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| 1. **Auto**biographica**l memory**

Memory of personal events in one’s life. | moving.jpg |
| 1. **Bartering**

Trading by exchanging things of value rather than money. | moving.jpg |
| 1. **Civics**

Study of the privileges and obligations of citizens. | moving.jpg |
| 1. **Consumer**

A person who uses (and thus may purchase) something of value, such as an object or a service. | moving.jpg |
| 1. **Ecology**

The field of biology concerned with the relationship between organisms (including humans) and the environment | moving.jpg |
| 1. **Economic change**

Giving one thing of value for another thing of value, such as giving money to a shopkeeper to purchase food. | moving.jpg |
| 1. **In-group bias**

The tendency of people to prefer the characteristics of their own group. In young children, this does not necessarily mean that they are negative toward other groups. | moving.jpg |
| 1. **Intuitive**

Understanding something by natural reasoning rather than by learning from another. | moving.jpg |
| 1. **Mental “scripts”**

Understanding of how things happen in familiar routines, such as what occurs when going to a restaurant, getting ready for bed, and so on. | moving.jpg |
| 1. **Moral standards**

Expectations for behavior that are based on the needs and welfare of people, such as not harming another; they tend to be consistent in different situations. | moving.jpg |
| Activities shared between people (such as a parent and child) involving the use of language to create a story or account, such as talking about a shared experience, storytelling, or reading a book. | moving.jpg |
| 1. **Natural phenomena**

Things that can be observed in the natural world, such as plants and animals, the stars, sun and moon, insects, and other objects and events. | moving.jpg |
| 1. **Pro-social**

Positive and cooperative; sharing with another child is an example of pro-social behavior. | moving.jpg |
| 1. **Scale**

The proportional relationship of a unit on one area (such as a map) and how it corresponds to a unit in the real world that it represents. A map scale is necessary for reading a map because one must understand how distances on the map correspond to distances in the region that the map represents. | moving.jpg |
| 1. **Social conventions**

Expectations for behavior that are based on maintaining social order, such as sitting in the right place for circle time; they may differ depending on the context. | moving.jpg |
| 1. **Time line**

The linear sequence of events in time. Children understand, for example, that grandparents were born before parents were, or that George Washington lived before Abraham Lincoln. | moving.jpg |