Directions: Match each term with its correct definition (Note: They are grouped into groups of 10 or less terms, look for the lines separating the groups)

\_\_\_\_1. Applied Science A. the study of living organisms and their interactions with one another

and their environments

\_\_\_\_2. Atom B. a collection of all ecosystems on Earth

\_\_\_\_3. Basic Science C. science that seeks to expand knowledge regardless of the short-term

application of that knowledge

\_\_\_\_4. Biology D. a part of an experiment that does not change during the experiment

\_\_\_\_5. Biosphere E. the smallest fundamental unit of structure and function in living

things

\_\_\_\_6. Cell F. a form of logical thinking that uses a general statement to forecast

specific results

\_\_\_\_7. Community G. a basic unit of matter that cannot be broken down by normal

chemical reactions

\_\_\_\_8. Control H. a form of science that solves real-world problems

\_\_\_\_9. Deductive Reasoning I. a set of populations inhabiting a particular area

\_\_\_\_10. Descriptive Science J. a form of science that aims to observe, explore, and find things out

\_\_\_\_11. Ecosystem A. the ability of an organism to maintain constant internal conditions

\_\_\_\_12. Eukaryote B. a form of science that begins with a specific explanation that is then

tested

\_\_\_\_13. Evolution C. an organism with cells that have nuclei and membrane-bound

organelles

\_\_\_\_14. Falsifiable D. a form of logical thinking that uses related observations to arrive at a

general conclusion

\_\_\_\_15. Homeostasis E. a suggested explanation for an event, which can be tested

\_\_\_\_16. Hypothesis F. the process of gradual change in a population that can also lead to

 new species arising from older species

\_\_\_\_17. Hypothesis-based G. able to be disproven by experimental results

Science

\_\_\_\_18. Inductive Reasoning H. a field of science, such as biology, that studies living things

\_\_\_\_19. Life Science I. all living things in a particular area together with the abiotic,

nonliving parts of that environment

\_\_\_\_20. Macromolecule J. a large molecule typically formed by the joining of smaller molecules

\_\_\_\_21. Molecule A. the higher level of organization that consists of functionally related

organs

\_\_\_\_22. Natural Science B. a diagram showing the evolutionary relationships among biological

species based on similarities and differences in genetic or physical traits or both

\_\_\_\_23. Organ C. a membrane-bound compartment or sac within a cell

\_\_\_\_24. Organ System D. a field of science that studies the physical world, its phenomena, and

processes

\_\_\_\_25. Organelle E. a field of science, such as astronomy, physics, and chemistry, that

studies nonliving matter

\_\_\_\_26. Organism F. all individuals within a species living within a specific area

\_\_\_\_27. Peer-reviewed Article G. an individual living entity

\_\_\_\_28. Phylogenetic Tree H. a scientific report that is reviewed by a scientist’s colleagues before

publication

\_\_\_\_29. Physical Science I. a structure formed of tissues operating together to perform a

common function

\_\_\_\_30. Population J. a chemical structure consisting of at least two atoms held together by

a chemical bond

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\_\_\_\_31. Prokaryote A. a thoroughly tested and confirmed explanation for observations or

phenomena

\_\_\_\_32. Science B. a method of research with defined steps that include experiments

and careful observation

\_\_\_\_33. Scientific Law C. a unicellular organism that lacks a nucleus or any other membrane-

bound organelle

\_\_\_\_34. Scientific Method D. a description, often in the form of a mathematical formula, for the

behavior of some aspect of nature under certain specific conditions

\_\_\_\_35. Scientific Theory E. a group of similar cells carrying out the same function

\_\_\_\_36. Tissue F. a part of an experiment that can vary or change

\_\_\_\_37. Variable G. knowledge that covers general truths or the operation of general

laws, especially when acquired and tested by the scientific method