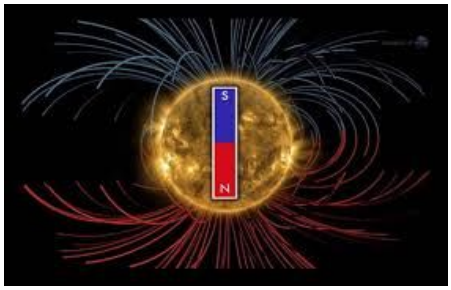
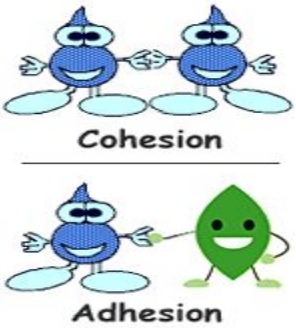
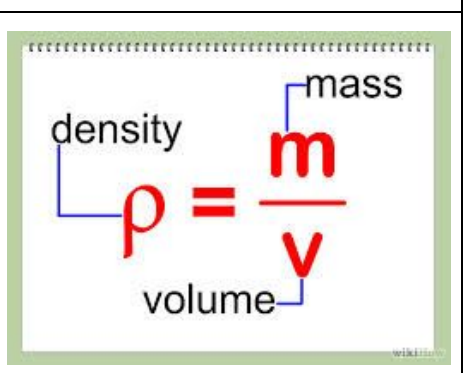
Earth Systems, Structures, & Processes Unit 8.E.1

Polarity (8.E.1.1)	The property or characteristic that produces unequal physical effects at different points in a body or system, as a magnet or storage battery.	
Cohesion (8.E.1.1) Adhesion (8.E.1.1)	The clinging together of particles of the same substance Clinging of one substance to another	
Surface Tension (8.E.1.1)	A measure of the force necessary to stretch or break the surface of a liquid	
Density (8.E.1.1)	The substance's mass per unit volume	

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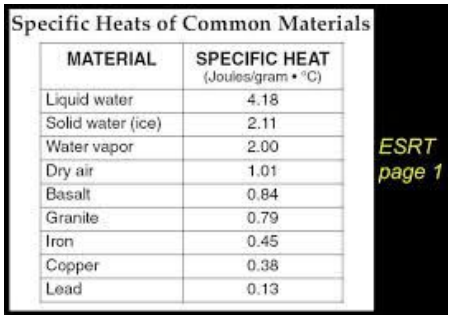
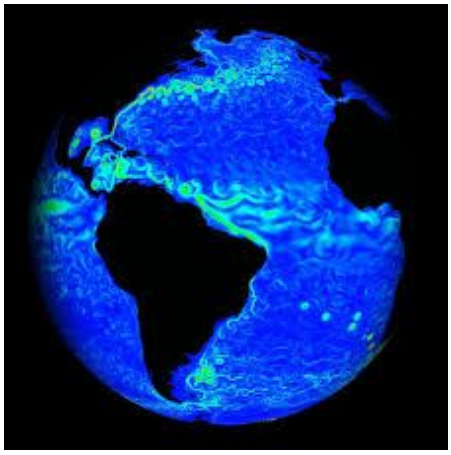
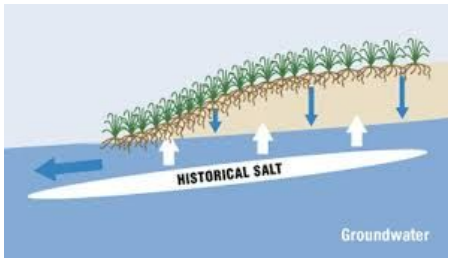
Specific Heat (8.E.1.1)	The amount of heat that must be absorbed or lost for one gram of a substance to change its temperature by 1 C	
Hydrosphere (8.E.1.1)	All the waters on the earth's surface, such as lakes and seas, and sometimes including water over the earth's surface, such as clouds	
Universal Solvent (8.E.1.1)	Water is capable of dissolving all substances	
Salinity (8.E.1.1)	Saltiness or dissolved salt content of a body of water	

