EOG VOCABULARY REVIEW

8.P.1 - Matter: Properties and Change

1. _____ are the building blocks of matter.
2. An _____ is a pure substance that CANNOT be broken down into a simpler substance.
3. A _____ a pure substance that is made of two or more _____ and can be broken down by a chemical reaction.
4. A _____ is two or more substances that have been physically combined.
5. Each substance in a mixture keeps its original _____.
6. You can separate a mixture by _____, _____, or _____.
7. A _____ mixture is NOT uniform and the components can be visibly distinguished.
8. A _____ mixture is uniform and you cannot see what it is made of.
9. The particles in a solid are _____ together.
10. The particles in a gas are _____ apart from each other.
11. The particles in a solid are _____ in place.
12. The particles in a gas are moving _____ quickly.
13. As you move from a solid, to a liquid, to a gas, the particles move _____ and spread farther _____.
14. The _____ _____ arranges elements according to increasing _____ _____.
15. Elements in a group share similar _____.
16. As you move from left to right across a period, properties _____.
17. Non-metals are _____ conductors of electricity.
18. Four properties of metals are: _____ conductors of electricity, _____ (can be made into wire), _____ (can be flattened and shaped), and have _____ (shiny).
19. The elements along the staircase are called _____.
20. A _____ change can be reversed and nothing new is formed. For example: cutting paper, boiling water, and melting ice cream.
21. A _____ change cannot be reversed and something new is created. For example: rust, burning, and rotting.
22. Evidence of a chemical change includes _____ , formation of a precipitate, _____, and increase in temperature.
23. The _____ of _____ of _____ states the mass and number of atoms in the reactants is equal to the mass and number of atoms in the products. Matter _____ be created or destroyed.
24. During in a chemical reaction the atoms in the reactants are _____ to create a new product, but the total number of atoms remains the _____.
25. In an open container the mass of the products may be _____ if a gas is produced and not trapped.

8.E.2 – Earth History

1. _____ _____ Theory states that the Earth's plates have moved over time, which has caused changes in climate, in geographic features such as mountains, and in the types of living things in particular places.
2. The Law of _____ states that in any undisturbed sequence of rocks, the _____ layer is on top and the _____ is on the bottom.
3. _____ fossils existed during a specific geologic age and can be used to predict the relative age of a rock.
4. _____ age provides you the exact age of a rock or fossil and is determined by using _____.
5. A _____ is the preserved remains or traces of an organism that lived in the past.
6. _____ _____ are used to study how atmospheric conditions have changed throughout Earth's history.
7. Most of Earth's history is included in the _____ Era during which there was little to no life on Earth.
8. The era we are currently living in is known as the _____ Era.
9. We use evidence from _____, _____, and _____ to show that the Earth is constantly changing.

8.L.2 - Biotechnology

1. Biotechnology is the use of _____ _____to solve problems and make useful products. For example: creating pest resistant crops and producing new medicines.
2. The two main areas where you see biotechnology used are _____ and _____.
3. Some of the _____ of biotechnology are: gene crossing, cancer, unknown side effects.

Some the _____ of biotechnology are: finding cures to diseases, reducing the use of pesticides on crops, increasing crop yields, and discovering new medicines.

8.L.5 - Molecular Biology

1. _____ is a cellular process where the cell replicates in order to repair damaged cells or help the organism to grow.
2. Plants use the energy from _____ to make _____.
3. The reactants of photosynthesis are _____, _____, and _____. The products of photosynthesis are _____ and _____.
4. _____ _____ breaks down the glucose produced during photosynthesis to release _____.
5. The digestion of food provides the body with the necessary reactants to perform _____ _____.

8.L.4 - Evolution and Genetics

1. The Theory of _____ states that species change over time in response to changes in their environment.
2. When an organism's environment changes they must _____ or they will become _____.
3. Genetic _____ increases a species chance for survival.
4. The ability of organisms to pass on favorable traits to their offspring is called _____ of the _____.
5. A _____ structure is used to show that organisms share a common ancestor.
6. The wings of a moth, a bird, and a bat are examples of _____ structures.
7. A favorable characteristic passed on from parents to their offspring is called an _____. An example is the shell of a turtle.
8. Beneficial mutations that result in the survival of a species and result in an entirely different organisms over time is known as _____ _____.

8.L.1 - Structures and Functions of Living Things

1. A _____ is any disease-causing agent.
2. The four types of pathogens are _____, _____, _____, and _____.
3. A _____ is non-living. An example is the flu.
4. A _____ is used to treat bacterial infections.
5. A _____ is used to prevent viral infections.
6. A _____ is an outbreak of a disease that occurs in a localized area.
7. A _____ is an outbreak of a disease that affects a much larger region, usually global.
8. The best way to prevent epidemics and pandemics is by _____.

8.L.3 - Ecosystems

1. _____ is an interaction between species in which one species eats the other.
2. A _____ relationship exists between organisms of two different species that live together in direct contact.
3. _____ is a symbiotic relationships in which one organisms benefits at the expense of the other organism. For example: a flea and a dog.
4. _____ is a symbiotic relationship in which both organisms benefits. For example: a crocodile and a bird.
5. The _____ is the ultimate source of the energy in an ecosystem.
6. The first trophic level includes _____.
7. Another name for a producer is an _____.
8. The second trophic level includes _____ _____ .
9. Another name for a consumer is a _____.
10. As you move up an energy pyramid, energy is _____. In an ecosystem there are more _____ than _____.

8.P.2 - Energy: Conservation and Transfer

1. Energy resources that can be replaced or reused are called _____ energy.
2. Examples of renewable energy resources are: biomass, wind, water, and _____.
3. _____ is organic matter such as plant and animal waste that can be used as fuel.
4. Energy resources that cannot be replaced or are used at a faster rate than which they are formed at are called _____ energy.
5. Examples of nonrenewable energy resources are: coal, natural gas, and _____.
6. Burning fossil fuels releases _____ _____ which can lead to _____ _____.
7. _____, _____, and _____ are three ways that humans can conserve natural resources.

8.E.1 - Earth Systems, Structures, and Processes

1. The Earth is _____% saltwater and _____% freshwater.
2. Most of the freshwater on Earth is _____.
3. A _____ _____ is the land drained by a river and its tributaries.
4. _____ is an area where nutrients are drawn to the surface of the ocean by the movement of cold water from the bottom of the ocean to the top.
5. As you move from the open ocean to the deep ocean the amount of _____ decreases.
6. _____ are areas where fresh and saltwater mix. These areas have a wide variety of life and are more protected than the open ocean.
7. Very _____ water may not contain enough dissolved oxygen for organisms to survive.
8. Dissolved _____ is a measure of the amount of oxygen in water that is available for aquatic organisms.
9. _____ is a measure of how acidic or basic water is. When this measure of water quality is 7, the water is _____.
10. _____ are nutrients for plants that most often get into our water from agricultural runoff.
11. _____ is a measure of how clear water is.
12. _____ turbidity can lead to _____ water temperature and _____ dissolved oxygen.
13. _____ are living organisms in a body of water that are sensitive to pollution. A wide _____ indicates healthy water.
14. _____ are large deposits of groundwater that can be extracted and used.
15. _____ source pollution comes from a single known source. For example: a factory is dumping nuclear waste into a river.
16. _____ source pollution comes multiple unknown sources. For example: agricultural runoff.