EOG Vocabulary Review

Using the provided word bank, write the correct word with each definition.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A network of complex interactions formed by the feeding relationships among the various organisms in an ecosystem.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A group of medicines used to kill or slow the growth of bacteria that cause disease.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The smallest unit of an element that has all the properties of an element; it is the basic building block of matter.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The average mass of the atoms of an element (protons and neutrons). Typically found at the bottom of the element square.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The number of protons found in the nucleus of an atom. This number identifies the element.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Describes a type of organism that no longer exists anywhere on Earth.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An igneous rock layer formed when lava flows onto Earth's surface and hardens.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Single-celled organism that lacks a nucleus (prokaryote), some of which cause human disease.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Anatomically similar structure inherited from a common ancestor.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The study of the morality (what is good and bad) surrounding medical research and health care practices.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A type of fuel (most commonly used for transportation because they reduce the emission of greenhouse gases) that is derived from living or recently living matter.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The production of light by means of a chemical reaction in an organism.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Organic matter that can be used as a source of energy.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The science of altering and cloning genes to produce a new trait in an organism or to make a biological substance such as a protein or hormone.
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Describes the living factors in the environment.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Force of liquid pushing up on an object floating in the liquid.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The summary of Earth's history, divided into intervals of time defined by major events or changes on Earth.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A human or animal that is a reservoir for microbes but does not have the signs and symptoms of infection.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An action that changes the identity of a substance (ex: burning wood).
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An organism that cannot make its own food.
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A specific source of pollution that can be identified.
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A characteristic of a pure substance that describes its ability to change into a different substance.
23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The nonliving, physical features of the environment, including air, water, sunlight, soil, temperature, and climate.
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The relation between two different kinds of organisms when one receives benefits from the other without damaging it.
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An organism's role, or job, in its habitat.
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The measurement of how acidic or basic a substance is, on a scale of 0 (very acidic) to 14 (very basic).
27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The process by which a gas changes to a liquid.
28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The slow movement of the continents over Earth's surface caused by forces inside Earth.
29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Careful use of resources to reduce damage to the environment though such methods as composting and recycling materials.
30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A measure of how much mass is contained in a given volume.
31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Measure of water quality indicating free oxygen dissolved in water. Inverse relationship with temperature.
32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A cell that contains a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A horizontal row of elements in the periodic table.
34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The process by which plants use water, along with carbon dioxide and energy from the sun, to make their own food.
35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A term used to describe material that can be pounded into shapes.
36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The loss of one thing for the gain of another. Involves a gain or loss of money.
37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rock that forms when molten rock/lava cools and hardens. Typically does not contain fossils because of the extreme temperatures.
38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A negatively charged particle that is found outside the nucleus of an atom.
39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Any substance that cannot be broken down into simpler substances.
40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A chemical reaction that absorbs energy from its surroundings; the final temperature is usually lower (cooler) than the initial temperature.
41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The physical process that tears, grinds, and mashes large pieces of food into smaller ones.
42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A sudden and widespread outbreak of a disease within a specific population group or area.
43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A coastal inlet or bay where fresh water from rivers mixes with salty ocean water.
44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Movement of nutrient-rich bottom water to the ocean's surface. This can occur far from shore but usually occurs along certain steep coastal areas where the surface layer of ocean water is pushed away from shore and replaced by cold, nutrient-rich bottom water.
45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The process by which nutrients in a lake build up over time and cause an increase in the growth of algae.
46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The process by which molecules at the surface of a liquid absorb enough energy to change to the gaseous state.
47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The process by which all the different kinds of living things have changed over time.
48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The process in which substances undergo chemical changes that result in the formation of new substances.
49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A) Color change. B) Solid (precipitate) forms. C) Bubbles form. D) Heat and/or flame is produced. E) Heat is absorbed.
50. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The actual age in years of an event or object; can be determined using radioactive dating or tree rings.
51. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A chemical reaction accompanied by the evolution of heat; the final temperature is usually higher (warmer) than the initial temperature.
52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A fossil of an organism that was common, lived in many areas, and existed only during a certain span of time. Used to help determine the age of rock layers.
53. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Organisms that live on the bottom of the ocean or other body of water.
54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An inherited mutation in an organism's DNA that provided an advantage for survival of a species.
55. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A measure of the clarity of the water.
56. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The formation of food using energy released from chemical reactions instead of the sun.
57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The temperature at which a substance changes from a solid to a liquid; the same as the freezing point, or temperature at which a liquid changes to a solid.
58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A resource that exists in a fixed amount or is used up more quickly than it can be replaced (ex: coal and oil).
59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The preserved remains or traces of living things.
60. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A nonrenewable energy resource formed from the remains of organisms that lived long ago; examples include oil, coal, and natural gas.
61. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Slang for hydraulic fracturing- a process that removes natural gas from shale.
62. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A kingdom of complex organisms that obtain food by breaking down other substances in their surroundings and absorbing the nutrients (ex: molds, mushrooms, yeast).
63. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Temperature at which a liquid changes to a gas.
64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Standard Operating Procedure - A written procedure that must be rigorously followed to ensure the quality of a final product.
65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A type of symbiosis in which both partners benefit from living together.
66. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Genetically Modified Organism - An organism whose genetic material has been altered using genetic engineering techniques. GMOs are used in biological and medical research, production of pharmaceutical drugs, experimental medicine (e.g. gene therapy), and agriculture (e.g. golden rice, resistance to herbicides).
67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A break or crack in Earth's lithosphere along which the rocks move.
68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vertical columns #1-18 on the Periodic Table. Elements in each family are similar, they react similarly and they have similar characteristics because they have the same number of valence electrons.
69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Two or more elements that are chemically combined.
70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The area where an organism lives, including the biotic and abiotic factors that affect it.
71. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A mixture in which the parts are evenly distributed.
72. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An element that lacks most of the properties of a metal; found to the right of the stair step line on the Periodic Table.
73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ All water on Earth - including the atmosphere, oceans, lakes, streams, rivers, glaciers, and underground reservoirs.
74. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The pathway of energy transfer through various stages as a result of the feeding patterns of a series of organisms.
75. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The ability of an object to transfer heat or electricity to another object.
76. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A small, positively charged particle in the nucleus of the atom.
77. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A substance that enters into a chemical reaction; always on the left side of a chemical equation.
78. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An organism that eats another organism to gain energy (ex: humans).
79. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The principle stating that mass/matter/energy is not created or destroyed during a chemical reaction.
80. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The geologic principle that states that in horizontal layers of sedimentary rock, each layer is older than the layer above it and younger than the layer below it.
81. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The visual property of something that shines with reflected light.
82. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An infectious tropical disease caused by a protist (Plasmodium) and transmitted to humans by a mosquito; it produces high fevers, chills, sweating, and anemia.
83. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A tiny, nonliving particle that invades and then reproduces inside a living cell.
84. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A term used to describe a material that can be pulled out into a long wire.
85. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Organism or components of organisms that are used to assess the health of a water system (ex: salamanders and mayflies).
86. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Responsibility for conserving and restoring the Earth's resources for future generations.
87. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Anything that has mass and occupies space.
88. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Use to estimate the age of a fossil by analyzing the amount of Carbon-14 that is present.
89. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A class of elements characterized by physical properties that include shininess, malleability, ductility, and conductivity; found to the left of the stair step line on the Periodic Table.
90. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An illness that can pass from one organism to another.
91. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An element that has some characteristics of both metals and nonmetals; typically found along the stair step line of the Periodic Table.
92. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rod-shaped cell structures that convert energy in food molecules to energy the cell can use to carry out its functions.
93. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Two or more substances that are mixed together but not chemically combined.
94. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The process by which plants give off water vapor through their leaves.
95. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Process by which individuals that are better suited to their environment survive and reproduce most successfully; also called survival of the fittest.
96. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The process that breaks large molecules in food into smaller molecules.
97. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The temperature at which a liquid changes into a solid.
98. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The ease and speed with which an element combines, or reacts, with other elements and compounds.
99. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The recycling of nitrogen in the environment in which nitrogen goes from a gas, to organic compounds in the soil, to proteins in a plant or nitrates, and then is again released into the atmosphere as a gas.
100. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An area that stretches from the highest high-tide line on land out to the point on the continental shelf exposed by the lowest low tide. Organisms in this region (crabs, limpets, and barnacles) are well-adapted to changes in water, temperature, and salinity, and can withstand the pounding of waves.
101. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A living cell in which a virus can actively multiply or in which a virus can hide until activated by environmental stimuli.
102. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An underground layer of rock that contains water.
103. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The use of living organisms to solve an engineering problem or perform an industrial task (ex: using bacteria that feed on hydrocarbons to clean up an oil spill).
104. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A fuel made from corn and wheat that is used like gasoline but is a renewable resource.
105. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A turbine that converts wind energy into electricity.
106. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects a very high proportion of the population.
107. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The relation between two different kinds of organisms in which one receives benefits from the other by causing damage to it (usually not fatal damage).
108. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An organism that causes disease.
109. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A chart of the elements showing the repeating pattern of their properties.
110. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A small particle in the nucleus of the atom, with no electrical charge.
111. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An organism that can make its own food and most often does so by photosynthesis or chemosynthesis.
112. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A nutrient needed by living things. High levels in water can cause excessive algae growth.
113. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A mixture in which the parts are not evenly distributed.
114. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A change in a substance that does not change its identity.
115. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A characteristic of a pure substance that can be observed without changing it into another substance.
116. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tiny algae and animals that float in water and are carried by waves and currents.
117. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A tubular sample that shows the layers of snow and ice that have built up over the years, which is used to study Earth's past climate and events.
118. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A unicellular organism that lacks a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
119. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An organism that can make its own food.
120. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A substance formed as a result of a chemical reaction; always on the right side of a chemical equation.
121. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Single-celled or simple multicellular eukaryotic organisms that generally do not fit in any other kingdom.
122. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Electricity produced using the energy of flowing water.
123. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A material with a specific chemical composition; any substance that cannot be separated using physical means for instance, filtration, evaporation, distillation or chromatography.
124. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The length of time it takes for half of the atoms in a sample of a radioactive element to decay into atoms of another, stable element.
125. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The process of determining the age of an object using the half-life of one or more radioactive isotopes.
126. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An atom with the same number of protons and a different number of neutrons from other atoms of the same element.
127. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The age of a rock compared to the ages of rock layers.
128. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A natural resource that can be replaced at about the same rate at which the resource is consumed.
129. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An igneous rock layer formed when magma hardens beneath Earth's surface.
130. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The continuous process by which water moves from Earth's surface to the atmosphere and back.
131. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Nitrogen compounds used for growth by plants and algae.
132. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An underwater vehicle built of strong materials to resist pressure.
133. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The process by which cells break down simple food molecules to release the energy they contain.
134. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The type of rock that is made of hardened sediment; fossils are only found in this type of rock.
135. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Energy from the sun that is converted into thermal or electrical energy.
136. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A measure of how much solute can dissolve in a given solvent at a given temperature.
137. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A widely spread source of pollution that is difficult to link to a specific point of origin.
138. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Free-swimming animals that can move throughout the water column.
139. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The amount of heat needed to increase the temperature of a certain mass of a substance by 1°C.
140. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The area of the ocean that extends from the low-tide line out to the edge of the continental shelf.
141. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A close relationship between two organisms in which at least one of the organisms benefits.
142. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A solid that forms from a solution during a chemical reaction.
143. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A place where an old, eroded rock surface is in contact with a newer rock layer.
144. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A solvent in which almost any substance will dissolve - water.
145. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A substance introduced into the body to stimulate the production of chemicals that destroy specific disease-causing viruses and organisms.
146. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An electron in the outermost energy level of an atom; the electrons available to be lost, gained, or shared in the formation of chemical compounds.
147. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A system that uses sound waves to calculate the distance to an object, and that gets its name from sound navigation and ranging.
148. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An organism that transmits pathogens from one host to another.
149. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The entire geographical area drained by a river and its tributaries.
150. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The land area that supplies water to a river system.