**1st Six Weeks Vocab**

**Work, Force, Acceleration Vocab**

**Work** - The use of force to move an object through a distance (W=Fd)

**Joule –** unit of work; what work is measured in

**Newton –** unit of force; what force is measured in

**Distance** - Measurement from one place to another

**Simple Machine** - Devices that reduce the amount of force needed, but do not reduce the amount of work being done

**Inclined Plane (ramp)** - A simple machine that is sloping at a particular angle

**Force** - A push or pull that changes the motion or position of an object

**Lever -** A rigid bar with a pivot point or fulcrum

**Pulley -** A wheel and axel. The wheel has a groove that goes around it. A rope goes around the wheel in the groove

**Wedge -** Triangular shaped object

**Wheel and Axle -** Wheel that rotates around a center point or fulcrum

**Screw -** A cylinder with “threads” wrapped around it.

**Pre-AP Extra Vocab**

**Acceleration -** a change in velocity over time (A=d/t/t)

**m/s/s –** most common unit of acceleration; what acceleration is most commonly measured in

**Kilogram –** unit of mass; what mass is measured in

**Force Formula –** F=ma

**Photosynthesis Vocab**

**Radiant Energy** is the energy that comes from light.

**Chemical Energy** is typically stored energy in substances like fossil fuels, food, and batteries.

**Photosynthesis** is the process that autotrophs use to change radiant energy (sunlight) into chemical energy (food).

**Autotrophs** are organisms that make their own food, i.e. plants.

**Glucose** is the food that plants make using photosynthesis.

**Stomata** are microscopic pores on the surface of land plants that take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen during photosynthesis.

**Chlorophyll** is a green pigment that absorbs sunlight to be used in photosynthesis.

**Chloroplasts** are organelles in plant cells where chlorophyll is held and photosynthesis takes place.

**Reactants** are the substances that enter a chemical reaction and react.

**Products** are the substances that are produced because of a chemical reaction.

**Pre-AP Extra Vocab**

**Electrical Energy –** energy in the form of electricity

**Thermal Energy –** energy in the form of heat

**Nuclear Energy –** energy inside of atoms that can be released through fusion or fission

**Mechanical Energy –** energy in moving objects

**Forces that affect Plant Movement Vocab**

**Germination** is the process by which a plant emerges from a seed.

**Turgor Pressure** is the pressure exerted on a plant cell wall by water passing into the cell by osmosis.

**Osmosis** isthe process that causes a liquid (especially water) to pass through the wall of a living cell.

**Tropism** is plant growth in response to a stimulus.

**Stimuli** are things that make plants turn a certain way.

**Geotropism** is the growth of a plant in response to gravity.

**Phototropism** is the growth response of a plant in response to light direction.

 **Thigmotropism** is the growth of a plant in response to touch/contact.

**Internal Stimuli Vocab**

**Organism** is an individual form of life, such as a plant, animal, bacterium, protist, or fungus.

**Internal Stimuli** are things that happen inside an organism that cause the organism to react.

**Wilting** is a plant becoming limp through heat, loss of water, or disease.

**Homeostasis** is the ability or tendency of an organism or cell to maintain internal equilibrium by reacting to internal stimuli.

**Positive Feedback** mechanisms are designed to accelerate or enhance the output created by a stimulus.

**Negative feedback** mechanisms consist of reducing the output or activity of any organ or system back to its normal range of functioning.

**Equilibrium** is a when all the conditions of a system which are competing influences are balanced.