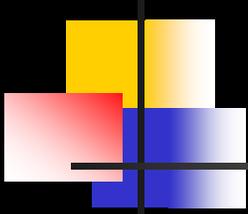


■ Prey



An organism caught or hunted for food by another organism.

■ Prism



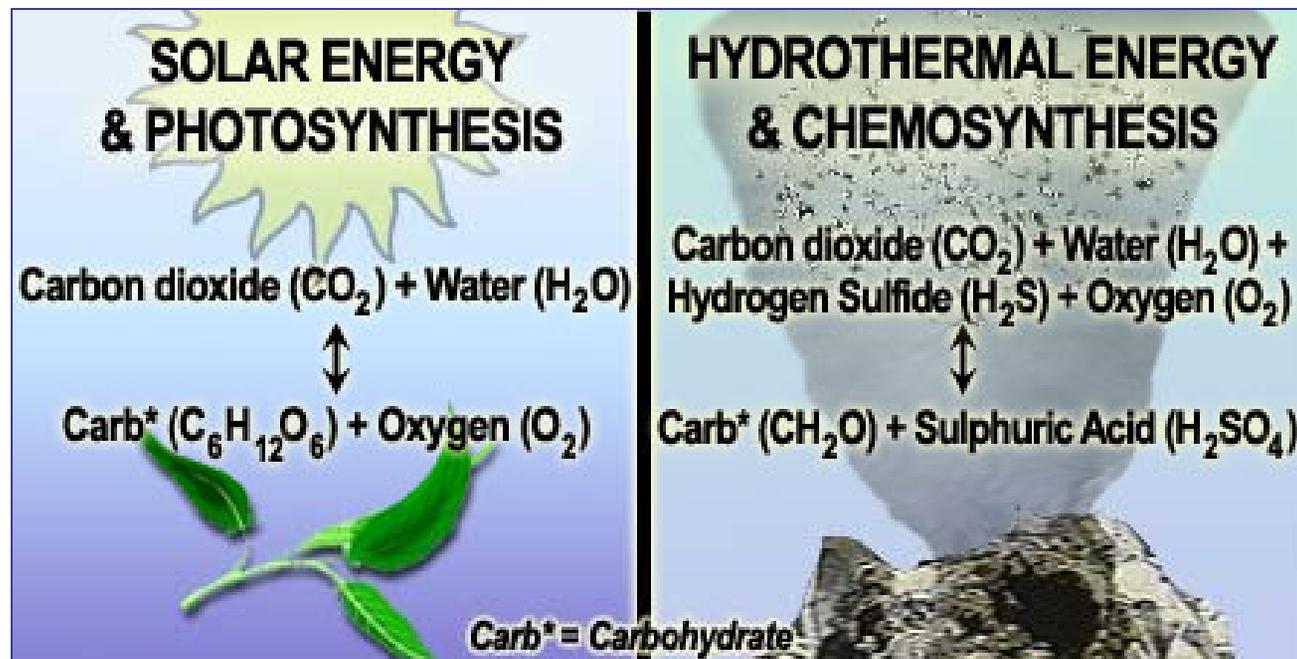
A piece of glass that disperses a beam of white light into its component colors.

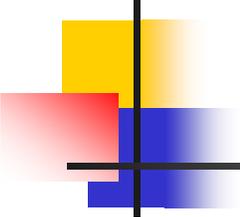


■ Producer

An organism that makes its own food from the environment (by photosynthesis or chemosynthesis).

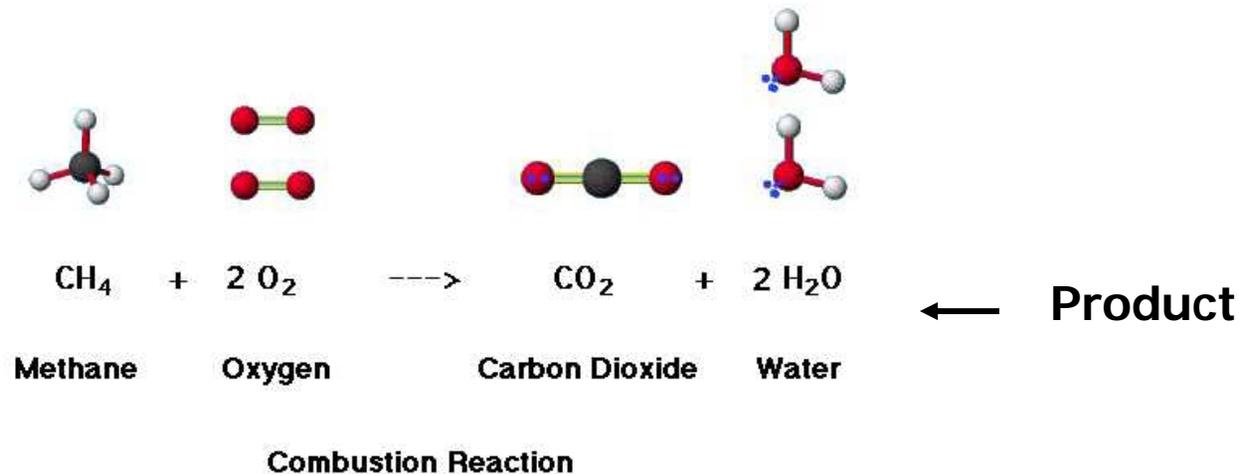
* Autotrophs





■ Product

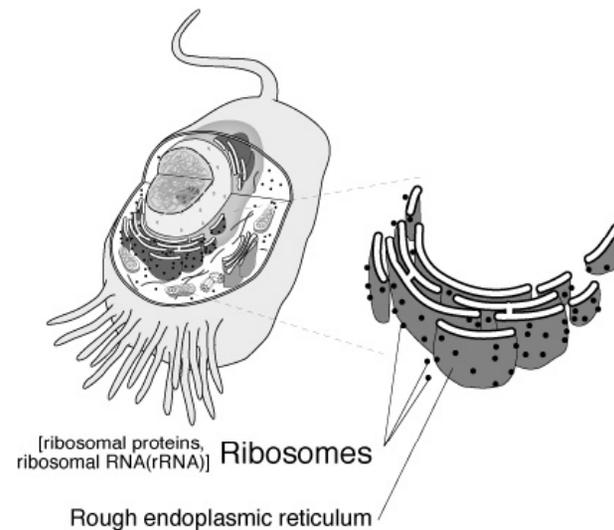
A substance or compound resulting from a chemical reaction.



■ Protein

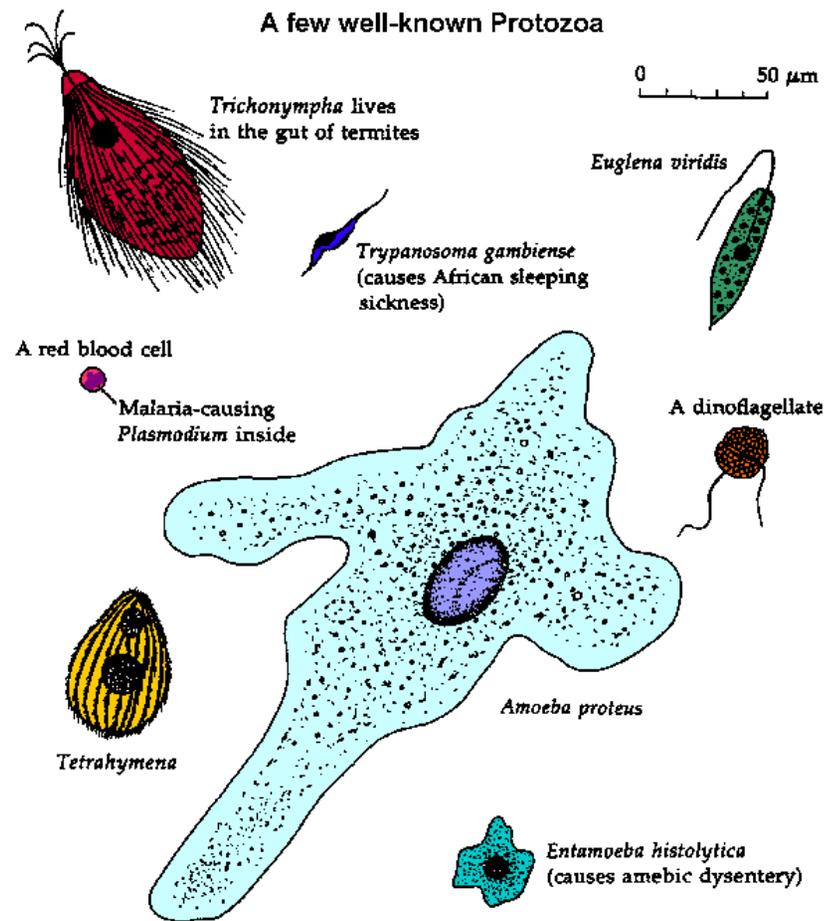
A biological macromolecule composed of one or more chains of amino acids.

