8th Grade Science Vocabulary

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1.	**Absolute age**	The Actual Age Of A Rock Or Fossil Or How Long Ago An Event Occurred.
2.	**Accuracy**	How Close A Measurement Is To A Correct Or Accepted Value.
3.	**Acids**	Materials Having A Ph Of Less Than 7
4.	**Active immunity**	Protection Against A Disease Acquired By Being Infected With The Pathogen That Causes The Disease.
5.	**Acute toxicity**	A Toxic Effect Resulting From A Single Dose Or Brief Exposure To A Substance.
6.	**Adaptation**	A Trait Or Structure That Improves An Organism'S Chance For Survival And Reproduction.
7.	**Adhesion**	The Tendency Of Water To Stick To Other Substances.
8.	**Adsorption**	The Process That Occurs When One Substance Adheres To The Surface Of Another Substance.
9.	**Aerobic**	Needing Oxygen In Order To Survive
10.	**Algal bloom**	The Rapid Growth Of Algae Encouraged By Too Many Nutrients In The Water.
11.	**Alkali**	When A Substance Has A Ph Of More Than 7, Also None As A "Base"
12.	**Allergy**	An Immune System Response To Proteins In Certain Substances Such As Foods.
13.	**Alloy**	A Mixture Of 2 Or More Metals
14.	**Anaerobic**	Able To Survive In The Absence Of Oxygen
15.	**Analyze**	To Examine Data To Decide What The Data Shows.
16.	**Antibiotic resistance**	What Occurs When Bacteria Develop A Tolerance To Survive Treatment With Drugs That Once Killed Them.
17.	**Antibiotics**	A Group Of Medicines Used To Kill Or Slow The Growth Of Bacteria That Cause Disease.
18.	**Antibody**	A Chemical Substance Made By The Body To Help Destroy An Invading Pathogen.
19.	**Antimicrobial product**	A Substance Such As Hand Sanitizer That Is Designed To Kill Microbes
20.	**Aquatic**	A Water Environment
21.	**Aquifer**	A Layer Of Rock That Stores Water And Allows Water To Flow Through It.
22.	**Asthenosphere**	The Soft Layer Of The Earth'S Mantle Made Up Of Semisolid Rock.
23.	**Asthma**	A Condition Caused When The Bronchi Swell And Become Inflamed Making Breathing Difficult.
24.	**Atom**	The Smallest Unit Of An Element That Has All The Properties Of The Element.
25.	**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.
26.	**Atomic number**	The Number Of Protons And Element Has In Its Nucleus
27.	**ATP**	A Chemical Compound That Cells Use For Energy.
28.	**Bacteria**	A large group of micro-organisms that can be harmful or helpful to other living things.
29.	**Bar graph**	A Visual Display That Used Bars To Show The Data.
30.	**Benthos**	Organisms That Live On Or Near The Bottom Of The Ocean.
31.	**Bio-Indicators**	Organisms that are used to assess the health of a water system.
32.	**Bioaccumulation**	The Tendency Of A Substance To Increase In Concentration As It Moves To Higher Levels In The Food Chain.
33.	**Biotechnology**	Industrial Use Of Living Organisms To Produce Foods, Drugs, Or Other Products.
34.	**Boiling point**	The Temperature At Which Gas Bubbles Form In A Liquid And Rise To The Surface To Escape The Liquid As A Gas.
35.	**Bronchi**	Air Passages That Lead From The Windpipe To The Lungs.
36.	**Buoyancy**	The Ability To Float
37.	**Cancer**	A Group Of Diseases Caused By Abnormal Cell Growth And Reproduction.
38.	**Capsid**	A Protein Shell That Surrounds A Virus.
39.	**Carcinogen**	A Chemical That Causes Cancer.
40.	**Carrier**	An Organism That Transmits A Disease Yet Shows No Symptoms Of The Disease Itself.
