

### 7th Grade Science Vocabulary

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Voc. Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>
4, 5, 6, 7		
	troposphere	lowest layer of atmosphere, where weather occurs and life exists
	ozone layer	layer of the stratosphere with a high concentration of ozone; absorbs most of the Sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation
	radiation	energy transferred by waves or rays
	conduction	transfer of energy that occurs when molecules bump into each other
	convection	transfer of heat by the flow of material
	hydrosphere	all of the waters of Earth
	condensation	change of matter from a gas to a liquid state
	evaporation	change in the inherited characteristics over time
	precipitation	water falling from clouds - including rain, snow, sleet, and hail - whose form is determined by air temperature
	weather	state of the atmosphere at a specific time and place, determined by factors including air pressure, amount of moisture in the air, temperature, wind, and precipitation.
	relative humidity	measure of the amount of moisture held in the air compared with the amount it can hold at a given temperature; can range from 0 percent to 100 percent
	dew point	temperature at which air is saturated and condensation forms
	precipitation	water falling from clouds - including rain, snow, sleet, and hail - whose form is determined by air temperature
	tornado	violent, whirling windstorm that crosses land in a narrow path and can result from wind shears inside a thunderhead
	hurricane	large, severe storm that forms over tropical oceans, has winds of at least 120 km/h, and loses power when it reaches land
	meteorologist	studies weather and used information from Doppler radar, weather satellites, computers and other instruments to make weather maps and provide forecasts.
	isotherm	line drawn on a weather map that connects points having equal temperature
	isobar	lines drawn on a weather map that connect points having equal atmospheric pressure; also indicate the location of high and low pressure areas and can show wind speed
	station model	indicates weather conditions at a specific location, using a combination of symbols on a map
	rotation	is a movement of an object in a circular motion.
	revolution	the motion of Earth around the Sun, which takes about 365 1/4 days, or one year, to complete
	equinox	twice yearly time when the Sun is directly above the Earth's equator and there are equal hours of day and night

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	orbit	curved path followed by Earth as it moves around the Sun
	solstice	time when the Sun reaches its greatest distance north or south of the equator
	axis	imaginary line around which Earth spins; drawn from the north geographic pole through Earth to the south geographic pole
	cell theory	states that all organisms are made up of one or more cells, the cell is the basic unit of life, and all cells come from other cells
	cell wall	rigid structure that encloses, supports, and protects the cells of plants, algae, fungi, and most bacteria
	cell membrane	protective outer covering of all cells that regulates the interaction between the cell and the environment
	cytoplasm	constantly moving gelatinlike mixture inside the cell membrane that contains heredity material and is the location of most of a cell's life processes
	ribosome	small structure on which cells make their own proteins
	organelle	structure in the cytoplasm of a eukaryotic cell that can act as a storage site, process energy, move materials, or manufacture substances
	nucleus	organelle that controls all the activities of a cell and contains hereditary material made of DNA
	chloroplast	green, chlorophyll-containing plant-cell organelle that captures light energy, which is used to make sugar.
	mitochondrion	cell organelle where food is broken down, which releases energy
	Endoplasmic Reticulum	series of folded membranes in which materials can be processed and moved around the cell.
	Golgi body	organelles that sort and package cellular materials and transport them within the cell or out of the cell
	tissue	group of similar cells that work together to do one job
<b>Ch. 23</b>		
	Displacement	the distance and direction between starting and ending position
	Speed	distance divided by time
	Velocity	displacement divided by time
	Acceleration	the change in velocity divided by time
	Force	a push or pull
	Balanced Force	forces cancel out each other
	Friction	force that resists sliding motion between objects that are touching
	contact force	force exerted when two objects are touching
	gravitational force	Attracting force exerted on two objects, which depends upon both mass and the distance between them.

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	Unbalanced forces	forces that are not equal & cause motion
Ch. 8, 10, 11		
	organ	structure, such as the heart, made up of different types of tissues that all work together
	organ system	a group of organs working together to perform a certain function
	organism	any living things
	cell	smallest unit of an organism that can carry on life functions
	homeostatis	ability of an organism to keep proper internal conditions no matter what external stimuli are occurring
	binomial nomenclature	two-word naming system that gives all organisms their scientific name
	Bacteria	one-celled organism
	Virus	non-living strand of DNA surrounded by a protein coat
	Host Cell	a living cell that has been invaded by a virus
	Mitosis	the process where the nucleus divides to form 2 identical nuclei and then 2 identical cells
	Chromosomes	a structure in the nucleus that contains hereditary material (DNA)
	Asexual Reproduction	a new organism is produced from one organism
	Sexual Reproduction	a unique organism is produced from 2 parents of the same species
	Sperm	sex cells formed in the male reproductive organs
	Eggs	sex cells formed in the female reproductive organs
	Fertilization	the joining of th egg and sperm
	Zygote	the first cells that form after fertilization
	Diploid	cells with pairs of similar chromosomes
	Haploid	cells with half of the number of chromosomes of a body cell
	Meiosis	a process that produces haploid sex cells
	Protein	a large organic molecule made up of amino acids
	DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid)	the hereditary code contained in the chromosomes
	Gene	the instructions for making a specific protein
	RNA (Ribonucleic Acid)	the nucleic acid that carries codes from the nucleus to ribosomes
	Mutations	permanent changes in the DNA sequence

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	Heredity	the passing of traits from parents to offspring
	Allele	the different forms of a trait that make up a gene pair
	Genetics	the study of how traits are passed on by the interactions of alleles
	Hybrid	an organism that receives different alleles from each parent
	Dominant	the trait that shows or covers up the recessive
	Recessive	the trait that disappears if there is a dominant trait
	Punnett Square	a tool used to predict the probability certain traits will appear
	Genotype	genetic make up
	Phenotype	the appearance or behavior of an organism
	Homozygous	organism with 2 alleles that are the same
	Heterozygous	an organism tht has 2 different alleles
	Plants	an eukaryotic celled organism that has chlorophyll & cell walls
	Cuticle	waxy protective layer on stems, leaves & flowers
	Vascular Plant	plants with tube like structures that carry water and nutrients
	Nonvascular Plants	plants that do not have tube like structures & use other ways to move water and substances
	Spore	waterproof reproductive cell
	seed	plant embryo & food suppy in a protective coating
	Stomata	small openins in epidermis of leaves
	Guard Cells	control opening & closing of stomato
	Xylem	tube like structure that carries water in plants
	Phloem	tube like structure that carries nutrients
	Gymnosperms	vascular plants that produce seeds but not fruits
	Angiosperms	vascular plants with flowers that produce fruits with one or more seeds