

8th Grade Science Vocabulary

As an informed student, you should be knowledgeable of basic science vocabulary.

- * Absolute age — The actual age of a rock or fossil or how long ago an event occurred.
- * Abduction — The lifting up of landforms due to plate or fault line movement.
- * Accuracy — how close a measurement is to a correct or accepted value.
- * Acute toxicity — a toxic effect resulting from a single dose or brief exposure to a substance.
- * Acids — materials having a pH of less than 7
- * Active immunity — protection against a disease acquired by being infected with the pathogen that causes the disease:
- * Adaptation — a trait or structure that improves an organism's chance for survival and reproduction.
- * Adhesion — the tendency of water to stick to other substances.
- * Adsorption — the process that occurs when one substance adheres to the surface of another substance.
- * Aerobic — needing oxygen in order to survive
- * Algal bloom — the rapid growth of algae encouraged by too many nutrients in the water.
- * Alkali — when a substance has a pH of more than 7, also none as a "base"
- * Allergy — an immune system response to proteins in certain substances such as foods.
- * Alloy — a mixture of 2 or more metals
- * Anaerobic — able to survive in the absence of oxygen
- * Analyze — to examine data to decide what the data shows.
- * Antibiotic resistance — what occurs when bacteria develop a tolerance to survive treatment with drugs that once killed them.
- * Antibiotics — a group of medicines used to kill or slow the growth of bacteria that cause disease.
- * Antibody — a chemical substance made by the body to help destroy an invading pathogen.
- * Antimicrobial product — a substance such as hand sanitizer that is designed to kill microbes
- * Aquatic — a water environment
- * Aquifer — a layer of rock that stores water and allows water to flow through it.
- * Asthenosphere — the soft layer of the Earth's mantle made up of semisolid rock.
- * Asthma — a condition caused when the bronchi swell and become inflamed making breathing difficult.
- * Atom — the smallest unit of an element that has all the properties of the element.
- * Atomic mass — a mass of an element that is equal to the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of one atom of the element.
- * Atomic number — the number of protons and element has in its nucleus
- * ATP — a chemical compound that cells use for energy.
- * Bacteria — a large group of micro-organisms that can be harmful or helpful to other living things.
- * Biased sample — a sample collected in such a way that all elements of a population are not equally represented; such a sample does not accurately represent the population.
- * Bar graph — a visual display that used bars to show the data.
- * Benthos — organisms that live on or near the bottom of the ocean.
- * Bioaccumulation — the tendency of a substance to increase in concentration as it moves to higher levels in the food chain.
- * Bio-indicators — organisms that are used to assess the health of a water system.
- * Biotechnology — industrial use of living organisms to produce foods, drugs, or other products.
- * Boiling point — the temperature at which gas bubbles form in a liquid and rise to the surface to escape the liquid as a gas.
- * Bronchi — air passages that lead from the windpipe to the lungs.
- * Buoyancy — the ability to float
- * Cambrian boundary — the geologic point at which variety of life vastly increased about 550 million years ago.
- * Cancer — a group of diseases caused by abnormal cell growth and reproduction.
- * Capsid — a protein shell that surrounds a virus.
- * Carcinogen — a chemical that causes cancer.
- * Carrier — an organism that transmits a disease yet shows no symptoms of the disease itself.
- * Catastrophic event — an event that changes the ability for organisms to survive on a large scale.
- * Cell — a basic unit structure and function of all organisms; the smallest unit of matter that can carry on all the processes of life.
- * Cell cycle — a continuous process in which cells grow, make copies of their chromosomes, and divide to form daughter cells.
- * Cell division — the process through which a cell divides to form two cells that are identical.
- * Cell membrane — the structure that surrounds a cell, providing a barrier between the inside of the cell and the cell's external environment.
- * Cell theory — a statement that all living things are composed of cells; a cell is the basic unit of structure and function; and all cells come from existing cells.
- * Cell wall — a rigid structure that surrounds the cell membrane of bacterial cells, plant cells, and some fungus cells, providing support and protection to the cell.
- * Cellular respiration — the process cells use to obtain energy from food.
- * Chemical — a substance used in or formed by a chemical process; a substance that has a definite composition.
- * Chemical bonds an action that changes the identity of a substance

