8th Grade Vocabulary EOG Flashcards – Answer Key

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| Mitochondria | Cellular organelle that functions in energy production for the cell |
| Cell membrane | Semipermeable membrane that surrounds the cytoplasm of the cell |
| Parasite | An organism that grows, feeds, and is sheltered on or in a different organism while contributing nothing to the survival of the host |
| Mitosis | Cell division; cells divide into new cells containing the same number of chromosomes |
| Meiosis | Cell division that produces reproductive cells (gametes) that have half the number of chromosomes |
| Homeostasis | Tendency of a body or system to seek and maintain a condition of balance or equilibrium within its internal environment |
| Natural selection | Only the organisms best adapted to their environment tend to survive |
| Extinct | No longer in existence |
| Ice core | Core sample from the accumulation of snow and ice over many years that have recrystallized and trapped air bubbles from previous time periods |
| Potency | Chemical or biological strength of a medicine or other chemical compound |
| Evolution | Gradual process of change over time |
| Antibiotic | Substance produced by microorganisms that can destroy or inhibit the growth of other microorganisms; used to prevent infection |
| Pathogen | Any disease producing agent such as a virus, bacteria, protist or other microorganism |
| Epidemic | Rapid spread of a disease |
| Contagion | Disease that can be transmitted through direct or indirect contact; contagious |
| Lysosome | Cellular organelle that contains enzymes that digest other particles in the cell |
| Food web | Interrelated food chains in an ecological community |
| Non point source pollution | Water pollution derived from many different sources such as land runoff, storm drains, ships at sea, etc. |
| Multicellular | Composed of several or many cells |
| Euglena | Freshwater protozoan that has a red eyespot, a single flagella and chloroplasts; often found in stagnant water |
| Cell theory | Basic theory that states cells are the basic units of structure and function in living things |
| Prokaryote | One celled organisms that lack a nucleus and have limited organelles |
| Eukaryote | Organisms with one or more cells that have specialized organelles, a nucleus, and divide by mitosis or meiosis |
| Malleability | Property of being hammered, shaped, or formed without breaking |
| Volvox | Colonial, freshwater green algae that forms a hollow green sphere of flagellated cells |
| Growth | An increase in the size and number of cells in an organism |
| Reproduction | Sexual or asexual process by which organisms generate new individuals of the same kind |
| Pangaea | Supercontinent that included all landmasses of the Earth before the Triassic period |
| Continental drift | Movement, formation, or re-formation of continents described by the theory of plate tectonics |
| Vacuole | Cellular organelle that contains water, food or waste |
| Carrier | A person or animal that shows no symptoms of a disease but is capable of transmitting it to others |
| Vector | An insect or other organism that transmits a pathogenic disease from one host to another |
| Mi crobe | Synonym for microorganism, especially bacteria |
| Technology | Practical application of science to commerce or industry |
| Mutagen | Substance capable of causing a mutation in DNA |
| Virus | Non-living pathogenic factors that depend on other living cells for their reproduction and growth |
| Cohesion | Intermolecular forces between two substances that cause them to stick together; causes droplets to form in liquids |
| Estuary | Wide body of water formed where a large river meets the sea; contains both fresh and salt water |
| Upwelling | Process in which cold, nutrient-rich water from the ocean depths rise to the ocean’s surface |
| Hydrosphere | Water on or surrounding the surface of the Earth, including the water of the oceans and the water in the atmosphere |
| Adhesion | Force of attraction that causes two different substances to join; causes water to spread over a surface |
| Point source pollution | Single, identifiable, localized sources of air, water, thermal, noise, or air pollution |
| Density | Mass of a substance per unit of volume |
| Element | Smallest form of a substance that cannot be reduced to a simpler substance by chemical means |
| Compound | Pure substance composed of two or more elements whose composition is constant |
| Conductivity | The ability of a substance to transmit heat, sound, or electricity |
| Solubility | Amount of a substance that can be dissolved in a given amount of solvent |
| Boiling point | Point at which a liquid boils and begins to change to a vapor or gas |
| Buoyancy | Property of floating on a surface of a liquid |
| Specific heat | Heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of a substance by one degree |
| Polarity | Property of water in which there exists a positive pole and a negative pole |
| pH | Measure of the strength of an acid or base; neutral solutions equal 7, where acids are below 7 and bases are above 7 |
| Dissolved oxygen | Amount of oxygen dissolved in a body of water as an indication of the degree of health of the water and its ability to support a balanced aquatic ecosystem |
| Turbidity | Property of water that describes clearness or transparency because of the amount of suspended sediment in the water |
| Nonconformity | Discontinuity in rock sequences indicating an interruption of sedimentation |
| Spectral analysis | Method of analyzing chemical properties of matter based on bands in their optical spectrum of the electromagnetic spectrum |
| Reflectance curve | Measure of the proportion of light reflected, absorbed, and transmitted at various wavelengths |
| Urban sprawl | Spreading of urban development into areas adjoining or surrounding the edge of a city |
| Mechanical weathering | Erosion or breakdown of rock into smaller fragments by natural physical means (frost, roots, etc.) |
| Unicellular | Consisting of a single cell |
| Diabetes | Disease characterized by high levels of glucose in the blood; treated with insulin and controlled diet |
| Asthma | Respiratory disorder that results in wheezing and difficulty breathing; often triggered by pollution or exercise |
| Sanitation | Process of cleaning and sterilizing that promotes better health |
| Chemical reaction | Process in which one or more substances are changed into others by rearranging atomic bonds |
| Reactant | Substance that is present at the start of a chemical reaction |
| Product | Substance resulting from a chemical reaction |
| Index fossil | Fossil known to have lived in a particular geologic age that can be used to date the rock layer in which it is found |
| Geologic time scale | Chronologic schema relating stratigraphy to time that is used by geologists to describe the passing the timing and relationships between events that have occurred in Earth’s history |
| Law of superposition | Law of geology that states the youngest sediments or rocks are at the top of the rock layer and the oldest are at the bottom |
| Precipitate | To cause a solid solution to be separated from a solution |
| Volume | The amount of space occupied by an object |
| Mass | Measure of the number of atoms an object possesses |