* produced by ribosomes



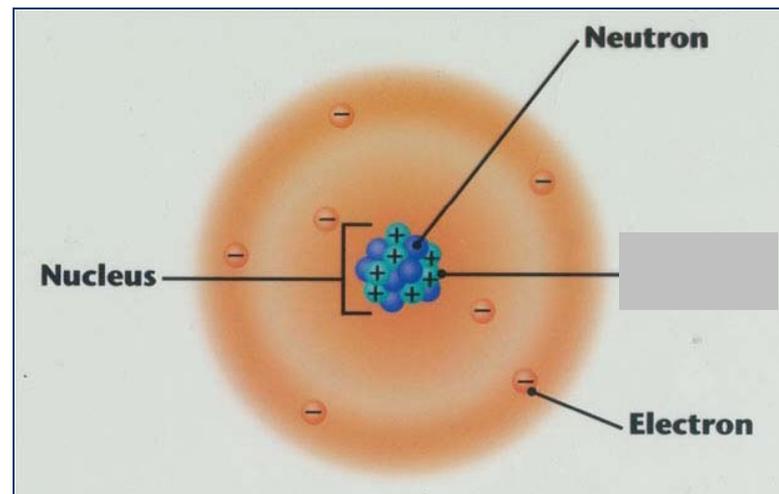
■ Protist

Unicellular organisms belonging to the Kingdom Protista.



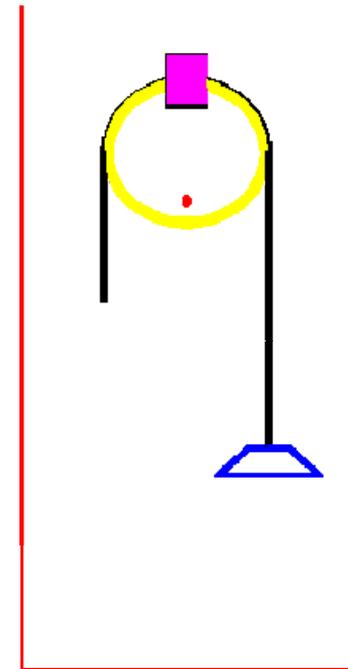
■ Proton

A subatomic particle having a positive charge and which is found in the nucleus of an atom.



■ Pulley

A type of simple machine; circular lever used to change the direction of a force.

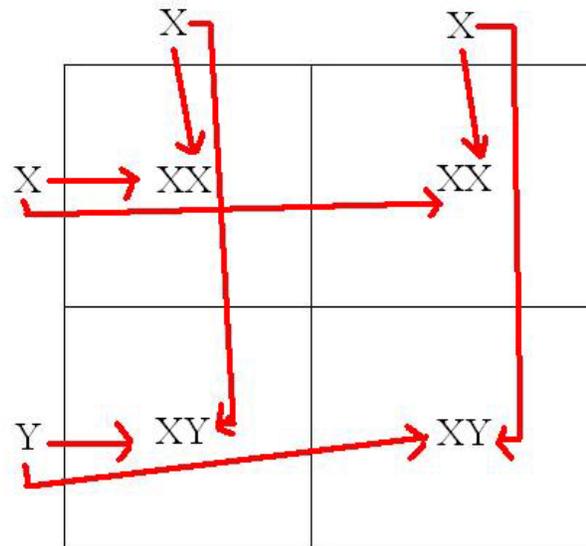


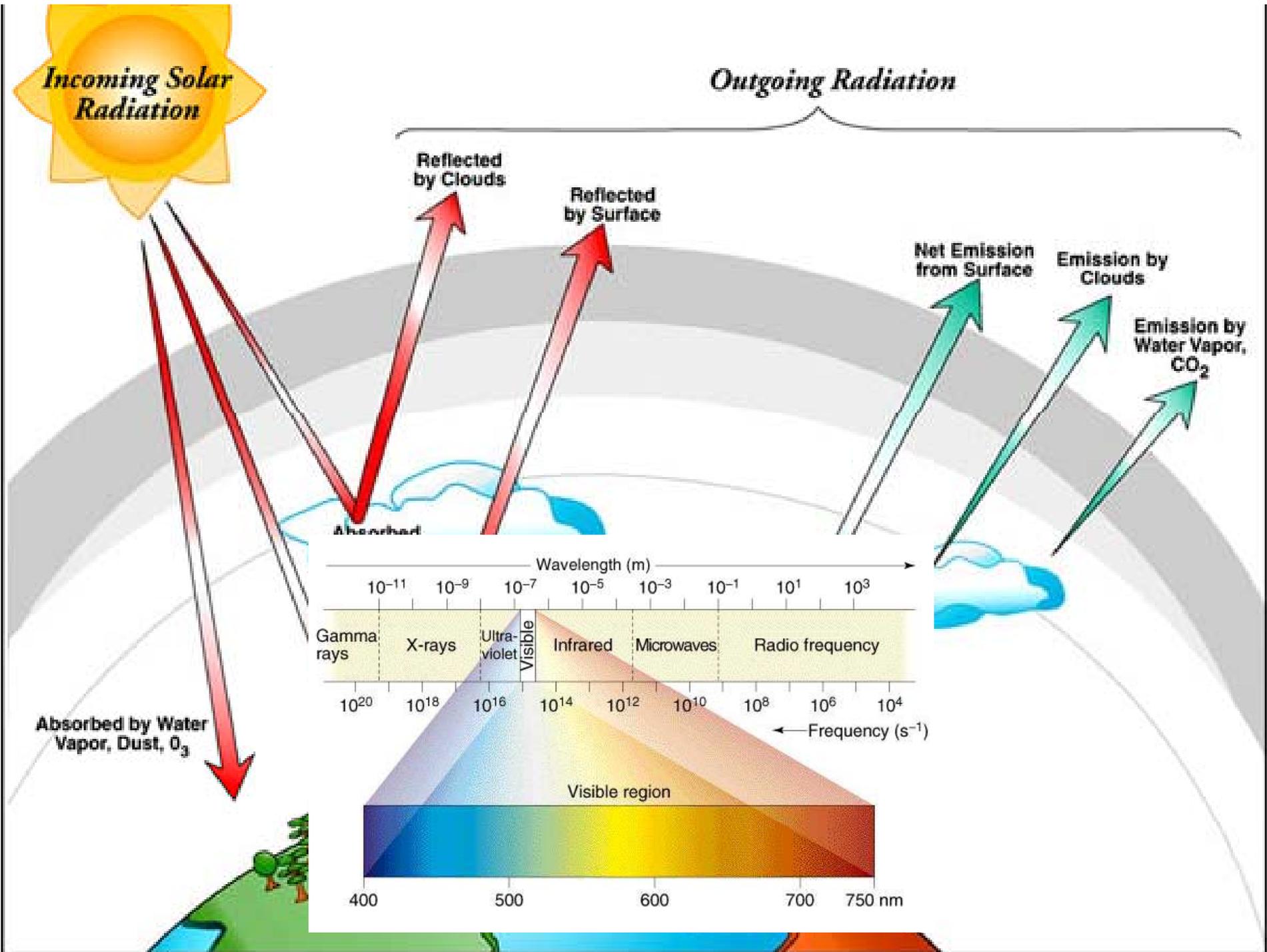
■ Punnett Square

A graphic check board used to determine results from a particular genetic cross.