- * Chemical formula — the method of using chemical symbols to identify the number of atoms of each element in a molecule or a compound.
- * Chemical property — a characteristic that describes how the matter will change under certain conditions.
- * Chemical reaction — a process by which new substances are formed.
- * Chemical weathering — a process that changes the chemical composition of rock.
- * Chemistry — the study of the composition of substances and changes they undergo
- * Chlorophyll — green pigment that captures the energy of the Sun to drive the process of photosynthesis.
- * Chloroplast — a cell organelle that stores chlorophyll and serves as the site for photosynthesis.
- * Chronic exposure — exposure to a substance over a long period of time. It may be toxic or nontoxic.
- * Cilia — tiny hairs that cover the cell membrane and some organisms and may be used for movement.
- * Climate change when there is a change to global gases resulting in global effects.
- * Cohesion the tendency of water molecules to form weak bonds and stick together.
- * Communicate — allows for scientists to share and discuss results of research.
- * Compound — a type of matter that forms when two or more elements combine chemically.
- * Concentration the amount of substance (strength) in a given volume.
- * Conclusion — a statement that explains the observations or the relationship between the variables; an explanation of what the results show.
- * Conductor — a material or substance that allows electrons to flow through it easily. (usually in the form of heat)
- * Consumer — an organism that obtains nutrition and energy by eating other organisms.
- * Contagious disease — a disease that can be spread from one person to another.
- * Continental drift — the process by which the continents split apart from a single landmass and moved across the globe.
- * Contour line — a line on a topographic map that connects areas with the same elevation.
- * Crop yield the amount of crops produced per acre or hectare.
- * Control group — a standard set-up in which all variables are controlled and to which the experimental results are compared.
- * Continental Drift — the theory that explains how the continents were once together, Pangea, and then have steadily drifted apart. First proposed by Alfred Wegener.
- * Convergent boundary — the location where two tectonic plates of the Earth push together.
- * Coral reef — areas created by the skeletons of rock-forming corals. They may be either shallow water or deep water reefs
- * Covalent bonds — a bond formed when two atoms share electrons. Water is an example.
- * Critical thinking — the process of analyzing and evaluating information to draw a conclusion.
- * Cytoplasm — fluid, mostly of water that fills most of the space within a cell.
- * Data — information gathered during a scientific investigation.
- * Decomposer — an organism that obtains energy by breaking down the wastes of organisms or the remains of dead organisms.
- * Density ..a measure of the mass of a substance per unit volume. (the compactness of a substance)
- * DNA — the nucleic acid responsible for carrying the genetic information of most organisms from one generation to the next.
- * Dependent variable — the factor that is measured in an experiment in response to the independent variable.
- * Desalination — a process used to separate the salt from seawater for the purpose of reclaiming fresh water and salt.
- * Diffusion — the movement of substances from an area of high concentration to an area of lower concentration.
- * Disease — any change that disrupts the normal function of one or more body systems.
- * Divergent boundary — the location where two tectonic plates pull apart.
- * Dose — the amount of a chemical substance that one individual should take for the desired outcome.
- * Drain field — a series of pipes in a septic system that allows wastewater to flow into the gravel or rock below.
- * Ductile metals that are able to be stretched out or drawn into a wire without breaking.
- * Earthquake — the shaking of the Earth's surface that occurs when energy stored as pressure in rocks is released quickly.
- * Ecosystem an environment and all the organisms that live in that particular region.
- * Electrical conductivity — the degree to which a substance allows electrons to freely flow.
- * Electron — a particle that has a negative charge and orbits the nucleus of an atom.
- * Electron cloud — the region surrounding the nucleus of an atom where the electrons are located.
- * Element — composed of only one type of atom which cannot be broken down into simpler substance by normal chemical means.
- * Endoplasmic reticulum — a network of membranes in a cell that act like a highway that moves molecules from one part of the cell to another.
- * Epidemic — a disease that spreads over a wide geographic area.
- * Estuary — an area where salty ocean water mixes with fresh water from rivers.
- * Euglena — a common micro-organism that varies from cylindrical to oval.
- * Evidence—proof of something happening.
- * Evolution — the process of change over time that causes speciation. Developed by Charles Darwin. This theory has been accepted and supported by all branches of science for over 150 years.
- * Experiment — a procedure designed to test a hypothesis.
- * Experimental group — a set-up that is identical to the control group of an experiment in every way, except for a change in the variable you are testing.
- * Exposure time — how long an individual is exposed to a chemical.
- * Extinct — no longer found living on the Earth.