41.	**Catastrophic event**	An Event That Changes The Ability For Organisms To Survive On A Large Scale.
42.	**Cell**	A Basic Unit Structure And Function Of All Organisms; The Smallest Unit Of Matter That Can Carry On All The Processes Of Life.

43.	**Cell cycle**	A Continuous Process In Which Cells Grow, Make Copies Of Their Chromosomes, And Divide To Form Daughter Cells.
44.	**Cell division**	The Process Through Which A Cell Divides To From Two Cells That Are Identical.
45.	**Cell membrane**	The Structure That Surrounds A Cell, Providing A Barrier Between The Inside Of The Cell And The Cell'S External Environment.
46.	**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.
47.	**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.
48.	**Cellular respiration**	The Process Cells Use To Obtain Energy From Food.
49.	**Chemical**	A Substance Used In Or Formed By A Chemical Process; A Substance That Has A Definite Composition.
50.	**Chemical bonds**	An Action That Changes The Identity Of A Substance
51.	**Chemical formula**	The Method Of Using Chemical Symbols To Identify The Number Of Atoms Of Each Element In A Molecule Or A Compound.
52.	**Chemical property**	A Characteristic That Describes How The Matter Will Change Under Certain Conditions.
53.	**Chemical reaction**	A Process By Which New Substances Are Formed.
54.	**Chemical weathering**	A Process That Changes The Chemical Composition Of Rock.
55.	**Chemistry**	The Study Of The Composition Of Substances And Changes They Undergo
56.	**Chlorophyll**	Green Pigment That Captures The Energy Of The Sun To Drive The Process Of Photosynthesis.
57.	**Chloroplast**	A Cell Organelle That Stores Chlorophyll And Serves As The Site For Photosynthesis.
58.	**Chronic exposure**	Exposure To A Substance Over A Long Period Of Time. It May Be Toxic Or Nontoxic.
59.	**Cilia**	Tiny Hairs That Cover The Cell Membrane And Some Organisms And May Be Used For Movement.
60.	**Climate change**	When There Is A Change To Global Gases Resulting In Global Effects.
61.	**Cohesion**	The Tendency Of Water Molecules To Form Weak Bonds And Stick Together.
62.	**Communicate**	Allows For Scientists To Share And Discuss Results Of Research.
63.	**Compound**	A Type Of Matter That Forms When Two Or More Elements Combine Chemically.
64.	**Concentration**	The Amount Of Substance (Strength) In A Given Volume.
65.	**Conclusion**	A Statement That Explains The Observations Or The Relationship Between The Variables; An Explanation Of What The Results Show.
66.	**Conductor**	A Material Or Substance That Allows Electrons To Flow Through It Easily. (Usually In The Form Of Heat)
67.	**Consumer**	An Organism That Obtains Nutrition And Energy By Eating Other Organisms.
68.	**Contagious disease**	A Disease That Can Be Spread From One Person To Another.
69.	**Continental Drift**	The Theory That Explains How The Continents Were Once Together, Pangea, And Then Have Steadily Drifted Apart. First Proposed By Alfred Wegener.
70.	**Continental drift**	The Process By Which The Continents Split Apart From A Single Landmass And Moved Across The Globe.
71.	**Contour line**	A Line On A Topographic Map That Connects Areas With The Same Elevation.
72.	**Control group**	A standard set-up in which all variables are controlled and to which the experimental results are compared.
73.	**Convergent boundary**	The Location Where Two Tectonic Plates Of The Earth Push Together.
74.	**Coral reef**	Areas Created By The Skeletons Of Rock
75.	**Covalent bonds**	A Bond Formed When Two Atoms Share Electrons. Water Is An Example.
76.	**Critical thinking**	The Process Of Analyzing And Evaluating Information To Draw A Conclusion.
77.	**Crop yield**	The Amount Of Crops Produced Per Acre Or Hectare.
