

Scientific Terms Scavenger Hunt: Grades 6-9

The purpose of this scavenger hunt is to learn some commonly used scientific terms and apply them to real world objects that surround you

What to do:

1. Read the scientific term in the first column
2. Use the definition in the second column to help understand the term
3. Find something inside or outside that represents the scientific term. If you are having trouble identifying something look for one of the examples listed in the third column. Discuss how or why it is an example of that specific scientific term.
4. Once you have found an example of the scientific term check the box off in the far right column
5. Take pictures of your findings along the way!
6. Email your scavenger hunt attempt along with photos of the scientific term examples you found to letstalkscience.okanagan@ubc.ca for a chance to win a National Geographic STEM kit prize! Submissions accepted until May 17th 2021 (minimum of 3 photos required in order to be entered *face is not necessary in the photo*) Prize will be mailed to child's school.

Find an example of...	Definition	Example	Complete?
Adaptation	Body parts or behaviors that help a living thing survive in an environment	Wings on bird, duck with webbed feet	
An acid	Is a substance with a pH less than 7.0, that can donate a hydrogen ion (a proton) to another substance	Vinegar, lemon juice, citrus fruits	

An arthropod	An animal without vertebrae. They have jointed legs, segmented bodies, and an exoskeleton	Insects: spiders, ants Crustaceans: crabs	
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Biodegradable	Materials or objects capable of being broken down or decomposed to smaller products by the action of living things	Apple core, coffee grounds, animal waste,	
Chemical change	A change that occurs when the atoms of a substance are rearranged to make a new substance	Vinegar mixed with baking soda, baking a cake, rusting nail	
Condensation	A process by which gas (or vapor) in the air is changed to a liquid	Drops of water on outside of a cold glass, dew drops on grass on a cool morning	
Conifer	cone-bearing trees and shrubs that usually keep their leaves or needles during all the seasons of the year	Cedars, junipers, spruces, pines	
First-class lever	A simple machine that has a rigid arm that turns around a point (fulcrum), first class levers have the fulcrum in the middle of the resistance and	Scissors, hammer, seesaw, pliers	

	effort forces		
Kinetic energy	The energy an object has due to its motion. Can be calculated from velocity and mass of the object	Anything moving: person walking, waving hand, running water	
Mineral	A solid inorganic substance of natural occurrence, with a set chemical composition and crystalline structure	Quartz, salt	

Newton's First Law of Motion	An object in motion stays in motion unless an external force acts upon it (inertia). Similarly, if the object is at rest, it will remain at rest unless an unbalanced force acts upon it	A car breaks suddenly and its passengers slide forward, a book on a table does not move unless the force from a hand moves it	
Pure element	Material consisting of only one type of atom (as listed on periodic table)	Carbon: diamond in a ring or graphite in a pencil	
Weathering	The break-down of earth's material through chemical and mechanical means	Broken rocks, pot holes	