XX= Girl

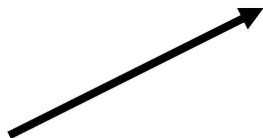
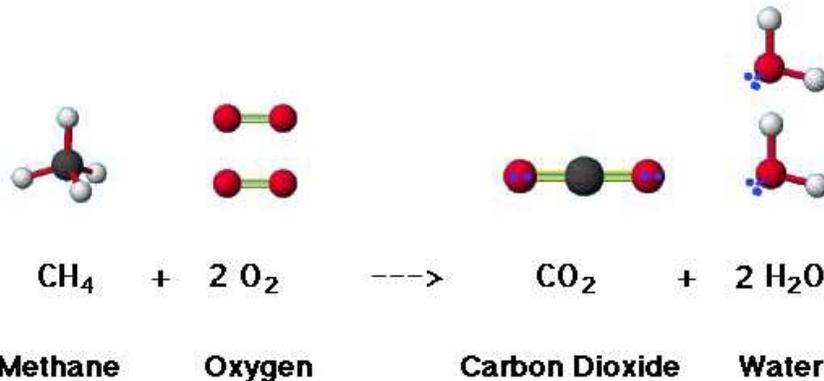
Xy= Boy





■ Reactant

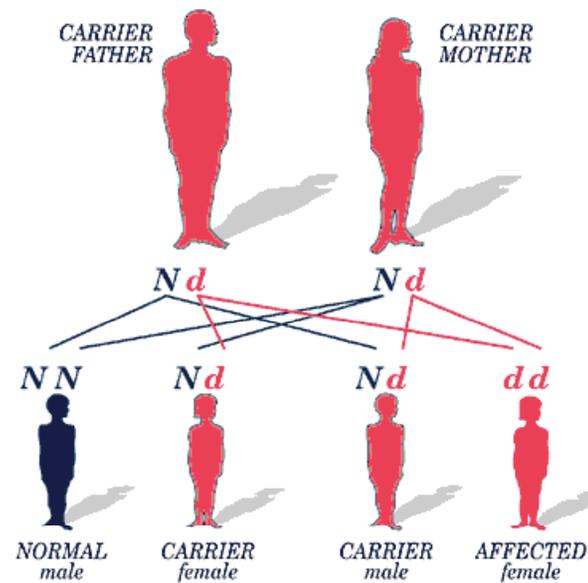
Any substance or molecule that participates in a chemical reaction.



Combustion Reaction

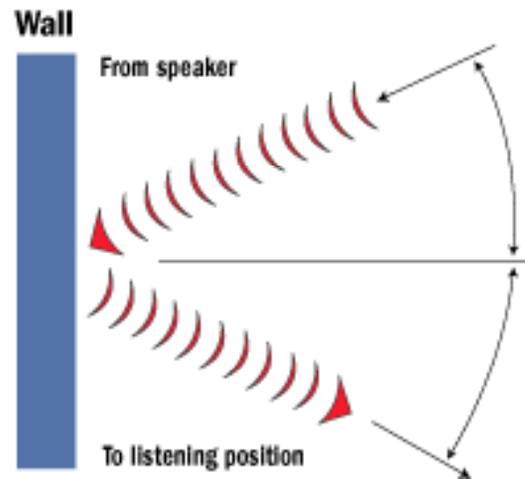
■ Recessive

An allele for a trait that will be masked unless the organism is homozygous for this trait.



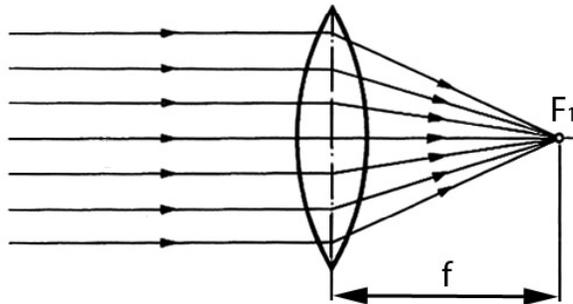
■ Reflection

The bouncing off of light, sound, or heat from a surface.



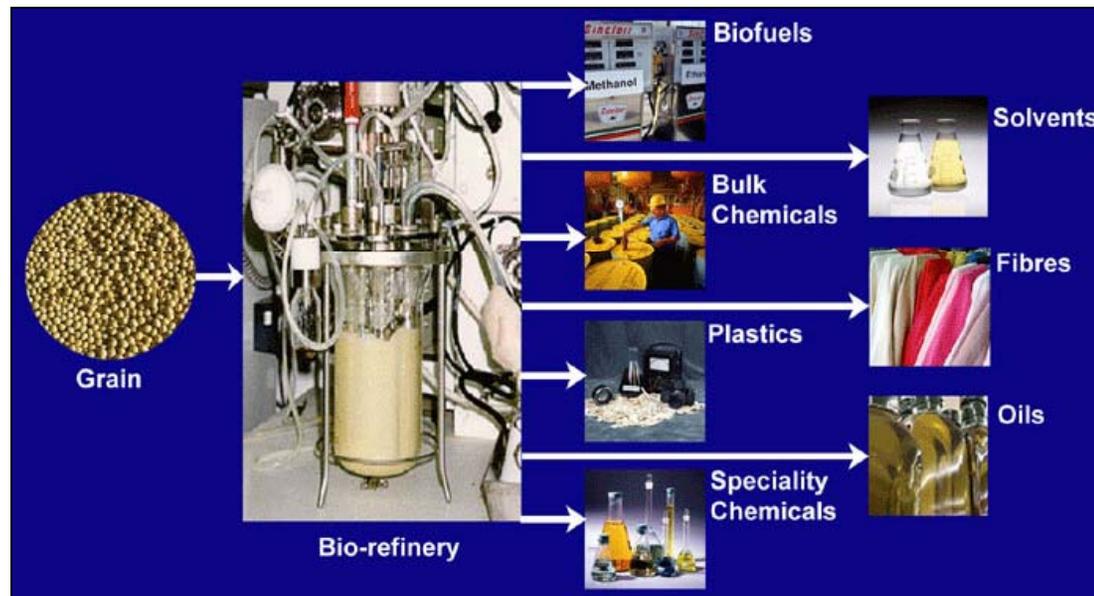
■ Refraction

A change in the direction of a wave that occurs as it passes from one medium to another of different density.



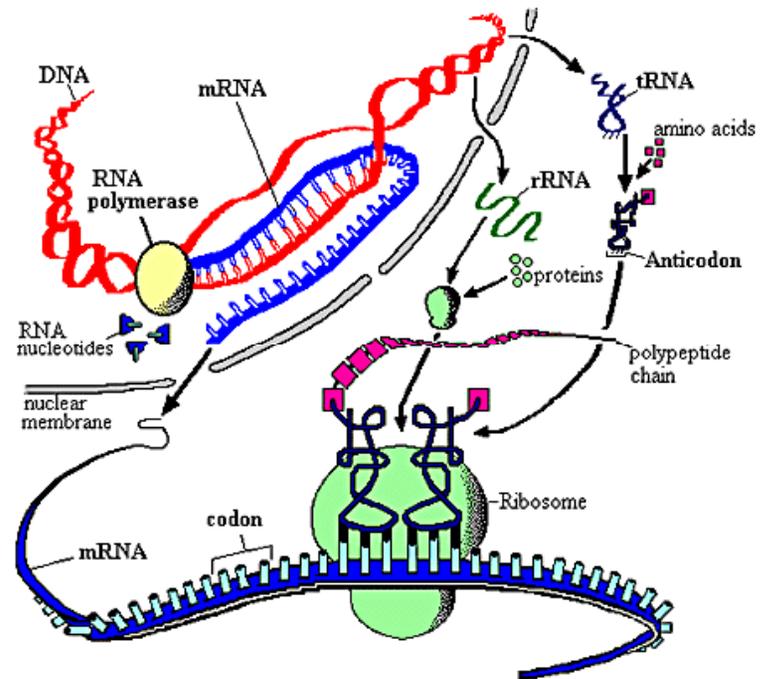
■ Renewable Resource

A material or substance that is replaced or restored, as it is used, by natural processes in a reasonable amount of time.