78.	**Cytoplasm**	Fluid, Mostly Of Water That Fills Most Of The Space Within A Cell.
79.	**Data**	Information Gathered During A Scientific Investigation.
80.	**Decomposer**	An Organism That Obtains Energy By Breaking Down The Wastes Of Organisms Or The Remains Of Dead Organisms.
81.	**Density**	A Measure Of The Mass Of A Substance Per Unit Volume. (The Compactness Of A Substance)
82.	**Dependent variable**	The Factor That Is Measured In An Experiment In Response To The Independent Variable.

83.	**Desalination**	A Process Used To Separate The Salt From Seawater For The Purpose Of Reclaiming Fresh Water And Salt.
84.	**Diffusion**	The Movement Of Substances From An Area Of High Concentration To An Area Of Lower Concentration.
85.	**Disease**	Any Change That Disrupts The Normal Function Of One Or More Body Systems.
86.	**Divergent boundary**	The Location Where Two Tectonic Plates Pull Apart.
87.	**DNA**	The Nucleic Acid Responsible For Carrying The Genetic Information Of Most Organisms From One Generation To The Next.
88.	**Dose**	The Amount Of A Chemical Substance That One Individual Should Take For The Desired Outcome.
89.	**Drain field**	A Series Of Pipes In A Septic System That Allows Wastewater To Flow Into The Gravel Or Rock Below.
90.	**Ductile**	Metals That Are Able To Be Stretched Out Or Drawn Into A Wire Without Breaking.
91.	**Earthquake**	The Shaking Of The Earth'S Surface That Occurs When Energy Stored As Pressure In Rocks Is Released Quickly.
92.	**Ecosystem**	An Environment And All The Organisms That Live In That Particular Region.
93.	**Electrical conductivity**	The Degree To Which A Substance Allows Electrons To Freely Flow.
94.	**Electron**	A Particle That Has A Negative Charge And Orbits The Nucleus Of An Atom.
95.	**Electron cloud**	The Region Surrounding The Nucleus Of An Atom Where The Electrons Are Located.
96.	**Element**	Composed Of Only One Type Of Atom Which Cannot Be Broken Down Into Simpler Substance By Normal Chemical Means.
97.	**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.
98.	**Epidemic**	A Disease That Spreads Over A Wide Geographic Area.
99.	**Estuary**	An Area Where Salty Ocean Water Mixes With Fresh Water From Rivers.
100.	**Euglena**	A common micro-organism that varies from cylindrical to oval.
101.	**Evidence**	Proof Of Something Happening.
102.	**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.
103.	**Experiment**	A Procedure Designed To Test A Hypothesis.
104.	**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.
105.	**Exposure time**	How Long An Individual Is Exposed To A Chemical.
106.	**Extinct**	No Longer Found Living On The Earth.
107.	**Fault**	A Break Or Crack In Earth'S Surface Along Which Movement Occurs.
108.	**Fetal Alcohol Syndrome**	Illnesses That Can Affect The Unborn Child Of A Mother Who Consumes Alcohol While Pregnant.
109.	**Field study**	Scientific Study That Takes Place In A Natural Setting.
110.	**Findings**	The Results Of Data From A Given Problem.
111.	**Flagellum**	A Long, Thin Whip Like Structure That Extends From The Cells Of Some Organisms And Is Used For Movement.
112.	**Food chain**	A Model That Shows The Flow Of Energy From One Organism To The Next In An Ecosystem.
113.	**Food intolerance**	An Inability To Digest A Food Or Food Additive.
114.	**Food preservatives**	Chemicals Used To Prevent Food Spoilage Caused By Microorganisms.
115.	**Food web**	A Model That Shows The Interconnected Network Of Food Chains Within An Ecosystem.
116.	**Fossils**	Imprints Or The Remains Of Organisms That Where Once Alive.
117.	**Gas production**	Usually A Waste Product From Cellular Respiration.
