**First Nine Weeks Science Vocabulary Review**

1. Put scientific knowledge to practical use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. National Aeronautics and Space Administration \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The shadow of one celestial body falls on another body \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The spin of a body on its axis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Swollen on one side \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The knowledge gained by observing the natural world \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Ways in which scientists answer questions and solve problems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_science educator a. a possible explanation or answer to a question (educated guess)
9. \_\_\_\_\_meteor b. extremely cold large and made of gases
10. \_\_\_\_ Artificial satellite c. a person who teaches other about science
11. \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis d. the bright strike of light that we see when a meteoroid enters earth’s atmosphere
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_gas planet e. any human made object placed in orbit around a body in space
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_data f. any pieces of information gathered through experimentation
14. Changes in the moon’s appearance
    1. Observation b. hypothesis c. revolution d. phases of the moon
15. The gathering of images and data from a distance
    1. Meteorite b. waning c. hypothesis d. remote sensing
16. The act of using the senses to gather information
    1. Revolution b. space station c. observation d. rotation
17. When part of the ocean is directly facing the moon, the water there bulges toward the moon
    1. Neap tide b. solstice c. high tide d. tide
18. The sunlit part of the moon appears to get bigger (growing)
    1. Day b. NASA c. equinox d. waxing
19. First artificial satellite launched by the Soviets (Russia) in 1957. Orbited earth for 57 days
    1. Sputnik 1 b. Sputnik 2 c. Explorer 1 d. Equinox
20. The time when the sun is directly above the equator
    1. Waning b. eclipse c. equinox d. ellipse

**Second Nine Weeks Science Vocabulary Review**

1. Fault when rocks are pushed together \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The soil quality that is based on the proportions of soil particles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Continents as one single landmass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The study of earthquakes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Two tectonic plates separate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. A wave of energy that travels through the earth (body wave)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Layers of sediment are pressed and cemented together \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. The continual process by which new rock forms from old rock \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_soil structure a. the arrangement of soil particles
10. \_\_\_\_\_soil conservation b. the center part of the earth below the mantle
11. \_\_\_\_\_outer core c. sediments that have compacted over time
12. \_\_\_\_\_sea-floor spreading d. the way to protect the fertility of the soil
13. \_\_\_\_\_metamorphic rock e. heat and pressure change the rock
14. \_\_\_\_\_core f. the process by which new oceanic lithosphere forms as magma rises toward the surface and solidifies
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_Erosion g. the process by which wind, water, or gravity transport soil and sediment from one location to another
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_Sedimentary rock h. liquid, outer layer of the core.
17. The process of when a rock changes because of stress
    1. Compaction b. deposition c. deformation d. tension
18. The point on the earth’s surface directly above an earthquakes starting point
    1. Epicenter b. Pangaea c. P waves d. focus
19. The point inside the earth where the earthquake begins
    1. GPS b. fault c. core d. focus
20. Used to record vibrations in earth and determines the strength of the earthquake
    1. Seismic wave b. seismograph c. seismogram d. seismologist

**Third Nine Weeks Science Vocabulary Review**

1. How fast a wave is traveling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. A disturbance that moves through matter or space \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Colored part of the eye \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The distance from any point on a wave to an identical point on the next wave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Measures loudness \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_Electromagnetic wave a. lowest point of a transverse wave
7. \_\_\_\_expansion b. waves that do not require a medium
8. \_\_\_\_trough c. a type of transverse wave
9. \_\_\_\_light wave d. substances get bigger when heated up
10. \_\_\_\_EM spectrum e. made of material that prevents or blocks the flow of electricity
11. \_\_\_\_insulator f. all of the frequencies or wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation
12. \_\_\_\_\_sound wave g. a longitudinal wave created by vibrating material through a medium
13. The number of wavelengths that pass by a point each second
    1. Retina b. crest c. frequency d. speed
14. Can see something clearly only if it is faraway
    1. Rarefaction b. farsightedness c. loudness d. nearsightedness
15. How well the sound can be heard
    1. Lens b. loudness c. crest d. cornea
16. The change in frequency of a sound caused by the motion of the listener or source of the sound
    1. Inner ear b. outer ear c. middle ear d. Doppler effect
17. Converts vibrations into signals for the brain to interpret
    1. Middle ear b. insulator c. inner ear d. outer ear
18. When a wave bounces back after hitting a barrier
    1. Refraction b. convection c. rarefaction d. reflection
19. Back surface of the eye where light is detected by receptors
    1. Lens b. retina c. medium d. pupil
20. The opening in the eye
    1. Speed b. pitch c. pupil d. iris

**Fourth Nine Weeks Science Vocabulary Review**

1. Made up of the other four female flower parts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Found at the very end of the pistil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Food molecules are being broken down (occurs in all living organisms) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The process when plants use sunlight to make their own food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A stem-like structure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The process of pollen grains moving from male anthers to female stigmas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_guard cells a. allow the plant to reproduce
8. \_\_\_\_\_transpiration b. the special openings of the surface of plant leaves and some other structures
9. \_\_\_\_\_stems c. provide support and structure for the plant and allow water and nutrients to travel throughout the plant
10. \_\_\_\_\_stomata d. the evaporation of water from plants, primarily from the leaves
11. \_\_\_\_\_seeds e. can grow into new plants once they get into the soil
12. \_\_\_\_\_flowers f. open and close the stomata to regulate the release of water
13. Anchor the plant in the soil, take in water from the soil and take in nutrients from the soil
    1. Fruit b. stems c. roots d. seeds
14. Take in carbon dioxide from the air and absorb light energy from the sun
    1. Leaves b. ovules c. seeds d. stamen
15. At the bottom of the pistil
    1. Ovules b. Ovary c. leaves d. fruit
16. In the ovaries and will become seeds
    1. Ovary b. leaves c. ovules d. roots
17. Forms around the seeds, or sometimes, seeds from on the surface-protect the seeds
    1. Fruit b. pistil c. roots d. stems
18. Contains pollen, which contain the sperm cells of the flower
    1. Flowers b. leaves c. stamen d. anther