- * Fault — a break or crack in Earth's surface along which movement occurs.
- * Fetal Alcohol Syndrome — illnesses that can affect the unborn child of a mother who consumes alcohol while pregnant.
- * Field study — scientific study that takes place in a natural setting.
- * Findings—the results of data from a given problem.
- * Flagellum — a long, thin whip like structure that extends from the cells of some organisms and is used for movement.
- * Food chain — a model that shows the flow of energy from one organism to the next in an ecosystem.
- * Food intolerance — an inability to digest a food or food additive.
- * Food preservatives — chemicals used to prevent food spoilage caused by microorganisms.
- * Food web — a model that shows the interconnected network of food chains within an ecosystem.
- * Fossils — imprints or the remains of organisms that were once alive.
- * Gas production — usually a waste product from cellular respiration.
- * Geologic event a series of events or organisms that exist over millions of years.
- * Geologic Time Scale — the timeline that organizes Earth's history over the last 4.6 billion years.
- * Glacier — a moving mass of ice or snow on land.
- * Golgi apparatus — the organelle that modifies and packages proteins for specific uses in the cell.
- * Groundwater — water located below the Earth's surface.
- * Group — the vertical column of elements on the periodic table that contains elements having similar chemical properties.
- * Hazard — something that holds the potential of serious injury or death to an organism.
- * Heart disease — any disease that affects the cardiovascular system. This can be brought on by a poor diet, lack of exercise, family history, or drug use.
- * Hot spot — an area of volcanic activity in the middle of a tectonic plate. This is usually caused by a thin spot in the plate such as Yellowstone and the Hawaiian Islands.
- * Hydrosphere — the portion of Earth that contains water.
- * Hydrothermal vents — cracks in the ocean crust that release mineral-rich water that has been heated by the Earth's interior. (Also known as black smokers)
- * Hypothesis — a possible answer or tentative explanation to a scientific question. It may be proven correct or incorrect.
- * Ice core — a long tube shaped sample of ice taken from a glacier that helps to give us data about the composition of the Earth's atmosphere during long periods of time.
- * Independent variable — the variable the experiment is designed to test for.
- * Index fossil .., the fossil or an organism that existed for a relatively short period of time. This fossil can be used to date other fossils.
- * Individual susceptibility the chance that given organism will acquire a disease of problem.
- * Inert .., unable to react chemically.
- * Infectious disease — Infectious disease — those diseases that are passed directly from one individual to another.
- * Inference — a logical guess based upon observations and prior knowledge. Inferences may prove to be either correct or incorrect
- * Interconnected - the way in which different organisms are all related to others.
- * Insulator — a material that does not allow heat or electricity to flow through it easily.
- * investigation — a measurable way of looking at a situation or experiment in order to get both quantitative and/or qualitative data.
- * Intertidal Zone — the shoreline area that falls between the high tidemark and the low tidemark.
- * Ionic bonds — bonds formed by the transfer of electrons between atoms.
- * Kidney disease — any disease that alters the removal of toxins from the bloodstream
- * Killer T-cells — white blood cells that attack and destroy invading microbes.
- * K/T layer — the geologic rock layer that formed between the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods. This layer marks the extinction of the most dinosaurs.
- * Lava — magma that reaches the Earth's surface.
- * Land use —the way in which we choose to utilize natural areas.
- * Landform - a particular land formation such as a mountain, mesa, plateau —
- * Law of conservation of matter — states that matter can neither be created nor destroyed, but may be transformed into another form.
- * Law of Conservation of Matter — a scientific law that states that during a chemical reaction, matter cannot be created or destroyed but can be changed into a different form.
- * Law of Superposition — a scientific law that states that in undisturbed sedimentary rock layers, older layers of rock lie beneath younger rock layers.
- * Lithosphere — The uppermost layer of Earth, made of crust and mantle.
- * Lysosome — the organelle that contains enzymes to break down or digest or organic materials.
- * Malleable — metals that are able to be hammered and shaped or rolled into thin sheets.
- * Mass extinction — The disappearance of a large number of species in a fairly short geologic time period.
- * Matter — anything that has mass and volume.
- * Meiosis — the process in which organisms produce gametes (sex cells)
- * Melting point — the temperature at which a solid changes to a liquid.
- * Metal — a substance that conducts heat and electricity.
- * Metalloid — an element that has some properties of a metal and some properties of a nonmetal.
- * Microbe — a tiny organism that can be seen only with a microscope.
- * Microbiologist — a scientist that studies microbes.

