

Unit 3

Vocabulary Cards

Skills Strand
GRADE 3

Core Knowledge Language Arts®



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skeletal system

skeletal system—your bones

Unit 3: Chapter 1

muscular system

muscular system—your muscles

Unit 3: Chapter 1

nervous system

nervous system—your nerves

Unit 3: Chapter 1

skull

skull—head

Unit 3: Chapter 1

cranium

cranium—skull

Unit 3: Chapter 1

pelvis

pelvis—hip bones

Unit 3: Chapter 1

vertebra

vertebra—a small bone that is part of the spinal column or backbone
(**vertebrae**)

sternum

sternum—breastbone

organ

organ—a part of your body made of cells and tissues that performs a specific job (**organs**)

shoulder blade

shoulder blade—scapula; You have two of these triangle-shaped bones at the top of your back. (**shoulder blades**)

scapula

scapula—shoulder blade (**scapulae**)

tibia

tibia—shinbone

fibula

fibula—the small, “outside bone” in the lower part of your leg

expand

expand—to get bigger

calcium

calcium—what your bones are made of

dairy

dairy—made with milk

marrow

marrow—spongy inside

cell

cell—the tiniest living part of the
human body (**cells**)

x-ray

x-ray—a powerful, invisible ray of light that can pass through objects to show the inside, such as the inside of the human body (**x-rays**)

tissue

tissue—a group or layer of cells that work together as a part or organ in your body

cast

cast—a hard covering that holds a broken bone in place while it heals

realistic

realistic—real, accurate, or true

muscle

muscle—a tissue that makes it possible for your body to move (**muscles**)

voluntary

voluntary—on purpose, not by accident; opposite of involuntary; Moving your hand to write with a pencil is an example of voluntary muscle action.

involuntary

involuntary—automatic; Your heart is an example of an involuntary muscle.

automatically

automatically—done without thinking
about it

stomach

stomach—belly

Unit 3: Chapter 3

digest

digest—to break down food in the stomach so it can be used by your body
(**digesting**)

joint

joint—a connection between two bones
in your body (**joints**)

cushion

cushion—to protect with something
soft (**cushioned, cushions**)

cartilage

cartilage—a flexible tissue that cushions the joints where your bones meet

flexible

flexible—bendable

Unit 3: Chapter 4

connective

connective—linking

Unit 3: Chapter 4

model

model—smaller copy

ligament

ligament—a tissue connecting bones to bones (**ligaments**)

tendon

tendon—a tissue connecting muscles to bones (**tendons**)

Achilles

Achilles—a hero of the Trojan War in Greek mythology; He could only be killed by a wound just above his heel.

Achilles tendon

Achilles tendon—the strong tendon joining the muscles in the calf of the leg to the bone of the heel

warrior

warrior—soldier

Unit 3: Chapter 4

invulnerable

invulnerable—safe or protected;
opposite of vulnerable

Trojan

Trojan—a person born or living in the ancient city of Troy

vulnerable

vulnerable—weak or in danger

cell body

cell body—the center of a cell

dendrite

dendrite—a path along which nerves send messages to the brain (**dendrites**)

reflex

reflex—reaction (reflexes)

Unit 3: Chapter 5

flinch

flinch—to draw back suddenly, which is an example of a reflex

hollow

hollow—empty inside

paralyzed

paralyzed—unable to act, move, or feel
a part or parts of the body

fiber

fiber—it forms tissue

fluid

fluid—liquid

Unit 3: Chapter 6

concussion

concussion—brain injury

Unit 3: Chapter 6

medulla

medulla—brain stem

Unit 3: Chapter 6

cerebellum

cerebellum—a part of the brain located under the cerebrum, divided into two halves; It helps with voluntary movement of muscle groups and balance.

cerebrum

cerebrum—the largest part of the brain, divided into two halves; It sits on top of the cerebellum and controls thoughts, emotions, and all the senses.

hemisphere

hemispheres—one half of a round object (**hemispheres**)

cerebral cortex

cerebral cortex—the ‘gray matter’ of the cerebrum that processes sensory information and controls muscle function

decade

decade—ten years (**decades**)

