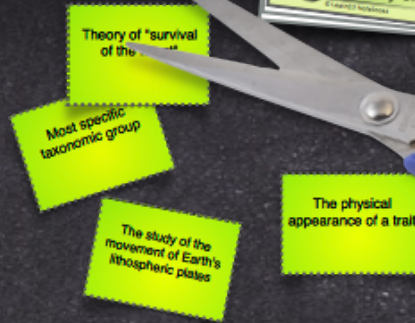


Free Printable

# Flashcard

Friday



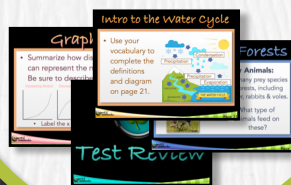
Activity From LearnEdNotebooks.com



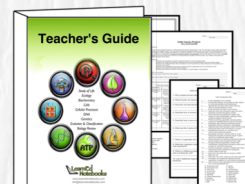
Student Notebooks



Digital Presentations



Teacher Materials



# Earth Science

Geology	Crust	Mantle	Core
Tectonics	Fault	Boundary	Jet Stream
Fossil	Law of Superposition	Geologic Time	Gulf Stream
Sedimentary	Metamorphic	Igneous	Atmosphere
Climate	Weather	Front	Convection
Solar System	Solar Eclipse	Lunar Eclipse	Gravity
Tide	Universe	Galaxy	Tilted Axis
Fossil Fuel	Sustainable Practice	Water	Upwelling

# Earth Science

The inner layer of Earth; 2 layers (solid and liquid composed of nickel and iron)	The liquid middle layer of Earth; convection causes plate movements	The outer layer of Earth; part of the lithosphere	The study of Earth processes, its history and physical composition
Strong winds forming a narrow zone in the lower troposphere; influences weather	An area where two tectonic plates converge, diverge or move past one another	A dislocation along a break in a rock; movements along faults can lead to earthquakes	Branch of geology studying Earth's crust and plate movements
A warm ocean current in the Atlantic that influences coastal climate	Scale of time throughout Earth's history; organized into periods, eras, eons, etc.	The law that states older rock is found deposited below younger rock layers	Remains of organic material preserved in rock
The layers of gases surrounding Earth; where weather occurs	Rock type formed by the cooling and solidifying of magma or lava (granite, basalt)	Rock type formed from another type of rock through extreme heat or pressure (marble)	Rock type composed of deposited layers of sediment (limestone, shale)
Transfer of heat from one place to another (through liquids and gases)	Leading edge of an air mass; influences weather conditions	The state of the atmosphere at a particular time	The collective weather conditions for a particular place
The force of attraction that tends to draw any two objects in the universe together	Occurs when the Moon enters Earth's shadow	Occurs when the Moon comes between Earth and the Sun	A system of planets or other celestial bodies that orbit a star
The angle of an object's rotational axis (Earth's is 23.5 degrees)	A system of millions or billions of stars with other celestial objects held together by gravity	Includes all existing matter and space	The rising and falling of ocean water levels due to the pull of gravity
Occurs when cold, dense, nutrient-rich water from below replaces surface water	H <sub>2</sub> O; cycles on Earth through many processes crucial for life	A practice that helps to preserve Earth's resources; alternative fuel methods	Nonrenewable resources such as coal, petroleum and natural gas

# Life Science

Prokaryotic	Eukaryotic	Cell	Organelles
Chloroplasts	Mitochondria	Cilia/Flagella	Nucleus
Mitosis	Meiosis	Genetics	Punnett Square
Photosynthesis	ATP	Glucose	DNA
Cellular Respiration	Lipid	Protein	Carbohydrate
Organism	Organ	Body System	Food Web
Ecosystem	Niche	Parasitism	Mutualism
Producer	Consumer	Decomposer	Bacteria

# Life Science

"Little organs" within cells that carry out essential life functions	"Basic unit of structure and function for all life"	Cell type belonging to more advanced organisms; contains a nucleus	Cell type that does not contain a true nucleus or membrane-bound organelles
The control center of a cell that contains important genetic information	Structures that aid in locomotion of a cell (cilia-hairlike, flagella-long and whiplike)	Energy-producing organelles that take in oxygen and sugar to produce cellular energy	Chlorophyll-containing organelles that allow for photosynthesis to occur
A diagram used to predict the outcome of offspring between two parents	The study of heredity	The process of producing four genetically different gametes from one cell	Asexual cell division; produces two identical daughter cells from one parent cell
Genetic material that codes for traits and characteristics	Simple sugar used to fuel cellular processes and energy production	Cellular energy produced primarily in the mitochondria	The process of converting light energy, water and CO <sub>2</sub> into sugar and oxygen
Macromolecule essential for quick energy; sugar or starch	Macromolecule used for tissue growth and repair; composed of amino acids	Macromolecule essential for long-term energy storage; fat, oil or wax	The process of converting sugar into usable cellular energy (ATP)
A complex network of feeding relationships in an ecosystem	A system of similar organs/parts working to perform specific functions (ex: digestion)	Functional part of a body system composed of the same tissue type	Any living thing that carries out essential life functions
A symbiotic relationship in which both organisms benefit (bee/flowering plant)	A symbiotic relationship in which one organism benefits while harming the other (flea/dog)	An organism's job or role in an environment	A community of living things plus the abiotic surroundings that influence survival
Prokaryotic organisms that break down nutrients; ubiquitous	An organism that must break down dead organic matter for survival	An organism that must consume other living things for survival; heterotroph	An organism that produces its own food or nutrients; autotroph

# Physical Science

Atom	Compound	Element	Groups
Molecule	Homogeneous	Solution	Heterogeneous
Proton	Neutron	Evidence of a Chemical Change	Chemical Reaction
Electron	Energy	Kinetic	Potential
Electricity	Chemical Formula	Acid	Base
Transfer	Conservation of Matter	Physical Property	Chemical Property
Transformation	Electromagnetic	Wave	Newton
Inertia	Mass	Gravity	Friction

# Physical Science

Elements with similar properties are contained in	Simplest unit of matter; can't be broken down	2 or more atoms of different elements are chemically combined (CO <sub>2</sub> )	Smallest unit of an element
A mixture that is not uniform throughout	Combination of substances that can be separated physically	A mixture that is evenly distributed throughout	2 or more atoms chemically combined; smallest unit of a compound
Results in a chemical recombination of atoms	Formation of a precipitate, gas/heat production, color change	Neutral subatomic particle (contained in the nucleus)	Positive subatomic particle (contained in the nucleus)
Form of energy that exists due to position, not motion (mechanical energy)	Form of energy that exists because of an object's motion (mechanical energy)	The ability to do work	Negative subatomic particle (orbits the nucleus)
A substance or solution that is listed above 7 on the pH (percent hydrogen) scale	A substance or solution that falls below 7 on the pH (percent hydrogen) scale	The combination of elemental symbols and the ratio at which they appear in a compound	Energy of electric charges (moves through circuits to power many things)
Characteristics related to chemical composition such as the ability to form a precipitate	Observable characteristics such as color, texture, boiling point, etc.	The law that states no matter is created or destroyed in a chemical reaction	The movement of energy from one source to another
Physicist who developed the three laws of motion	A disturbance in matter (transmits energy through matter or space)	Energy in the form of waves, does not require a medium through which to travel	The conversion of one form of energy to another
Force that slows the motion of objects as they move past one another	Force that acts between any two masses	The amount of matter contained within an object	The tendency of an object to remain unchanged (in motion or at rest)