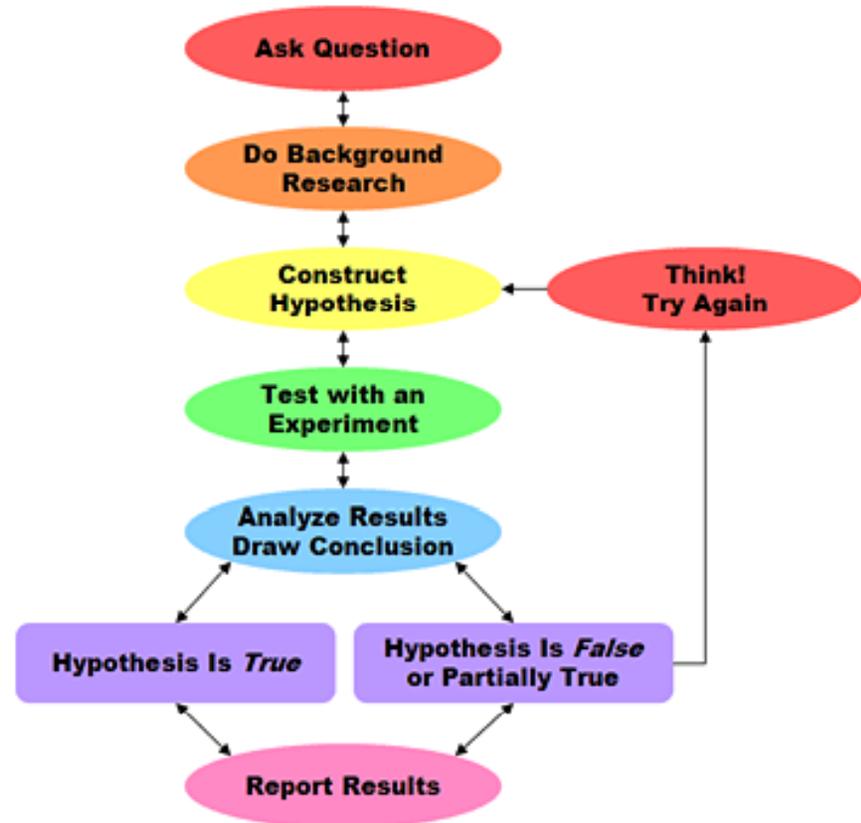
■ RNA

A single-stranded nucleic acid that encodes information needed to synthesize proteins.



■ Scientific Method

A plan of inquiry that uses science process skills as tools to gather, organize, analyze, and communicate information.



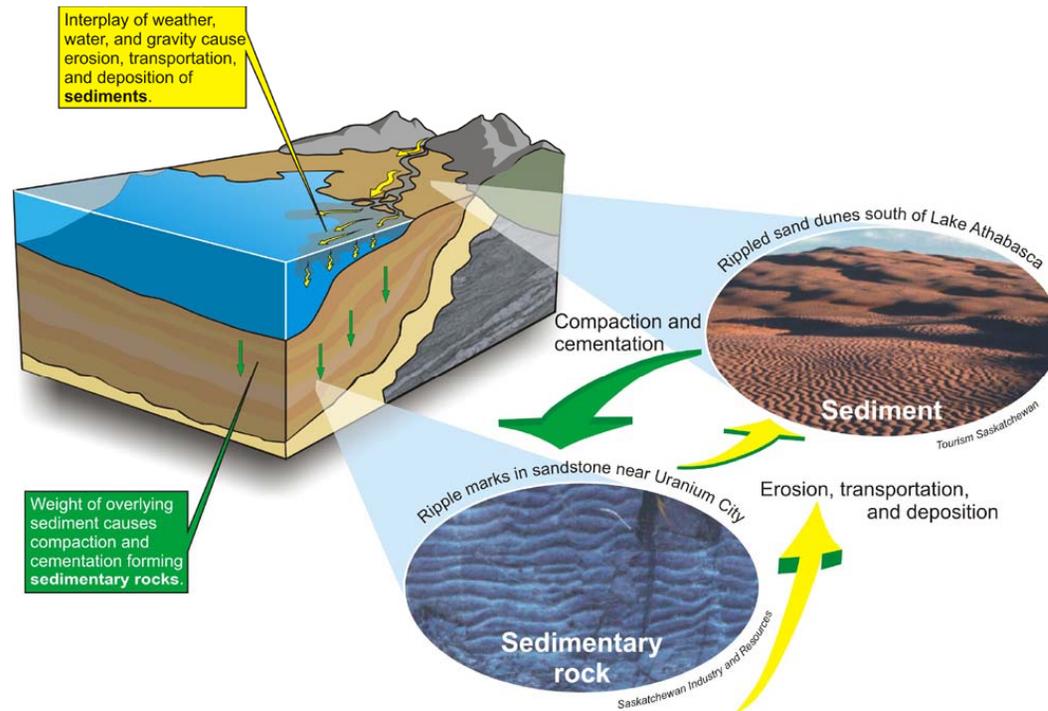
■ Second Law of Thermodynamics

States all natural processes proceed towards disorder.



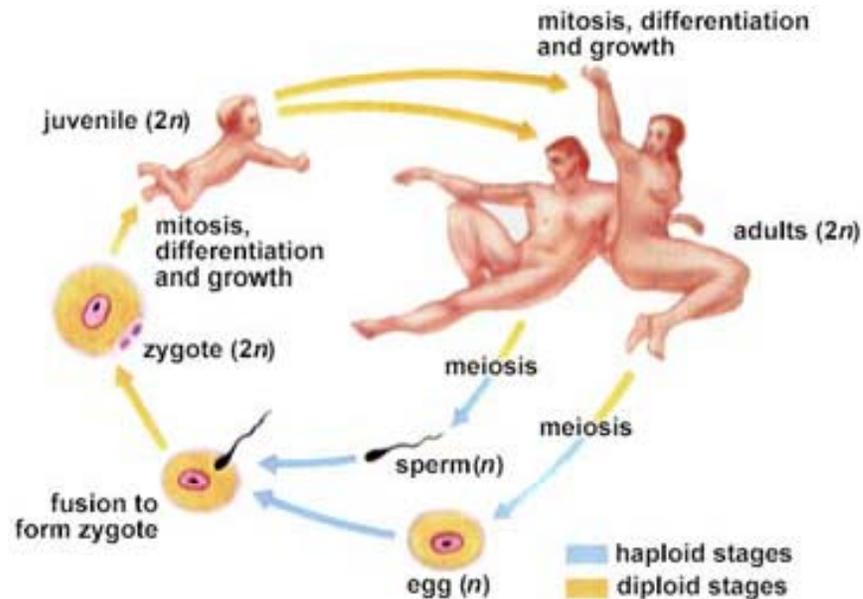
■ Sedimentary Rock

Formed from layers of sediment that overlay and squeeze together or are chemically combined.