118.	**Geologic event**	A Series Of Events Or Organisms That Exist Over Millions Of Years.
119.	**Geologic Time Scale**	The Timeline That Organizes Earth'S History Over The Last 4.6 Billion Years.
120.	**Glacier**	A Moving Mass Of Ice Or Snow On Land.
121.	**Golgi apparatus**	The Organelle That Modifies And Packages Proteins For Specific Uses In The Cell.
122.	**Groundwater**	Water Located Below The Earth'S Surface.
123.	**Group**	The Vertical Column Of Elements On The Periodic Table That Contains Elements Having Similar Chemical Properties.
124.	**Hazard**	Something That Holds The Potential Of Serious Injury Or Death To An Organism.

125.	**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.
126.	**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.
127.	**Hydrosphere**	The Portion Of Earth That Contains Water.
128.	**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)
129.	**Hypothesis**	A Possible Answer Or Tentative Explanation To A Scientific Question. It May Be Proven Correct Or Incorrect.
130.	**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.
131.	**Independent variable**	The Variable The Experiment Is Designed To Test For.
132.	**Index fossil**	The Fossil Or An Organism That Existed For A Relativity Short Period Of Time. This Fossil Can Be Used To Date Other Fossils.
133.	**Individual susceptibility**	The Chance That Given Organism Will Acquire A Disease Of Problem.
134.	**Inert**	Unable To React Chemically.
135.	**Infectious disease**	Those diseases that are passed directly from one individual to another.
136.	**Inference**	A Logical Guess Based Upon Observations And Prior Knowledge. Inferences May Prove To Be Either Correct Or Incorrect
137.	**Insulator**	A Material That Does Not Allow Heat Or Electricity To Flow Through It Easily.
138.	**Interconnected**	The Way In Which Different Organisms Are All Related To Others.
139.	**Intertidal Zone**	The Shoreline Area That Falls Between The High Tidemark And The Low Tidemark.
140.	**Investigation**	A Measureable Way Of Looking At A Situation Or Experiment In Order To Get Both Quantitative And/Or Qualitative Data.
141.	**Ionic bonds**	Bonds Formed By The Transfer Of Electrons Between Atoms.
142.	**Kidney disease**	Any Disease That Alters The Removal Of Toxins From The Bloodstream
143.	**Killer T-cells**	White blood cells that attack and destroy invading microbes.
144.	**Land use**	The Way In Which We Choose To Utilize Natural Areas.
145.	**Landform**	A Particular Land Formation Such As A Mountain, Mesa, Plateau
146.	**Lava**	Magma That Reaches The Earth'S Surface.
147.	**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.
148.	**Law of Superposition**	A Scientific Law That States That In Undisturbed Sedimentary Rock Layers, Older Layers Of Rock Lie Beneath Younger Rock Layers.
149.	**Lithosphere**	The Uppermost Layer Of Earth, Made Of Crust And Mantle.
150.	**Lysosome**	The Organelle That Contains Enzymes To Break Down Or Digest Or Organic Materials.
151.	**Malleable**	Metals That Are Able To Be Hammered And Shaped Or Rolled Into Thin Sheets.
152.	**Mass extinction**	The Disappearance Of A Large Number Of Species In A Fairly Shot Geologic Time Period.
153.	**Matter**	Anything That Has Mass And Volume.
154.	**Meiosis**	The Process In Which Organisms Produce Gametes (Sex Cells)
155.	**Melting point**	The Temperature At Which A Solid Changes To A Liquid.
156.	**Metal**	A Substance That Conducts Heat And Electricity.
157.	**Metalloid**	An Element That Has Some Properties Of A Metal And Some Properties Of A Nonmetal.
158.	**Microbe**	A Tiny Organism That Can Be Seen Only With A Microscope.
159.	**Microbiologist**	A Scientist That Studies Microbes.
