

## 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
- 46.Protein
- 47.Quantum
- 48.Radiation
- 49.Reaction
- 50.Respiration
- 51.Scientist
- 52.Sediment
- 53.Solution
- 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.Acid

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.