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Mr. Schmidt Science 7

Glencoe Earth Science Chapter 1 Vocabulary Words

Astronomy meteorology geology oceanography environmental science

Geosphere atmosphere hydrosphere cryosphere biosphere

Scientific methods hypothesis independent variable dependent variable

Control System International scientific notation scientific model

Scientific method scientific law

1. Scientific model – is an idea picture, a system, or a mathematical expression that represents the concept being explained.
2. Scientific theory – is an explanation based on many observations during repeated investigations.
3. Scientific law – is a principle that describes the behavior of a natural phenomenon.
4. Scientific notation – to express very large or very small numbers conveniently in a value between 1 and 10 multiplied by a power of 10.
5. Independent variable – in an experiment is the factor that is changed by the experimenter.
6. Dependent variable – is a factor that is affected by changes in the independent variable.
7. Control – is used in an experiment to show that the results of an experiment are a result of the condition being tested.
8. System International – a modern version of the metric system.
9. Scientific methods – are a series of problem-solving procedures that help scientists conduct experiments.
10. Hypothesis – is a testable explanation of a situation that can be supported or disproved by careful procedures.
11. Geosphere – the area from the surface of Earth down to its center.
12. Atmosphere – the blanket of gases that surround our planet.
13. Hydrosphere – all the water on Earth, including the atmosphere.
14. Cryosphere – the region of permanently frozen water on Earth.
15. Biosphere – all organisms on Earth.
16. Astronomy – the study of objects beyond Earth’s atmosphere.
17. Meteorology – the study of forces and processes that cause the atmosphere to change and produce weather.
18. Geology – the study of the materials that make up Earth, the processes that make up Earth, the processes that form and change these materials, and the history of the planet and its life-forms since its origin.
19. Oceanography – the study of Earth’s oceans.
20. Environmental science – the study of the interactions of organisms and their surroundings.