PET scan

PET scan—body or brain x-ray (**PET scans**)

vision

vision—the sense of sight, the act of seeing

optometrist

optometrist—a doctor who specializes in caring for eyes and treating vision problems

pupil

pupil—eye center (**pupils**)

iris

iris—eye color (**irises**)

cornea

cornea—a thin, clear tissue that covers the iris, protects the eye from dirt and germs, and focuses light

lens

lens—the clear part at the front of the eye that focuses light on the retina
(**lenses**)

retina

retina—the lining at the back of the eye that is very sensitive to light; The nerves in the retina send messages to the brain.

optic nerve

optic nerve—the nerve that sends messages from your eyes to your brain about what you see

rods and cones

rods and cones—special cells that line the retina and send signals to the brain through the optic nerve

nearsighted

nearsighted—able to see things clearly if they are close by; Things that are farther away look blurry.

prescription

prescription—an order for medicine

optician

optician—a person who examines eyes, makes glasses, and sells contact lenses

farsighted

farsighted—able to see things clearly if they are far away; Things that are closer look blurry.

contact lens

contact lens—a thin, plastic disc placed directly on the cornea of the eye to correct vision problems (**contact lenses**)

insert

insert—to put in

LASIK *surgery*

LASIK surgery—an operation during which the doctor uses a laser beam to change the shape of the cornea of the eye to help it focus light better

laser beam

laser beam—an intense beam of light that can be used for many things including surgery and cutting things

membrane

membrane—a thin sheet or layer that covers something

frame

frame—structure

Unit 3: Chapter 9

vibrate

vibrate—to move back and forth rapidly (**vibration, vibrations**)

outer ear

outer ear—the part of the ear that is visible on the side of the head; Its job is to catch sounds and guide them into the middle ear.

middle ear

middle ear—the part of the ear that is between the outer and inner ear; It has three small bones that vibrate when struck by sound waves which then pass the vibrations to the inner ear.

inner ear

inner ear—the innermost part of the ear that contains the cochlea and auditory nerve

ear canal

ear canal—ear tube

gland

gland—an organ in the body that makes natural chemicals (**glands**)

eardrum

eardrum—a thin membrane inside the ear that vibrates when sound hits it

hammer

hammer—a small bone in the ear that looks like a hammer and vibrates when sound waves hit the eardrum

anvil

anvil—a small bone in the ear that looks like an anvil and vibrates when sound waves hit the eardrum

stirrup

stirrup—a small bone in the ear that looks like a stirrup and vibrates when sound waves hit the eardrum

sensitive

sensitive—responsive

cochlea

cochlea—a fluid-filled coil in the inner ear that is lined with hairs that vibrate when sound waves hit the eardrum; The nerves connected to the hairs send messages to the brain that tell you what you are hearing.

coil

coil—spiral

Unit 3: Chapter 9

auditory nerve

auditory nerve—the nerve that sends signals from your ears to your brain about what you hear

overcoming

overcoming—defeating or successfully
dealing with

disability

disability—something that prevents a person from moving easily or acting or thinking in a typical way (**disabilities**)

deaf

deaf—unable to hear (**deafness**)

gesture

gesture—a movement of a body part to communicate

American Sign Language

American Sign Language—a kind of sign language used in the United States and Canada

blind

blind—unable to see

cope

cope—live with effectively

guide dog

guide dog—a seeing eye dog (**guide dogs**)

Braille

Braille—a system of raised bumps that blind people feel with their fingers and use to read and write

challenge

challenge—a difficult task or problem that requires extra effort (**challenges**)

determined

determined—reached a firm decision to
do something

eventually

eventually—after some time has passed

Grammy Awards

Grammy Awards—awards for achievement in the music industry

Unit 3: Chapter 11

temper tantrum

temper tantrum—an angry, uncontrolled outburst by a child or by someone acting childish (**temper tantrums**)

search

search—to look carefully and thoroughly for (**searched**)

palm

palm—the inside part of a hand
between the base of the fingers and the
wrist

exist

exist—to be real (**existed**)

imitate

imitate—to copy

breakthrough

breakthrough—a sudden, important change that allows for progress

well

well—a deep hole dug in the ground to reach water

spout

spout—a pipe that liquid flows out of

seemed to click

seemed to click—made sense or worked out

college degree

college degree—the official document given to someone who has successfully completed a set of classes at a college

active

active—busy

Unit 3: Chapter 11

politics

politics—the art or science of government; activities and discussions involving government

tribute

tribute—something done to show
honor or respect

courage

courage—bravery

Unit 3: Chapter 11