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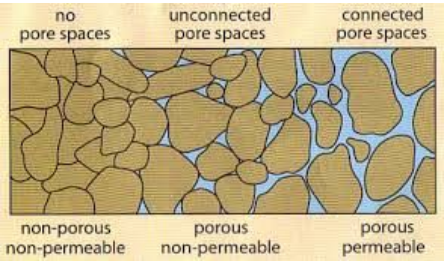
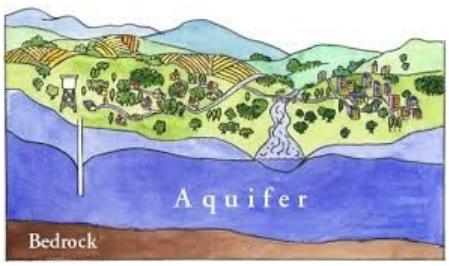
Permeability (8.E.1.1)	The state or quality of a material or membrane that causes it to allow liquids or gases to pass through it	
River Basin (8.E.1.1)	Land that water flows across or under on its way to a river	
Watershed (8.E.1.1)	Areas of land that drain into a stream, river, lake, or other body of water	
Groundwater (8.E.1.1)	Water located below the Earth's surface	
Aquifer (8.E.1.1)	A rock layer that collects and stores water	

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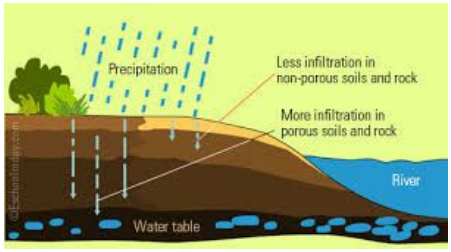
Infiltration (8.E.1.1)	To pass into or through (a substance) by filtering or permeating	
Reservoir (8.E.1.1)	A large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply	
Benthos (8.E.1.2)	The flora and fauna found on the bottom, or in the bottom sediments, of a sea, lake, or other body of water	
Nectos (Nekton) (8.E.1.2)	Aquatic animals that are able to swim and move independently of water currents	
Plankton (8.E.1.2)	Microscopic organisms that float freely with oceanic currents and in other bodies of water	

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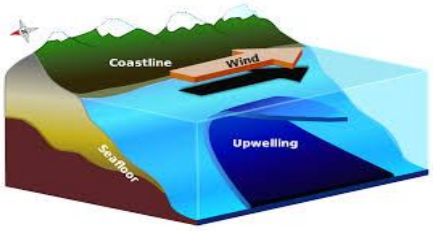
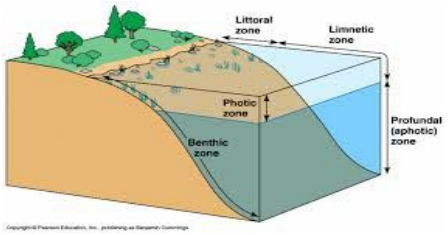
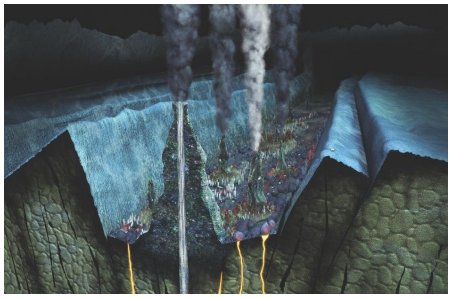
Upwelling (8.E.1.2)	Carries cold water from the deep in the ocean up to the surface	
Sediment (8.E.1.2)	Naturally occurring material that is broken down by processes of weathering and erosion, and is transported by the action of the wind, water, or ice until deposited through gravity.	
Photic Zone (8.E.1.2)	Surface layer of the ocean that receives sunlight	
Phytoplankton (8.E.1.2)	The tiny plants that make up plankton	
Hydrothermal Vents (8.E.1.2)	Openings in the ocean floor that release heat	