160.	**Mitochondrion**	The Cell Structure Responsible For Changing Energy From Nutrients Into A Form That Cells Can Use.
161.	**Mitosis**	The Process By Which The Cell Nucleus Divides To Form Two New Nuclei, Each Having A Complete Set Of Chromosomes.
162.	**Mixture**	The Type Of Matter That Forms When Two Or More Substances Are Combined But Do Not Join Together Chemically.

163.	**Model**	A Graph, Picture, Solid Figure Or Computer Program That Represents And Helps Us To Understand A Much Bigger Idea Or Problem.
164.	**Molecule**	The Smallest Unit Of A Compound That Has All The Properties Of The Compound.
165.	**Multicellular**	Composed Of More Than One Cell.
166.	**Mutagen**	Anything That Changes The Dna Of An Organism.
167.	**Mutate**	To change the genetic make-up of an organism.
168.	**Natural Resources**	Materials From The Environment That Are Used By Living Things.
169.	**Natural Selection**	Explains How Populations Can Eventually Evolve Into New Species Through The Acquisition Of Differing Genetic Code.
170.	**Neutrons**	A Particle That Has No Charge And Is Found In The Nucleus Of An Atom.
171.	**Nitrates**	Nitrogen Compounds Used For Growth By Plants And Algae.
172.	**Non-Point-Source Pollution**	Pollution that comes from many places or a source that is not easily identified.
173.	**Noninfectious disease**	A Disease That Cannot Spread From One Organism To Another, Such As Cancer.
174.	**Nonmetal**	An Element That Does Not Conduct Electricity Or Heat And Is Usually A Gas At Room Temperature.
175.	**Nuclear Membrane**	The Membrane That Surrounds The Nucleus Of A Cell.
176.	**Nucleus**	The Core Of All Atoms. It Contains The Protons And Neutrons
177.	**Objective**	Based On Facts And Not Influenced By Personal Feelings.
178.	**Observation**	Information Gathered With The Senses Of Hearing, Smell, Touch, Taste, And Sight.
179.	**Oceanic Zone**	The Life Zone That Includes The Open Waters Of The Ocean.
180.	**Oceanography**	The Study Of The Physical Properties Of Oceans.
181.	**Organelle**	A Structure Inside A Cell That Carries Out A Specific Process Of Life.
182.	**Osmosis**	Diffusion Of Water Across A Membrane.
183.	**Oxidation**	A Chemical Reaction That Occurs When A Substance Reacts With Oxygen.
184.	**Pandemic**	An Epidemic That Spreads Worldwide.
185.	**Parasite**	An Organism That Gains Nourishment Or Habitat From The Tissues Or Fluids Of Another Organism.
186.	**Pathogen**	An Organism That Causes A Disease.
187.	**Period**	The Horizontal Row Of Elements On The Periodic Table.
188.	**Periodic table**	A Chart That Organizes Information About All Of The Known Elements According To Their Properties. The Original Chart Was Developed By Dmitri Mendeleev In 1869.
189.	**Pesticides**	Chemicals Designed To Kill Organisms (Insects, Weeds, Rodents) That Are Considered Pests.
190.	**pH**	The Measure Of How Acidic Or Basic (Alkaline) A Substance Is. Ph Stands For "Powers Of Hydrogen"
191.	**Photosynthesis**	The Process By Which Some Organisms Use Light Energy To Make Nutrients
192.	**Physical change**	A Change In A Substance That Does Not Involve A Change In The Identity Of The Substance.
193.	**Physical property**	A Characteristic Of A Substance That Can Be Observed Or Measured Without Changing The Identity Of The Substance.
194.	**Plankton**	Tiny Organisms That Are Moved By Ocean Currents. Baleen Whales Eat These.
195.	**Plate tectonics**	The Theory Stating That The Earth Is Broken Into Giant Chunks Of Land Or Ocean Floor That Can Slowly Move. Plate Tectonics Causes Continental Drift.
