

Science Review 2019

Scientific Method

Scientific Method

Vocab	Definition
Problem	a method of research in which a problem is identified, relevant data are gathered, a hypothesis is formulated from these data, and the hypothesis is empirically tested.
Hypothesis	the initial building block in the scientific method. Also known as an "educated guess."
Procedure	The step by step method to performing the experiment.
Independent Variable	the variable that is changed or controlled in a scientific experiment.
Dependent Variable	the variable being tested in a scientific experiment
Constant	The unchanged aspect of an experiment.
Control	A group that is used for comparison.
Data	the information gained from observing and testing an experiment.
Analyze	The process of discovery in an experiment.
Conclusion	summarize how your results support or contradict your original hypothesis.
Quantitative/Qualitative	The mathematical part of the experiment.

Earth History

Unconformity	They are surfaces of contact between older rocks and younger sedimentary rocks, formed due to erosion or lack of sediment deposition over extended periods of time
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Hydrology-Freshwater

Hydrosphere	all the waters on the earth's surface, such as lakes and seas, and sometimes including water over the earth's surface, such as clouds.
Aeration	aeration occurs when the air and water mix or come into close contact.
Coagulation	the action or process of a liquid, especially blood, changing to a solid or semi-solid state.
Chlorination	the process of adding chlorine or chlorine compounds such as sodium hypochlorite to water.
Desalination	the process of removing salt from seawater.
Watershed (River Basin)	an area or ridge of land that separates waters flowing to different rivers, basins, or seas.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency

Hydrology-Oceans

Cyanobacteria	are a phylum of bacteria that obtain their energy through photosynthesis and are the only photosynthetic prokaryotes able to produce oxygen
Upwelling	a process in which deep, cold water rises toward the surface

Hydrology-Oceans (cont)

Tide	the alternate rising and falling of the sea,
Wave Frequency	the number of waves that passes a given point per second.
Continental Shelf	The part of the edge of a continent between the shoreline
Wavelength	the distance between two peaks of a wave.
Coriolis Effect	an effect whereby a mass moving in a rotating system experiences a force.

Evolution

Phenotype	the set of observable characteristics of an individual resulting from the interaction of its genotype with the environment.
Cenozoic	The most recent era of geologic time, from about 65 million years ago to the present
Mesozoic	the time during which the world fauna changed drastically from that which had been seen in the Paleozoic
Paleozoic	Era lasted from 544 to 245 million years ago, and is divided into six periods
Precambrian	about 4.6 billion years ago
Homologous	different species with common ancestors
Vestigial Organs	structures that function normally in other species

Energy Resources

Fracking	is a drilling technology that is used to extract oils
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Infectious Diseases

Eukaryote includes all organisms except bacteria

Prokaryote an organism who's cells don't have a nucleus

Binary Fission when a single cell divides into a identical copies of itself

Spores a cell that certain plants produce

Pathogens is a bacteria that can cause a disease

Chemistry

Valence Eletrons an outer shell electron

Catalyst a substance that speeds up a chemical reaction

Inhibitor a substance that decreases the chemical reaction

Metalloids shows some properties of metals and nonmetals

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