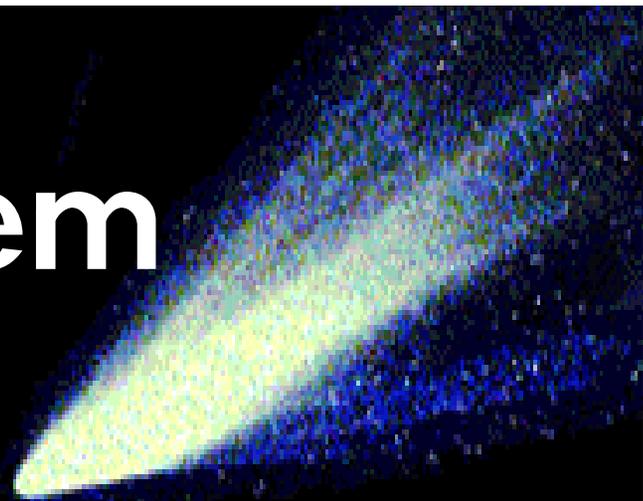
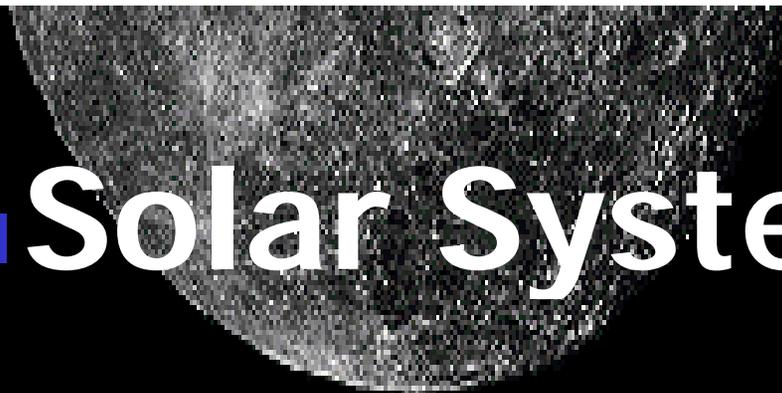
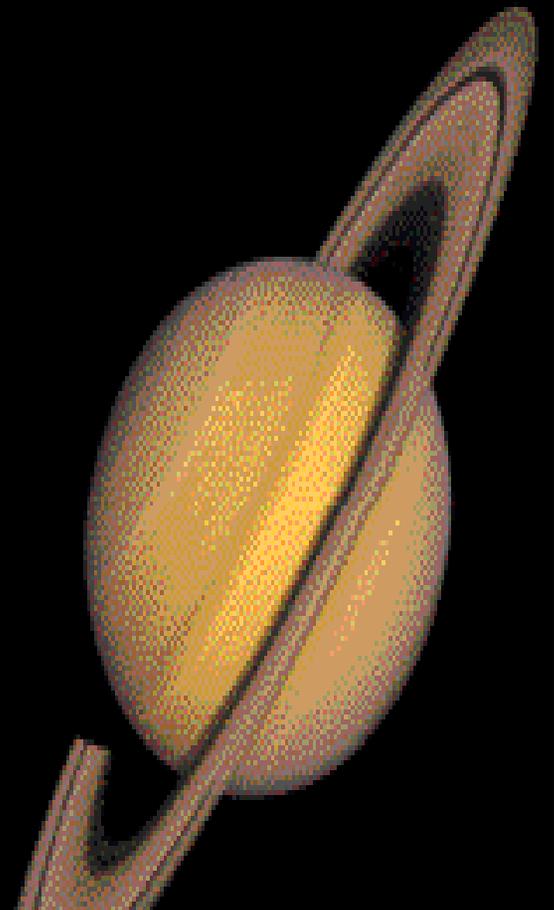
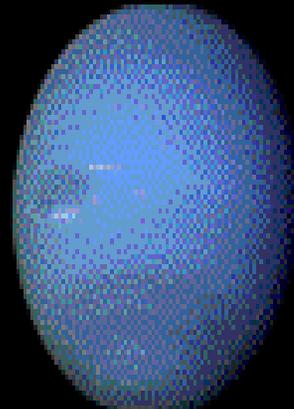
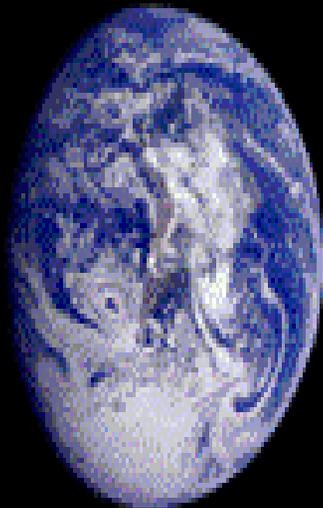
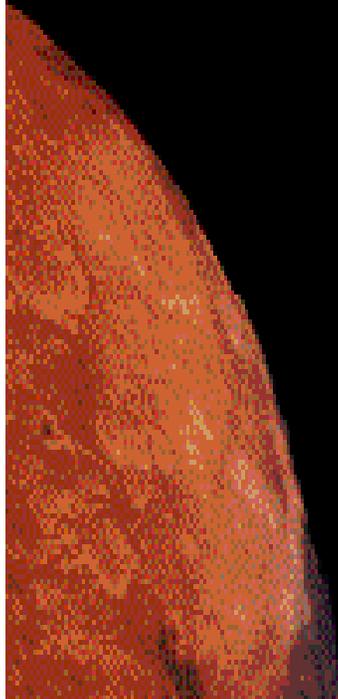
■ Sexual Reproduction

Involves the union of gametes producing an offspring with traits from both parents.



■ Solar System

A star and all planets and other bodies that orbit it; the region in space where these bodies move.



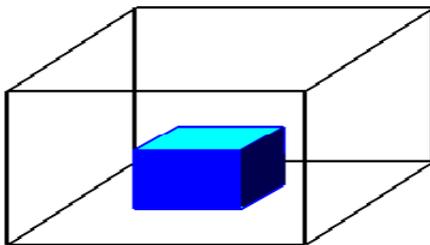
■ Solid

Having a definite shape and a definite volume; one of the fundamental states of matter.