196.	**Point-Source Pollution**	Pollution that comes from a single well identified source.
197.	**Pollutant**	Any Substance Or From Of Energy That Can Cause Harm To The Environment And Make It Unfit For Use By Organisms.
198.	**Potency**	Strength Or How Powerful A Chemical Is.
199.	**ppb**	Parts Per Billion. A Unit Used To Express The Concentration In A Solution.
200.	**ppm**	Parts Per Million. A Unit Used To Express The Concentration In A Solution.
201.	**Precision**	The Consistency Of A Set Of Measurements.
202.	**Prediction**	A Statement Suggesting What Might Happen In The Future Based On Patterns In Data And Experiences.
203.	**Procedure**	A Written Step-by-step plan for an experiment.
204.	**Producer**	An Organism That Makes Its Own Food.
205.	**Product**	A Substance Formed During A Chemical Reaction.
206.	**Property**	Any Characteristic That Can Be Used To Identify And Describe Matter.

207.	**Proton**	A Particle With A Positive Charge Found In The Nucleus Of An Atom.
208.	**Qualitative data**	Data That Is Described In Words.
209.	**Quantitative data**	Data That Is Expressed Using Numbers.
210.	**Radioactive dating**	Measuring The Age Of A Material By Comparing The Amount Of A Radioactive Form Of An Element In A Rock Or Fossil With The Amount Of Its Decay Product. This Method Gives An Accurate Date To The Material.
211.	**Radon**	A Radioactive Gas That Is Present In Some Rocks That Can Cause Problems In Human Health.
212.	**Reactant**	Substances That Enter Into A Chemical Reaction.
213.	**Relationship**	The Connection Between Two Different Things.
214.	**Relative age**	The Age Of An Object Or Even In Comparison To Another Object.
215.	**Reproduction**	The Ability Of Cells Or Organisms To Make More Organisms Like Themselves.
216.	**Reservoir**	A Contained Body Of Water, Such As A Lake, That Is Used For Drinking Water.
217.	**Respiration**	The Process In Which Organisms Use Oxygen To Release The Energy Stored In Food.
218.	**Ribosome**	An Organelle Where Proteins Are Made.
219.	**Risk**	The Chance That A Particular Action Or Event Could Result In Something Unfavorable, Such As Injury Or Death.
220.	**Risk-benefit Analysis**	The process of weighing the potential harm against the potential benefits. Also called trade-offs.
221.	**River**	A Large, Flowing Stream Of Water Fed By Other Smaller Streams, Or Tributaries.
222.	**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.
223.	**Salinity**	The Concentration Of Salts In A Liquid Such As Water.
224.	**Sampling**	A Process By Which A Small Number Of A Population Is Selected As Representative Of The Entire Population.
225.	**Sanitation**	The Ability To Clean Up Something. This Can Relate To Water, Hazardous Waste
226.	**Science journal**	A Written Record Describing An Investigation And The Data Gathered
227.	**Scientific inquiry**	The Process By Which Scientists Ask And Seek Answers To Their Questions About The Natural World.
228.	**Scientific method**	A Series Of Steps That A Scientist Follows To Solve A Problem Or Answer A Question.
229.	**Semi permeable**	Allowing Only Certain Substances Or Sizes Of Particles To Pass Though A Membrane.
230.	**Septic system**	A Wastewater Treatment System At A Home Or Farm For Handling Home Waste Products.
231.	**Solubility**	The Measure Of How Much Of A Substance Dissolves In A Given Amount Of Another Substance.
232.	**Solute**	The Substance That Dissolves In A Solvent. (Kool Aid Powder)
233.	**Solution**	A Substance Made By Dissolving One Substance In Another Substance Sot That The Two Substances That Are Evenly Mixed. (Drinkable Kool Aid)
234.	**Solvent**	A Substance In Which Another Substance Dissolves. (It Is Often Water)
235.	**Species**	Organisms That Have Many Characteristics In Common And Can Breed With Each Other To Produce Fertile Offspring.
