

100 Science Words with Meanings

100 Science Words List

1. Acceleration
2. Adaptation
3. Atom
4. Atmosphere
5. Biology
6. Biomass
7. Catalyst
8. Cell
9. Chemical
10. Climate
11. Compound
12. Density
13. Diffusion
14. DNA
15. Ecosystem
16. Electricity
17. Energy
18. Evolution
19. Force
20. Fossil

21. Friction
22. Genetics
23. Gravity
24. Habitat
25. Heat
26. Hypothesis
27. Inertia
28. Insulator
29. Joule
30. Kinetic Energy
31. Latitude
32. Liquid
33. Magnetism
34. Mass
35. Matter
36. Molecule
37. Motion
38. Mutation
39. Nucleus
40. Nutrient
41. Organism
42. Oxygen
43. Photosynthesis
44. Physics

45. Pressure
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49. Reaction
50. Respiration
51. Scientist
52. Sediment
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54. Species
55. Speed
56. State of Matter
57. Temperature
58. Theory
59. Thermometer
60. Tectonic Plate
61. Tissue
62. Universe
63. Variable
64. Velocity
65. Volume
66. Wave
67. Wavelength
68. Weather

69.Weight
70.Work
71.Xylem
72.Yield
73.Zoology
74.Acids
75.Base
76.Carbon
77.Circuit
78.Conductor
79.Data
80.Element
81.Enzyme
82.Evaporation
83.Filtration
84.Gene
85.Ion
86.Mineral
87.Mixture
88.Observation
89.Orbit
90.Plasma
91.Reflection
92.Refraction

93. Renewable Energy

94. Satellite

95. Solar Energy

96. Sound

97. Spectrum

98. Substrate

99. Sustainability

100. Voltage

Now, the meanings of the 100 science words are given below:

100 Science Words with Meanings

1. **Acceleration**—The rate at which an object changes its speed or direction.
2. **Adaptation**—A feature that helps an organism survive in its environment.
3. **Atom**—The smallest unit of matter.
4. **Atmosphere**—The layer of gases surrounding the Earth.
5. **Biology** – The study of living organisms.
6. **Biomass**—Organic material used as a source of energy.
7. **Catalyst** – A substance that speeds up a chemical reaction.
8. **Cell**—The basic structural unit of all living things.
9. **Chemical** – A substance with a specific composition.
10. **Climate**—The average weather conditions of a place over time.
11. **Compound**—A substance made of two or more elements chemically combined.
12. **Density**—The amount of mass in a given volume.
13. **Diffusion**—The movement of particles from high to low concentration.

14. **DNA**—The molecule that carries genetic information.
15. **Ecosystem**—A community of living organisms and their environment.
16. **Electricity**—The flow of electric charge.
17. **Energy**—the ability to do work or cause change.
18. **Evolution**—The gradual change of organisms over time.
19. **Force**—A push or pull that can change motion.
20. **Fossil**—preserved remains of ancient plants or animals.
21. **Friction**—A force that slows motion between surfaces in contact.
22. **Genetics**—The study of heredity and traits.
23. **Gravity**—the force that pulls objects toward each other.
24. **Habitat**—The natural home of an organism.
25. **Heat**—A form of energy that causes warmth.
26. **Hypothesis** – A testable scientific prediction.
27. **Inertia**—Resistance to change in motion.
28. **Insulator** – A material that resists heat or electricity flow.
29. **Joule** – A unit used to measure energy.
30. **Kinetic Energy** – Energy possessed by a moving object.
31. **Latitude**—Distance north or south of the equator.
32. **Liquid**—A state of matter with fixed volume but no fixed shape.
33. **Magnetism**—A force caused by magnetic fields.
34. **Mass**—The amount of matter in an object.
35. **Matter**—Anything that has mass and occupies space.
36. **Molecule**—Two or more atoms bonded together.
37. **Motion**—The movement of an object.

- 38.**Mutation**—A change in genetic material.
- 39.**Nucleus** – The center of an atom or cell.
- 40.**Nutrient**—A substance needed for growth and health.
- 41.**Organism** – Any living thing.
- 42.**Oxygen**—A gas essential for respiration.
- 43.**Photosynthesis**—**the process** by which plants make food using sunlight.
- 44.**Physics** – The study of matter, energy, and forces.
- 45.**Pressure**—Force applied over a surface area.
- 46.**Protein**—a nutrient needed for growth and repair.
- 47.**Quantum**—The smallest possible unit of energy.
- 48.**Radiation**—Energy that travels in waves or particles.
- 49.**Reaction**—A process where substances change chemically.
- 50.**Respiration**—The process of releasing energy from food.
- 51.**Scientist**—A person who studies science.
- 52.**Sediment**—Small particles of rock or soil.
- 53.**Solution** – A mixture where one substance dissolves in another.
- 54.**Species**—A group of similar organisms that can reproduce.
- 55.**Speed**—How fast something moves.
- 56.**State of Matter** – The form matter takes, such as solid or liquid.
- 57.**Temperature**—A measure of how hot or cold something is.
- 58.**Theory**—A well-supported scientific explanation.
- 59.**Thermometer**—An instrument used to measure temperature.
- 60.**Tectonic Plate**—Large moving sections of Earth's crust.
- 61.**Tissue**—A group of similar cells working together.

62. **Universe**—All of space, matter, and energy.
63. **Variable**—A factor that can change in an experiment.
64. **Velocity**—Speed in a specific direction.
65. **Volume**—The amount of space an object occupies.
66. **Wave**—A movement that transfers energy.
67. **Wavelength** – Distance between wave peaks.
68. **Weather**—Day-to-day atmospheric conditions.
69. **Weight**—The force of gravity on an object.
70. **Work**—Energy transferred by force.
71. **Xylem**—Plant tissue that carries water.
72. **Yield**—The amount produced in a process or reaction.
73. **Zoology** – The study of animals.
74. **Acid**—A substance with a low pH.
75. **Base**—A substance with a high pH.
76. **Carbon**—a key element found in living organisms.
77. **Circuit**—A closed path for electricity to flow.
78. **Conductor** – A material that allows electricity to pass through.
79. **Data** – Collected information or facts.
80. **Element**—A pure substance made of one type of atom.
81. **Enzyme** – A protein that speeds up biological reactions.
82. **Evaporation**—Liquid changing into gas.
83. **Filtration**—separating solids from liquids.
84. **Gene**—A unit of heredity.
85. **Ion**—An atom with an electric charge.

- 86.**Mineral** – A naturally occurring inorganic substance.
- 87.**Mixture**—Two or more substances combined physically.
- 88.**Observation** – Careful watching and recording of events.
- 89.**Orbit**—The path an object follows around another object.
- 90.**Plasma**—A high-energy state of matter.
- 91.**Reflection**—Bouncing back of light or sound.
- 92.**Refraction**—Bending of light through different materials.
- 93.**Renewable Energy** – Energy from sources that can be replaced naturally.
- 94.**Satellite**—An object that orbits a planet.
- 95.**Solar Energy**—Energy from the sun.
- 96.**Sound**—Energy produced by vibrations.
- 97.**Spectrum**—A range of wavelengths or colors.
- 98.**Substrate**—A substance acted upon by an enzyme.
- 99.**Sustainability**—Using resources without harming the future.
- 100. **Voltage**—The force that moves electric current.