GAC023 Science III: General Science

GAC Science · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
collaborative investigation /kəˈlæbrətɪv ɪnˌvestɪˈgeɪʃn/	We each have a role in our **collaborative investigation**.
Biology /baɪˈɒlədʒi/	**Biology** is the study of living things.
cell /sel/	Every living thing is made of at least one **cell**.
Prokaryotic /ˌprɒkərɪˈɒtɪk/	Bacteria are **prokaryotic**: they have no nucleus.
eukaryotic /juːkərɪˈɒtɪk/	A typical **eukaryotic** cell keeps its chromosomes inside a nucleus.
Homeostasis /ˌhəʊmiːəˈstɑːsiz/	**Homeostasis** keeps internal conditions within a suitable range.
Classification /ˌklæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/	**Classification** puts living things into groups.
species /ˈspiːsiːz/	Lions and tigers are different **species**.
Binomial nomenclature /baɪˈnəʊmɪəl nəˈmeŋklətʃə/	In **binomial nomenclature**, humans are Homo sapiens. Homo sapiens
ecosystem /ˈiːkəʊsɪstəm/	A pond is an **ecosystem**.
Producers /prəˈdjuːsəz/	Green plants are **producers**: they make their own food.
consumers /kənˈsuːməz/	Animals are **consumers**: they eat other living things.
decomposers /ˌdiːkəmˈpəʊzəz/	Bacteria and fungi are **decomposers**.

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Biodiversity /ˌbaɪəʊdaɪˈvɜːsɪti/	**Biodiversity** is the variety of life.
rock cycle /rɒk ˈsaɪkl/	The **rock cycle** turns one kind of rock into another.
Renewable /rɪˈnjuːəbl/	Wind power is **renewable**.
non-renewable /nɒn rɪˈnjuːəbl/	Coal is a **non-renewable** resource.
water cycle /ˈwɔːtə ˈsaɪkl/	The **water cycle** moves water between the sea, air and land.
atom /ˈætəm/	An **atom** has a nucleus and electrons.
atomic number /əˈtɒmɪk ˈnʌmbə/	Carbon has an **atomic number** of 6. 6
mass number /mæs ˈnʌmbə/	Carbon-12 has a **mass number** of 12. Carbon-12 12
isotopes /ˈaɪsətəʊps/	Carbon-12 and carbon-14 are **isotopes**. Carbon-12 carbon-14
periodic table /ˌpɪərɪˈɒdɪk ˈteɪbl/	Find the element's atomic number in the **periodic table**.
Ionic bonds /aɪˈɒnɪk bɒndz/	**Ionic bonds** help hold a protein's shape.
covalent bonds /ˈkəʊvələnt bɒndz/	Atoms in a water molecule share electrons in **covalent bonds**.
Combustion /kəmˈbʌstʃn/	**Combustion** of methane gives carbon dioxide and water.
greenhouse effect /ˈgriːnhaʊs ɪˈfekt/	The **greenhouse effect** keeps the Earth warm.
Acid rain /ˈæsɪd reɪn/	**Acid rain** damages forests and lakes.

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Word	Example
Pollution /pə'luːʃn/	**Pollution** harms rivers and seas.
wave /weɪv/	A **wave** moves across the water.
Frequency /'friːkwənsi/	The **frequency** of an allele is how common it is.
wavelength /'weɪvleŋθ/	The **wavelength** is the distance from one crest to the next.
speed /spiːd/	The **speed** of sound in air is about 340 m/s. 340 m/s
Transverse waves /træns'vɜːs weɪvz/	Light waves are **transverse waves**.
longitudinal waves /ˌlɒŋgɪ'tjuːdɪnl weɪvz/	Sound waves are **longitudinal waves**.
electromagnetic spectrum /ɪˌlektrəʊməg'netɪk 'spektrəm/	Radio waves and X-rays are both in the **electromagnetic spectrum**. X

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