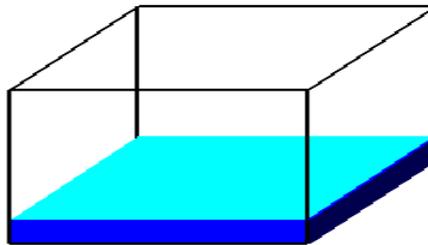
States of Matter

Glenn
Research
Center



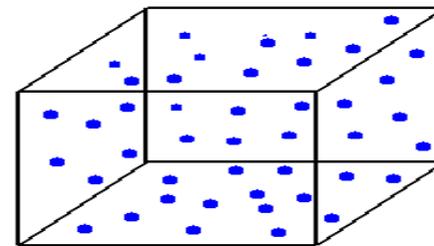
Solid

Holds Shape
Fixed Volume



Liquid

Shape of Container
Free Surface
Fixed Volume

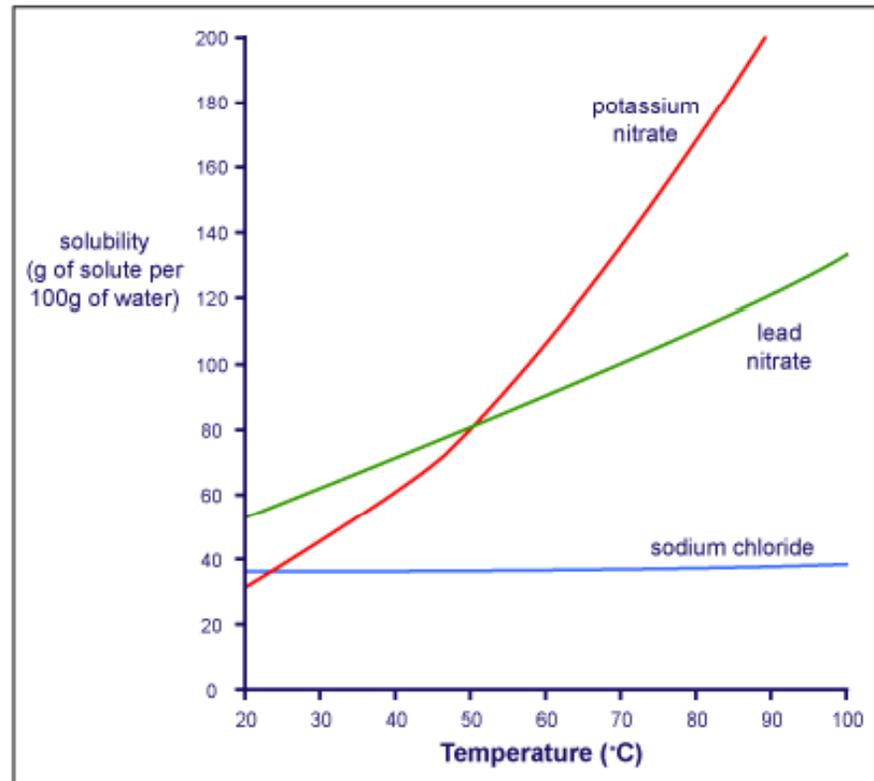


Gas

Shape of Container
Volume of Container

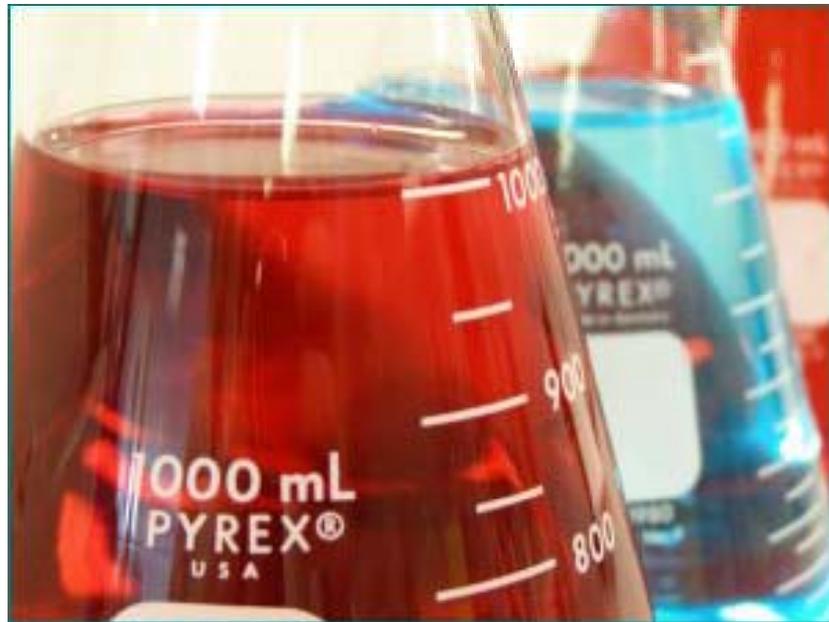
■ Solubility

The ability or tendency of one substance to dissolve in another at a given temperature and pressure.



■ Solution

A mixture of two or more substances uniformly dispersed throughout a single phase.

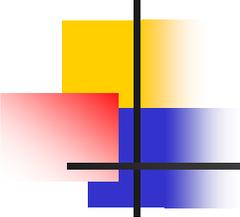


■ Species

A group of organisms that are able to reproduce among themselves and produce fertile offspring.



"IT LOOKS TO ME THE HUMAN SPECIES IS ADVANCING. YOUR BABY HAS BEEN BORN WITH THREE USB PORTS."



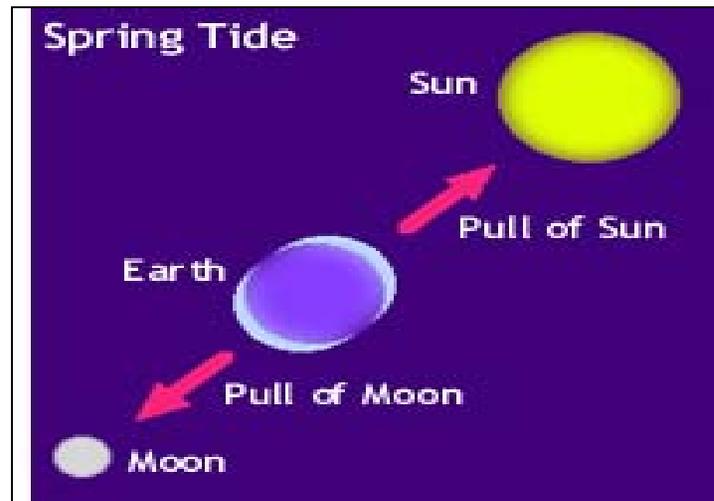
■ Speed

Amount of distance traveled divided by time taken; the time rate at which any physical process takes place.

$$S = \frac{\Delta d}{\Delta t}$$

■ Spring Tide

Increased range of the rise and fall of sea level that occurs twice monthly at when the Earth, moon and sun are aligned.





■ Star

A large, self-luminous body held together by gravity and powered by thermonuclear reactions.

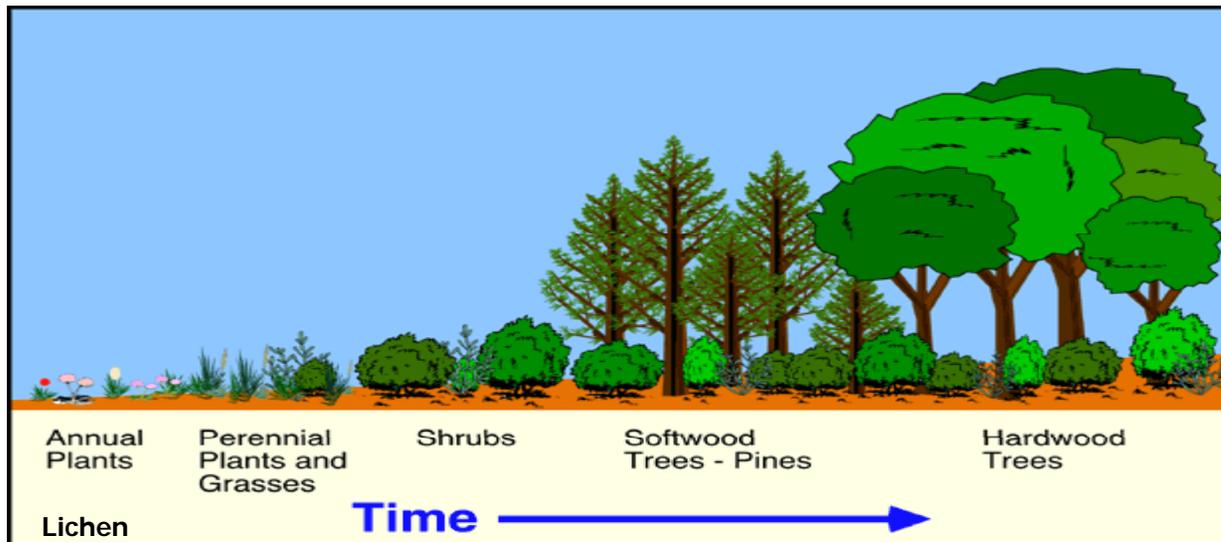
■ Stimulus

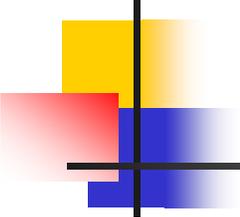
A condition that produces a response.



■ Succession

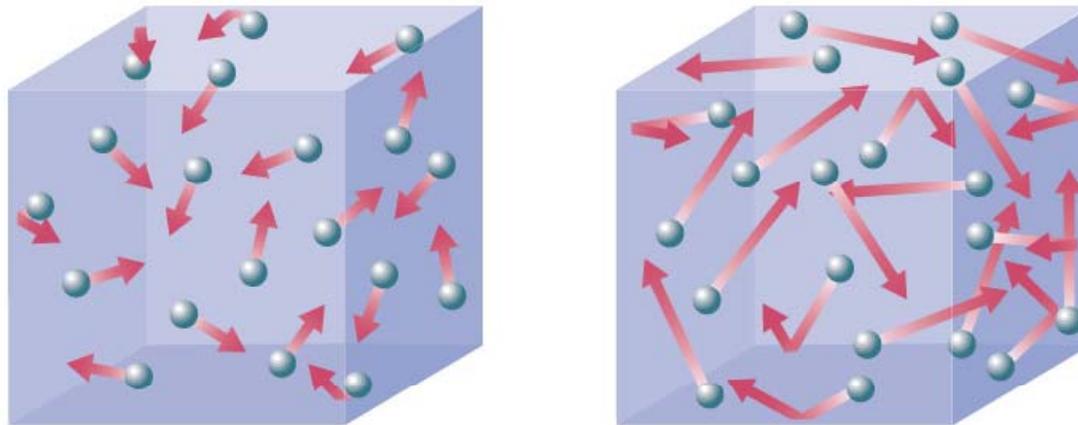
The progressive replacement, on a single site, of one type of community by another.





