***Science Academic Vocabulary***

***From: Mrs. Reierson***

**Quantitative Data** – data that deals with numbers.

**Control Group** – a group against which an experimental group is compared.

**Variable** – a factor that can change in an experiment.

**Controlled Variable** – a variable that is kept the same from trial to trial.

**Meter** – metric unit measuring length.

**Conclusion** – a decision based on investigation and evidence.

**Kilogram** – metric unit measuring mass.

**Independent Variable** – a variable that is isolated for study in an experiment.

**Data** – information that describes events or qualities such as temperatures or life spans.

**Dependent Variable** – the factor in an experiment that changes as a result of a change in an independent variable.

**Trial** – a repeated test in a systematic investigation.

**Liter** – metric unit measuring volume.

**Qualitative Data** – data that do not directly deal with numbers.

**Hypothesis** – an idea or assumption that can be tested in a scientific investigation.

**Matter**- anything that has mass and occupies volume

**Mass**- The amount of matter in something

**Weight**- The measurement dependent of the mass of the object and the gravitational force acting on the object

**Volume**- The amount of space an object takes up

**Density**- the amount of mass in a given volume

**Formula for density**- D = M / V

**Taxonomy** – the classification of organisms according to their biological characteristics.

**Binomial Nomenclature** – calling a species by two names

**Species** – the smallest and most specific level of classification of living things;

**Kingdom** – highest level of classification of living things; (following Domain)

**Dichotomous Key** - a series or paired statements, used by biologists to identify unfamiliar species.

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**Fungi** – the kingdom of organisms that includes mushrooms, yeasts, and molds and that plays an important role in maintaining a healthy ecosystem by decomposing other organisms.

**Protista** – the kingdom of single-celled and multicellular organisms with a nucleus but without specialized tissues and organs, including amoebas and euglenas.

**Anamalia** – the kingdom of multicellular organisms that eat other life-forms for their nutrition and that are, for the most part, able to move about freely.

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**Monero** – the kingdom of single-celled microscopic organisms with no nuclei, including bacteria and blue-green algae.

**Plantae** – the kingdom of organisms that are usually multicellular; that can make their own food by absorbing sunlight, and that generally cannot move about freely.

**Arthropods** – the phylum of invertebrate animals with multi-jointed, segmented limbs, including insects and spiders; almost 80% of all animal species are arthropods.

**Bilateral Symmetry** – a form of symmetry in which only one plane can divide an organism into identical halves.

**Chordate** – an animal that has a notochord at some stage in its development.

**Endoskeleton** – an internal framework that supports an organism.

**Exoskeleton** – an external shell that provides protection and support to an organism.

**Notochord** – a flexible rod that follows the nerve cord in chordates; in vertebrates, the notochord develops into the backbone.

**Radial Symmetry** – a form of symmetry in which more than one plane divides an organism into identical halves.

**Lunar eclipse** – an eclipse of the Moon by the earth.

**Solar eclipse** – an eclipse of the Sun by the Moon

**Revolve** – to travel in a curved path, or orbit; the planets revolve around the Sun

**Rotate** - to spin on an axis

**Waning Moon** – phases of the Moon in which the portion of the Moon visible from Earth and receiving illumination from the Sun is decreasing.

**Waxing Moon** – phases of the Moon in which the portion of the Moon visible from Earth and receiving illumination from the Sun is increasing.

**Convergent Plate Boundary** – the boundary of which two converging lithospheric plates meet.

**Divergent Plate Boundary** – thr boundary at which two oceanic plates pull away from each other.

**Fjord** – a long and narrow sea inlet with steep sides.

**Moraine** – a deposit of rock and soil left behind by a glacier.

**Viscosity** – the ease with which a liquid flows.