236.	**Specific heat**	The Amount Of Heat Necessary To Raise One Gram Of Material One Degree Celsius. This Is Measured In Calories. (Not The Same As In Food.)
237.	**STD**	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
238.	**Stewardship**	Being A Responsible Citizen Of The Earth And Becoming Aware Of Our Affect Upon The Planet.
239.	**Subduction**	The Process In Which One Tectonic Plate Is Pushed Under Another.
240.	**Superfund**	The Nickname For A Federal Law That Gives The Epa Authority To Oversee Cleanup Of Hazardous Waste Sites In The Usa.
241.	**Sustainability**	The Ability To Continue On Using The Present Amount Of Material. (Think Of The Level Of Use Of Natural Resources.)
242.	**Synthetic chemical**	A Chemical That Is Not Formed In Nature And Is Made By Chemists
243.	**Synthetic elements**	Elements That Are Made By Scientists In A Laboratory And Do Not Exist In Nature.

244.	**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
245.	**Temperature**	A Measure Of The Amount Of Heat That Is Present. Temperature Does Not Measure "Coldness".
246.	**Terrestrial**	Referring To Plants And Animals That Live On Land.
247.	**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.
248.	**Toxicity**	The Potential Of A Substance To Do Harm To Living Organisms.
249.	**Toxicity test**	A Study Conducted To Determine The Harmful Side Effects Of A Chemical Substance On An Organism.
250.	**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.
251.	**Trial**	Each Repetition Of An Experiment
252.	**Tributaries**	Small Streams That Flow Into A River
253.	**Turbidity**	A Measure Of Water Clarity. This Is A Test Done With Either A Secchi Disk Or A Turbidity Tube. See Diagram
254.	**Turbidity**	The Amount Of Sediment In Water That Reduces The Clarity. This Is Measured With A Turbidity Tube Or A Secchi Disk.
255.	**Unconformity**	Typically Relating To Geology. This Means That There Is A Mixture Of Material In The Rock.
256.	**Unicellular**	Composed Of Only One Cell
257.	**Universal solvent**	Water, It Dissolves More Substances Than Any Other Solvent
258.	**Upwelling**	The Movement Of Colder, nutrient-rich waters from the deep ocean into shallow seas.
259.	**Urban sprawl**	Spreading Of A City Into Regions That Used To Be Farmland Or Forest.
260.	**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.
261.	**Vacuole**	A Cell Structure That Is Used To Store Water And Waste Products.
262.	**Variable**	Any Factor That Can Affect The Results Of An Experiment.
263.	**Virus**	A Particle That Consists Of A Nucleic Acid And A Protein Shell That Requires A Living Cell In Order To Reproduce
264.	**Volume**	The Amount Of Space That Something Occupies.
265.	**Volvox**	A Single Celled Protist That Lives In Fresh Water. Colonies Are Ball Shaped And Usually Less Than 1 Mm In Size
266.	**Wastewater**	Water That Runs Into Drains That May Contain Sewage And Chemicals From Homes And Businesses, Or Pollutants From Industry.
267.	**Wastewater treatment plant**	A Facility That Cleans Used Water In Order To Make It Safe To Put Back Into The Public Waterways (Rivers)
268.	**Water quality**	The Clarity, Ph And Other Substances Present In Natural Water Or Drinking Water.
269.	**Water treatment plant**	A Facility That Cleans The Water In Order To Make It Safe For Humans To Drink.
270.	**Watershed**	An Area Of Land Where Precipitation Collects And Then Drains Into A Single Collection Place, Often A Lake Or Ocean.
271.	**Weathering**	Process In Which Rocks Are Broken Down Into Smaller Pieces Through The Action Of Wind, Water, Roots, And Animals.
272.	**Wetland**	Land areas that remain wet for all or part of the year.