■ Thermal Energy

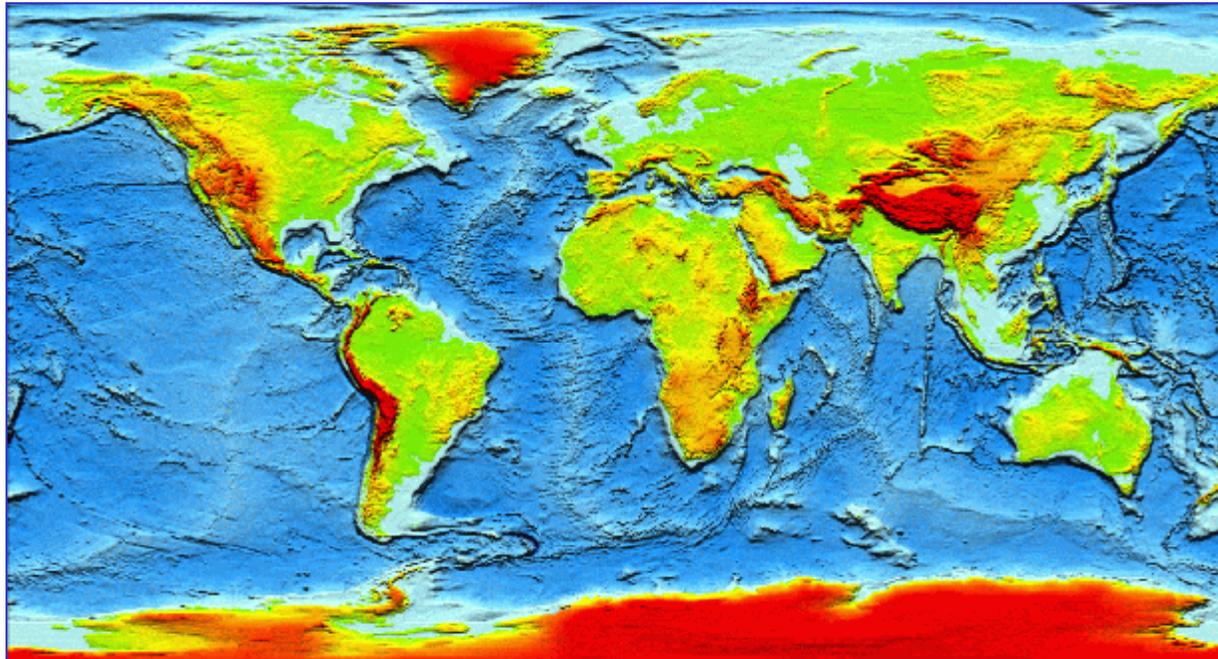
Is the kinetic energy of the movement of atoms and molecules creating heat.



Longer arrows mean higher average speed.

■ Topography

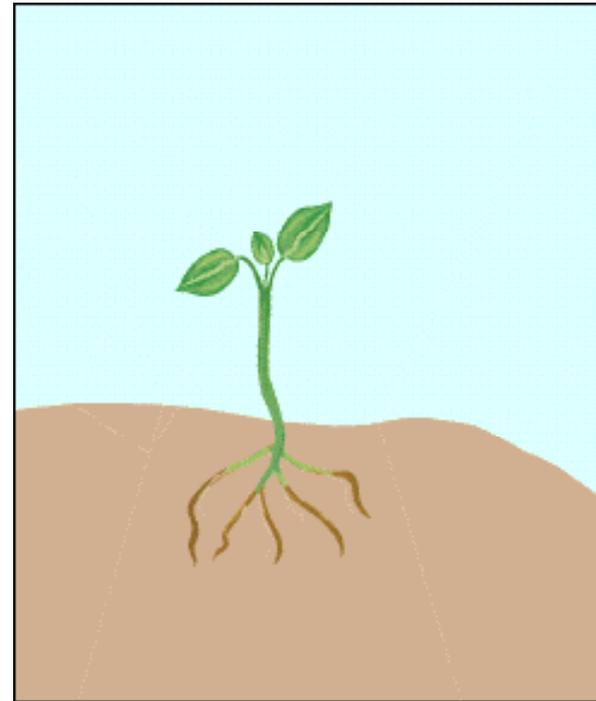
The surface, shape, and composition of a land area.

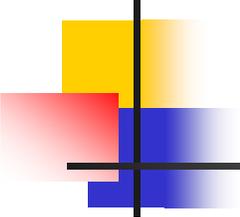


■ Tropism

The motion of an organism or part of an organism toward or away from an external stimulus.

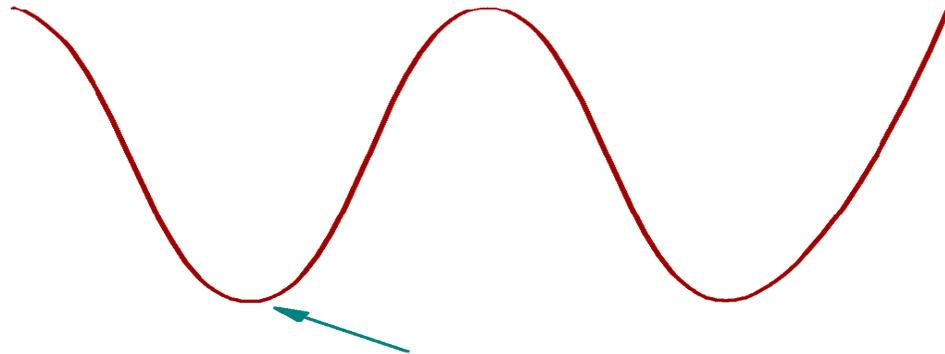
* phototropism





■ Trough

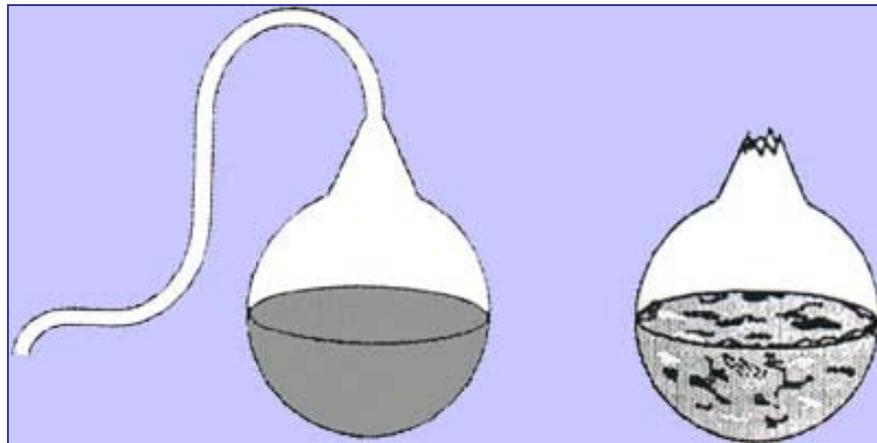
the lowest point on a wave.