- * Mitochondrion The cell structure responsible for changing energy from nutrients into a form that cells can use.
- * Mitosis — the process by which the cell nucleus divides to form two new nuclei, each having a complete set of chromosomes.
- * Mixture the type of matter that forms when two or more substances are combined but do not join together chemically.
- * Model — a graph, picture, solid figure or computer program that represents and helps us to understand a much bigger idea or problem.
- * Molecule — the smallest unit of a compound that has all the properties of the compound.
- * Multicellular composed of more than one cell.
- * Mutagen — anything that changes the DNA of an organism.
- * Mutate — . To change the genetic make-up of an organism.
- * Natural Resources — materials from the environment that are used by living things.
- * Natural Selection explains how populations can eventually evolve into new species through the acquisition of differing genetic code.
- * Neutrons — a particle that has no charge and is found in the nucleus of an atom.
- * Nitrates — nitrogen compounds used for growth by plants and algae.
- * Noninfectious disease — a disease that cannot spread from one organism to another, such as cancer.
- * Nonmetal — an element that does not conduct electricity or heat and is usually a gas at room temperature.
- * Non-Point-Source Pollution — pollution that comes from many places or a source that is not easily identified.
- * Nuclear Membrane — the membrane that surrounds the nucleus of a cell.
- * Superfund —the nickname for a federal law that gives the EPA authority to oversee cleanup of hazardous waste sites in the USA.
- * Sustainability — the ability to continue on using the present amount of material. (Think of the level of use of natural resources.)
- * Synthetic chemical — a chemical that is not formed in nature and is made by chemists
- * Synthetic elements — elements that are made by scientists in a laboratory and do not exist in nature.
- * Tectonic plates — giant chunks of land or ocean floor that provide the hard surface of the planet. These plates collide and move. The results are mountain building, volcanoes, tsunamis, river bed formation —
- * Temperature — a measure of the amount of heat that is present. Temperature does not measure "coldness".
- * Terrestrial - referring to plants and animals that live on land.
- * Theory - Scientific theories are well-supported explanations about the natural world. These theories must be supported by facts, laws, ideas and thoroughly tested hypotheses. Theories are normally tested by multiple branches of science such as biology, chemistry, physics and geology. Only through rigorous testing and evidence does a theory stand. Any time that new evidence is uncovered, portions of a theory may be modified. Theories may be slightly altered, but seldom if ever are they totally rejected. While scientific laws concern single actions, theories govern much more dynamic and complex concepts. Remember, that scientific theories surround our daily lives and help to explain this marvelous world around us. These theories include atomic theory, germ theory, cell theory, DNA, flight, plate tectonics, and many other powerful actions in our world. Electricity helps to power our world, but scientifically it is "just a theory".
- * Theory of plate tectonics — a theory that states that the Earth's lithosphere, or land, is broken into large sections called tectonic plates that move and change position over time. This theory supported and provided answers for continental drift.
- * Toxicity — the potential of a substance to do harm to living organisms.
- * Turbidity — the amount of sediment in water that reduces the clarity. This is measured with a turbidity tube or a secchi disk.
- * Toxicity test — a study conducted to determine the harmful side effects of a chemical substance on an organism.
- * Transform boundary — the location where two tectonic plates slide past each other. An example is the San Andreas Fault. Also called a strike/slip fault.
- * Trial — each repetition of an experiment
- * Tributaries small streams that flow into a river
- * Turbidity — a measure of water clarity. This is a test done with either a secchi disk or a turbidity tube. See diagram
- * Unconformity — typically relating to Geology. This means that there is a mixture of material in the rock.
- * Unicellular composed of only one cell
- * Universal solvent — water, it dissolves more substances than any other solvent
- * Upwelling the movement of colder, nutrient-rich waters from the deep ocean into shallow seas
- * Urban sprawl — spreading of a city into regions that used to be farmland or forest.
- * Vaccination — the process in which a person is given a small dose of a weakened or inactivated virus that causes the disease in order to prevent the person from getting the real disease.
- * Vacuole — a cell structure that is used to store water and waste products.
- * Variable — any factor that can affect the results of an experiment.
- * Virus a particle that consists of a nucleic acid and a protein shell that requires a living cell in order to reproduce
- * Volume - the amount of space that something occupies.
- * Volvox - a single celled protist that lives in fresh water. Colonies are ball shaped and usually less than 1 mm in size
- * Wastewater — water that runs into drains that may contain sewage and chemicals from homes and businesses, or pollutants from industry.
- * Water quality the clarity, pH and other substances present in natural water or drinking water.
- * Water treatment plant a facility that cleans the water in order to make it safe for humans to drink.
- * Wastewater treatment plant — a facility that cleans used water in order to make it safe to put back into the public waterways (rivers)

