

Mobile Ag Ed Science Lab

Vocabulary

General

agriculture	farming; the occupation, business, or science of cultivating the land, producing crops, and raising livestock in order to provide food and products
scientific method	process that scientists use to study and learn about the world around them tool that scientists use to find the answer to questions by following a series of steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify Problem2. Form a Hypothesis3. Test the Hypothesis4. Collect and Analyze data5. Make Conclusions
hypothesis	an educated scientific guess
procedure	an educated scientific guess
observation	to notice or record results in a science experiment
data	information; facts or figures used in analysis
conclusion	to bring to a close; to deduce by
variable	something able to change or vary
control	to regulate or restrain
properties	a characteristic or quality of something
product	to make or manufacture: to create
by-product	something of value produced during the making of another product
Natural Resource	naturally occurring materials such as coal, fertile land, etc, that can be used by man

Meet Mr. Bean

Petroleum	an oily, thick, flammable, usually dark-colored liquid that is a form of bitumen or a mixture of various hydrocarbons, occurring naturally in various parts of the world and commonly obtained by drilling
Soybean	the seed of this plant, used for food, as a livestock feed, and for a variety of other commercial uses
Grain	a small, hard seed, especially the seed of a food plant such as wheat, corn, rye, oats, rice, or millet
Seed	the fertilized, matured ovule of a flowering plant, containing an embryo or rudimentary plant
Non-Renewable	Non-renewable resources are those that are available in limited supply and are irreplaceable or that take a long time for the Earth to replace
Renewable	Any resource, such as wood or solar energy, that can or will be replenished naturally in the course of time
Biodegradable	capable of decaying through the action of living organisms
Meal	a coarse, unsifted powder ground from the edible seeds of any grain
Soybean Oil	a pale-yellow oil derived from soybeans by expression or solvent extraction: used as a food and in the manufacture of soap, candles, inks, paints, varnishes, etc
Lecithin	a commercial form of this substance, obtained chiefly from soybeans, corn, and egg yolk, used in foods, cosmetics, and inks
Solid	having relative firmness, coherence of particles, or persistence of form, as matter that is not liquid or gaseous
Liquid	composed of molecules that move freely among themselves but do not tend to separate like those of gases; neither gaseous nor solid
Gas	a substance possessing perfect molecular mobility and the property of indefinite expansion, as opposed to a solid or liquid

Meet Mrs. Maize

Landfill	a low area of land that is built up from deposits of solid refuse in layers covered by soil
Biodegradable	capable of decaying through the action of living organisms
Natural Resource	naturally occurring materials such as coal, fertile land, etc, that can be used by man
Petroleum	an oily, thick, flammable, usually dark-colored liquid that is a form of bitumen or a mixture of various hydrocarbons, occurring naturally in various parts of the world and commonly obtained by drilling
Corn	A tall cereal plant cultivated in many varieties, having a jointed, solid stem and bearing the grain, seeds, or kernels on large ears
Non-Renewable	Non-renewable resources are those that are available in limited supply and are irreplaceable or that take a long time for the Earth to replace
Renewable	Any resource, such as wood or solar energy, that can or will be replenished naturally in the course of time

Meet the EFF

Natural Resources	naturally occurring materials such as coal, fertile land, etc, that can be used by man
Soil	the ground as producing vegetation or as cultivated for its crops
Renewable	Any resource, such as wood or solar energy, that can or will be replenished naturally in the course of time
Non-Renewable	Non-renewable resources are those that are available in limited supply and are irreplaceable or that take a long time for the Earth to replace
Fencing	an enclosure or railing
Crops	the cultivated produce of the ground, while growing or when gathered
Wheat	the grain of any cereal, used in the form of flour for making bread, cakes, etc., and for other culinary and nutritional purposes

Corn	A tall cereal plant cultivated in many varieties, having a jointed, solid stem and bearing the grain, seeds, or kernels on large ears
Soybean	the seed of this plant, used for food, as a livestock feed, and for a variety of other commercial uses
Cover Crops	a crop, usually a legume, planted to keep nutrients from leaching, soil from eroding, and land from weeding over, as during the winter
Buffer Zones	a zonal area that lies between two or more other areas (often, but not necessarily, countries), but depending on the type of buffer zone, the reason for it may be to segregate regions or to conjoin them
Shrubs	a woody plant smaller than a tree, usually having multiple permanent stems branching from or near the ground
Erosion	the process by which the surface of the earth is worn away by the action of water, glaciers, winds, waves, etc
Manure Pit	a structure on livestock farms for the collection and storage of manure
Barn	a building for storing hay, grain, etc., and often for housing livestock
Silo	a structure, typically cylindrical, in which fodder or forage is kept

Meat Detectives

Pork	the flesh of hogs used as food
Beef	the flesh of a cow, steer, or bull raised and killed for its meat
Dairy Cow	Dairy cattle are cattle cows bred for the ability to produce large quantities of milk, from which dairy products are made
Cattle	large ruminant animals with horns and cloven hoofs, domesticated for meat or milk, or as beasts of burden; cows
Farmer	a person who farms; person who operates a farm or cultivates land
Shelter	something beneath, behind, or within which a person, animal, or thing is protected from storms, missiles, adverse conditions, etc.; refuge
Barn	a building for storing hay, grain, etc., and often for housing livestock
Pasture	grass or other plants for feeding livestock

Nutrition	the process by which organisms take in and utilize food material
Vaccines	any preparation used as a preventive inoculation to confer immunity against a specific disease, usually employing an innocuous form of the disease agent, as killed or weakened bacteria or viruses, to stimulate antibody production
Veterinarian	a person who practices veterinary medicine or surgery
Protein	the plant or animal tissue rich in such molecules, considered as a food source supplying essential amino acids to the body
Calories	the amount of a specific food capable of producing one thousand calories of energy
Fat	animal tissue containing much of this substance; loose flesh; flabbiness
Iron	a necessary nutrient in the body that aids in moving oxygen in the blood as well as other bodily processes
Zinc	A mineral that is essential to the body and is a constituent of many enzymes that permit chemical reactions to proceed at normal rates

Multiple Fiber Suspects

Fiber	Coarse, indigestible plant matter, consisting primarily of polysaccharides such as cellulose, that when eaten stimulates intestinal movements
Insoluble	incapable of being dissolved
Soluble	capable of being dissolved or liquefied
Whole Grain	of or being natural or unprocessed grain containing the germ and bran