■ Variable

An event, condition, or factor that can be changed or controlled in order to study or test a hypothesis in a scientific experiment

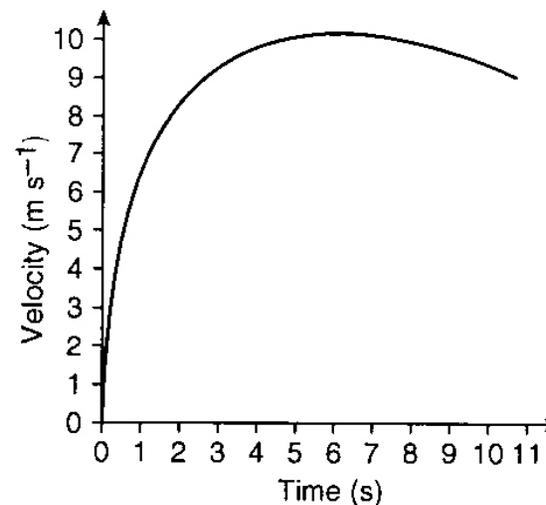
* only one



■ Velocity

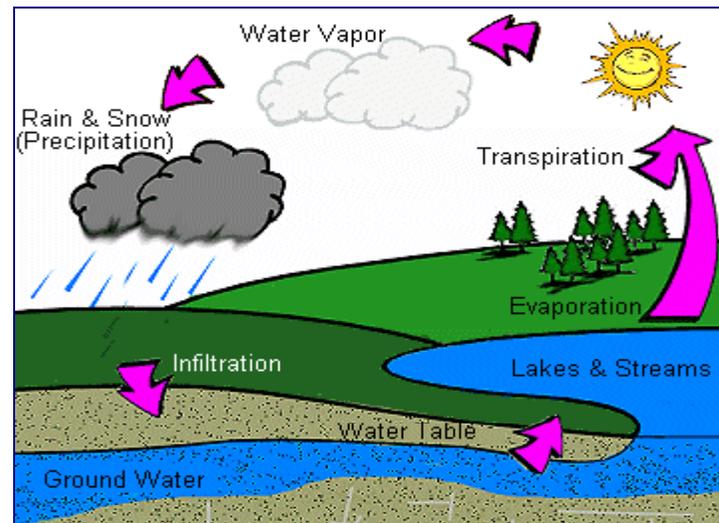
The time rate at which a body changes its position vector; quantity whose magnitude is expressed in units of distance over time.

$$v = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$



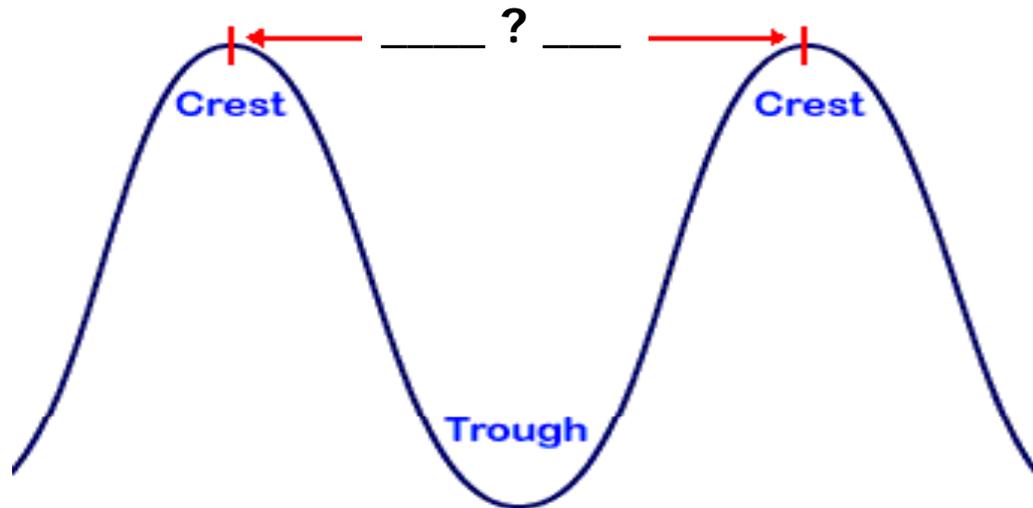
■ Water Cycle

The path it takes as it is being cycled through the environment, including condensation, evaporation, and precipitation.



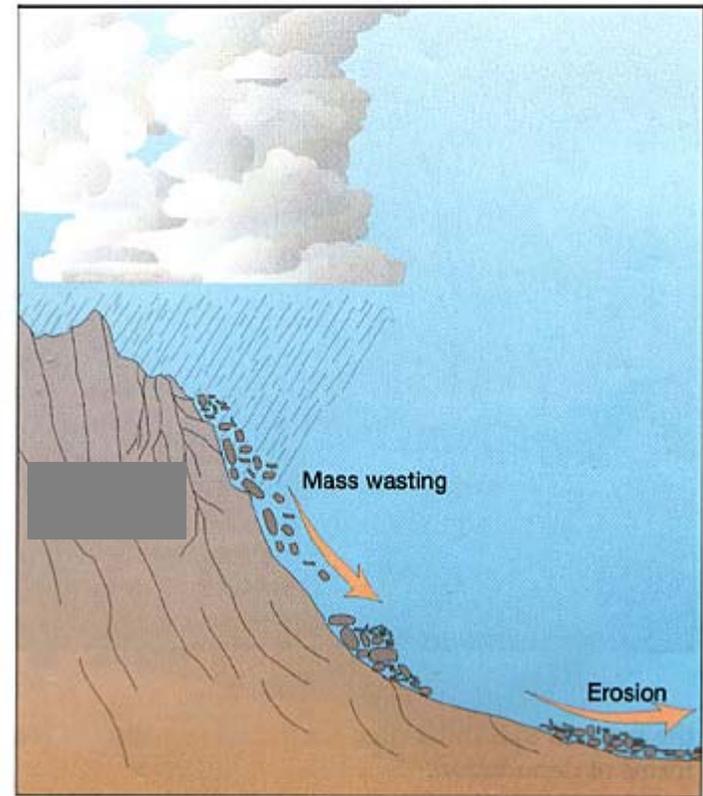
■ Wave Length

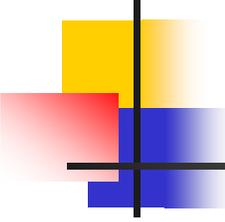
The distance between crests of a wave.



■ Weathering

The natural processes that break down and change rock into soil, sand, and other materials.





- **Set: FCAT Science Grade 11 Vocab**

- **Familiarize** (practice the words)

- **Learn**

- **Test** (the test can be altered)

- *Learn*, the most powerful study mode, requires free **Quizlet**

- Play **SCATTER** - <http://quizlet.com/scatter/167815/>

<http://quizlet.com/set/167815/>



FCAT Science Vocabulary Baseball Rules

Directions:

1. Divide the class into 2 equal teams.
2. Make a baseball diamond on the board along with an area to indicate outs and runs scored. Also, a laminated baseball field can be ordered from the Teacher's Discovery Science Catalog.
3. The teacher will ask one student at a time if they want a single, double, triple or home run. That student is "up to bat".
4. A single means that the student will be able to define one vocabulary word correctly, a double would be two in a row, a triple, 3 in a row, and a home run would be four in a row.
5. If a student answers incorrectly, it will count as one out and then go on to the next student. If a student has decided to go for a double, triple, or home run, if at any time they answer a question incorrectly, they are out.
6. No one can help a student who is "up to bat". If another student calls out an answer, it is an out for their team and that student is then given a book assignment and is out of the game.
7. If a student successfully answers the question/questions asked, mark a runner on the appropriate base.
8. The real rules of baseball are used to move runners and score runs.
9. Once a team has accumulated 3 outs, it is now the other teams' turn.
10. Be sure that each team has been given the same number of times up to bat.
11. The team that has scored the most runs at the end of the game is the winner.
12. This game is best played the last 30 minutes of class.
13. If a student successfully completes a home run, I give that person an extra credit point and a jolly rancher candy.
14. The team that wins, I give each team member a jolly rancher candy and/or an extra credit point.
15. This game can also be used to review for a test.
 - If you do not know how to play baseball yourself, you might consider just offering a single and skip the idea of offering a double, triple, or home run.