- * Watershed — an area of land where precipitation collects and then drains into a single collection place, often a lake or ocean.
- * River basin — a geographically isolated area that contains all of the water in a region. Water from one river basin typically does not enter another basin. NC has 17 river basins.
- * Weathering — process in which rocks are broken down into smaller pieces through the action of wind, water, roots, and animals.
- * Wetland — land areas that remain wet for all or part of the year.

States of Matter

BEC Solid Liquid Gas Plasma

Low energy-----> High energy

BEC = Bose-Einstein Condensate

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
- _____ 43. arranges and displays all known elements in an orderly way
- _____ 44. tells you the number of protons in the nucleus of each atom of that element
- _____ 45. elements that have a shiny or metallic luster, are good conductors of heat and electricity, and are malleable and ductile
- _____ 46. more than one kind of element bonded together

- _____ 47. scientist that proposed that all matter is made of atoms
- _____ 48. Russian chemist, developed the first version of the periodic table
- _____ 49. row of elements
- _____ 50. group 18 of the periodic table, low reactivity
- _____ 51. group 1 elements; silvery solids with low density and low melting point
- _____ 52. nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon are essential to life and are what type of elements?
- _____ 53. group of elements that combine most readily with group 17 elements
- _____ 54. a process that produces a chemical change
- _____ 55. substances that exist before a reaction; substances that exist after the reaction
- _____ 56. reaction in which energy is released
- _____ 57. reaction in which energy is absorbed
- _____ 58. minimum amount of energy needed to begin a reaction
- _____ 59. substance that speeds up a chemical reaction
- _____ 60. compound that contains carbon
- _____ 61. molecule that is made up of small organic molecules linked together with covalent bonds to make a long chain
- _____ 62. all organisms are made of one or more cells, the cell is the basic unit of organization, and all cells come from other cells
- _____ 63. scientific equipment that uses one or more lenses to magnify objects
- _____ 64. nonliving particle that lacks nucleus or other organelles, requires host cells for reproduction
- _____ 65. preparation of weakened virus particles injected to prevent disease
- _____ 66. organelle in plant cells used to perform photosynthesis
- _____ 67. organelle in animal and plant and animal cells used to process energy
- _____ 68. hereditary materials in the nucleus that controls cell functions
- _____ 69. group of similar cells that work together to perform similar functions
- _____ 70. selectively permeable part of the cell that controls what enters and exits the cell
- _____ 71. diffusion of water
- _____ 72. process by which some producers change light energy into chemical energy (use light, carbon dioxide, and water to produce oxygen and glucose)
