

8TH GRADE SCIENCE - VOCABULARY EOG REVIEW

- _____ 1. possible explanation based on what you know and what you observe
- _____ 2. variables that do not change in an experiment
- _____ 3. distance in degrees north or south of the equator
- _____ 4. way of collecting information from a distance with satellites or other devices
- _____ 5. remains, imprints, or traces of past organisms
- _____ 6. states that in undisturbed rock, the oldest layers are on the bottom
- _____ 7. some isotopes are unstable and decay into other isotopes; measured in half-life
- _____ 8. theory that Earth processes occurring today are similar to those that occurred in the past
- _____ 9. proposed natural selection to explain change in species
- _____ 10. organisms best suited to their environments survive and produce the most offspring
- _____ 11. animals that developed adaptations such as dry, scaly skin that allowed them to move away from water for reproduction
- _____ 12. era in which birds, mammals, and flowering plants appeared
- _____ 13. divided into eons, eras, periods, and epochs
- _____ 14. molecule that includes two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom
- _____ 15. a molecule that has one end slightly negative and the other end slightly positive
- _____ 16. water that is underground in layers of rock and sediment
- _____ 17. cycle that includes precipitation, runoff, evaporation, condensation
- _____ 18. formation of weak bonds among water molecules
- _____ 19. increase in nutrients and organisms that is a normal part of a lake's life
- _____ 20. part of biosphere that includes lakes, streams, oceans, atmospheric water, groundwater
- _____ 21. pollution that enters water from a specific location
- _____ 22. pollution that enters water from a wide area such as lawns, fields, roads, etc.
- _____ 23. process in which organisms use sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide to make food and oxygen
- _____ 24. measure of the amount of solids, salt, dissolved in seawater
- _____ 25. change in organisms over time due to environmental influence or competition
- _____ 26. when deep, cold water rises from the ocean bottom to the ocean surface
- _____ 27. tiny organisms that float in ocean currents; most are unicellular and perform photosynthesis
- _____ 28. organisms that make their own food (plants, plankton)
- _____ 29. organisms that eat producers
- _____ 30. organisms such as bacteria that break down tissue and release nutrients and carbon dioxide back into the ecosystem
- _____ 31. network of interconnected food chains - shows how energy moves through an ecosystem; arrows indicate the direction in which energy is transferred from one organism to another
- _____ 32. introduction of harmful waste products, chemicals, not native to environment
- _____ 33. nonliving parts of the environment (light, temperature, water, wind)
- _____ 34. groups of populations that interact with each other in a given area
- _____ 35. close interaction between two or more different species
- _____ 36. anything that has mass and takes up space
- _____ 37. characteristic of a material that can be observed or measured without changing the identity of the material
- _____ 38. amount of mass a material has in a given volume
- _____ 39. how much solute dissolves in a given amount of solvent
- _____ 40. matter can not be destroyed nor can it be created, but it can be changed
- _____ 41. positively charged particle present in the nucleus of atoms
- _____ 42. negatively charged particles that move about the nucleus in an electron cloud