1. ADAPTATION: any characteristic (structure, behavior, or internal process) than allows an organism to respond to stimuli and better survive in an environment
2. BIOLOGY: the scientific study of living organisms
3. CONCLUSION: explanation or answer to a problem based on data gathered in an experiment
4. CONTROLLED EXPERIMENT: test done in duplicate, so that all variables are the same except the one being tested
5. DATA: information or measurements obtained from observations
6. DEVELOPMENT: the physical changes that take place during the life of an organism
7. ENERGY: the ability to do work or cause changes
8. ENVIRONMENT: surroundings or external conditions
9. EVOLUTION: the gradual change in characteristics of species over time
10. EXPERIMENT: a scientific test that will yield observations proving or disproving the predicted hypothesis
11. GROWTH: an increase in the amount of living material and the formation of new structures
12. HOMEOSTASIS: the ability of organisms to maintain conditions suitable for life
13. HYPOTHESIS: a possible explanation of events based on observations
14. LAW: fact in nature
15. OBSERVATION: something seen or sensed, noted, and/or measured
16. ORGANISM: a complete and entire living thing
17. ORGANIZATION: orderly structure
18. REPRODUCTION: the production of offspring
19. RESPONSE: reaction to a stimulus
20. SCIENTIFIC METHOD: a logical, orderly way to solve a problem or answer a question
21. STIMULUS: any condition in the environment that requires an organism to adjust
22. SYSTEM: separate parts interacting to function as a whole
23. THEORY: an explanation that is based on a large body of scientific evidence obtained from many different observations and experiments
24. INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT (SI): universal system of measurement and symbols used by scientists worldwide
25. CHARACTERISTICS OF LIFE
    1. Organized and made of cells
    2. Reproduction
    3. Homeostasis
    4. Metabolism/Energy
    5. Growth and Development
    6. Evolution
    7. Response to Stimuli

### Steps of the Scientific Method

1. State the problem.
2. Form a hypothesis.
3. Perform an experiment to test the hypothesis.
4. Observe, measure, and record data from the experiment.
5. Form a conclusion based on observations from the experiment.
6. Scientists discover problems by observing the world around them.
7. Scientists solve problems using the steps of the scientific method.
8. SI UNIT abbreviation MEASURES

#### Meter m length

#### Gram g mass

#### Liter L liquid volume

Cubic centimeter cm3 solid volume

Second Sec time

Celsius degree °C temperature