- _____ 73. process that uses oxygen to release the energy in food molecules and produces carbon dioxide and water as waste products
- _____ 74. bacteria that can survive without oxygen
- _____ 75. simplest form of asexual reproduction used by bacteria
- _____ 76. chemicals produced by some bacteria used medicinally to control other bacteria
- _____ 77. type of cells that lacks a nucleus and other organelles
- _____ 78. one or many celled organism that lives in moist or wet surroundings; can be animal or plant like; often associated with disease
- _____ 79. organism that is saprophytic and parasitic; cells walls made of chitin; decomposer
- _____ 80. occurs when your body makes its own antibodies
- _____ 81. chlorophyll containing, plantlike protists that produce oxygen from photosynthesis
- _____ 82. part of Earth that supports life - hydrosphere, atmosphere, lithosphere
- _____ 83. rigid structure that encloses, supports, and protects the cells of plants, algae, fungi, bacteria
- _____ 84. gradually sloping end of a continent that extends beneath the ocean
- _____ 85. satellite based radio navigation system that allows users to determine their exact position anywhere on Earth
- _____ 86. complex group of defenses that protects the body against pathogens - includes the skin and respiratory, digestive, and circulatory systems
- _____ 87. change of organisms over geologic time
- _____ 88. careful use and protection of water
- _____ 89. organism with a three-lobed exoskeleton that was abundant in Paleozoic oceans and is considered to be an index fossil
- _____ 90. large, ancient landmass that was composed of all the continents joined together separated by continental draft

8TH GRADE SCIENCE
EOG review vocabulary
Answer Key

1. Hypothesis
2. Independent variable
3. Latitude
4. Remote sensing
5. Fossils
6. Superposition
7. Radioactive decay
8. Uniformitarianism
9. Charles Darwin
10. Natural selection
11. Reptiles
12. Mesozoic
13. Geologic time
14. Water
15. Polar molecule
16. Groundwater
17. Water cycle
18. Cohesion
19. Eutrophication
20. Hydrosphere
21. Point source
22. Nonpoint source
23. Photosynthesis
24. Salinity
25. Evolution
26. Upwelling
27. Plankton
28. Producers
29. Consumers
30. Decomposers
31. Food web
32. Pollution
33. Abiotic
34. Community
35. Symbiosis
36. Matter
37. Physical property
38. Density
39. Solubility
40. Law of conservation

41. Proton
42. Electron
43. Periodic table
44. Atomic number
45. Metals
46. Compound
47. John Dalton
48. Dmitri Mendeleev
49. Period
50. Noble Gases
51. Alkali metals
52. Nonmetals
53. Group 1
54. Chemical reaction
55. Reactants / products
56. Exothermic
57. Endothermic
58. Activation energy
59. Catalyst
60. Organic compound
61. Polymer
62. Cell theory
63. Compound microscope
64. Virus
65. Vaccine
66. Chloroplast
67. Mitochondria
68. DNA
69. Tissue
70. Cell membrane
71. Osmosis
72. Photosynthesis
73. Respiration
74. Anaerobic
75. Binary fission
76. Antibiotics
77. Prokaryote
78. Protist
79. Fungi
80. Active immunity
81. Algae
82. Biosphere
83. Cell wall
84. Continental shelf

85. Global Positioning System (GPS)

86. Immune system

87. Evolution

88. Conservation

89. Trilobite

90. Pangaea