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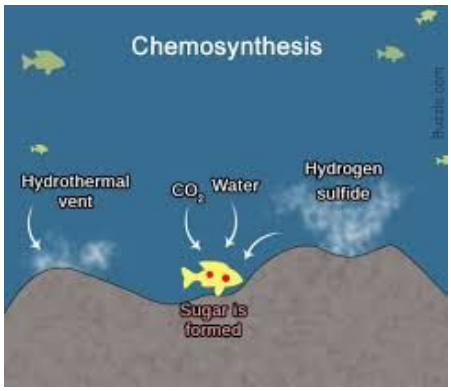
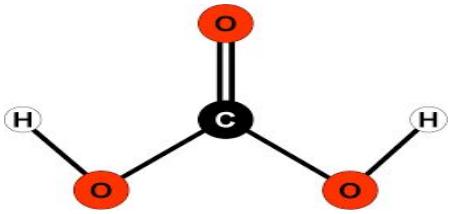
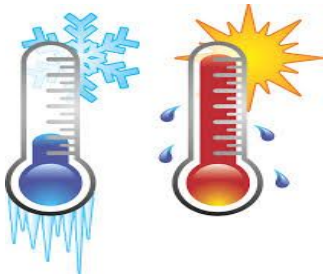
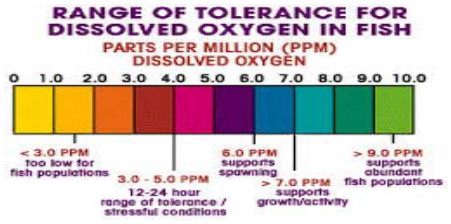
Chemosynthesis (8.E.1.2)	Process of using energy stored in chemical bonds instead of sunlight to produce food	
Carbonic Acid (8.E.1.2)	A chemical compound with the chemical formula H_2CO_3.	
Estuary (8.E.1.2)	A body of water in which freshwater from a river meets and mixes with salt water from the ocean.	
Temperature (8.E.1.3)	The degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object	
Dissolved Oxygen (8.E.1.3)	Microscopic bubbles of gaseous oxygen (O2) mixed in water and available to aquatic organisms for respiration.	

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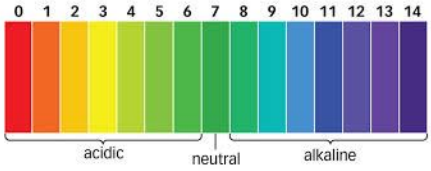
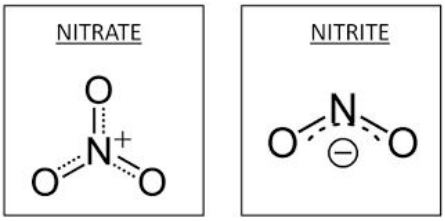
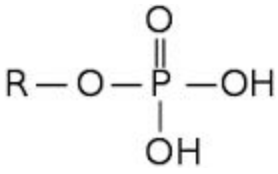
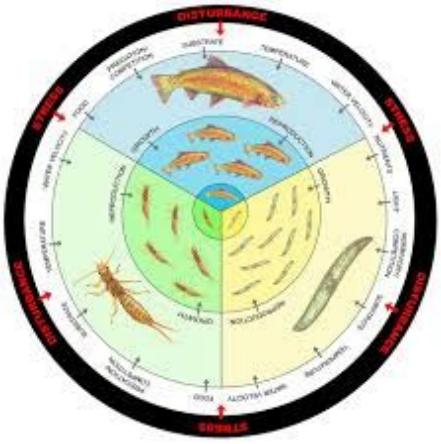
pH (8.E.1.3)	Measure of how acidic or basic a liquid is	
Nitrates (8.E.1.3)	Inorganic compounds that can be found in nature and in several foods we eat	
Phosphates (8.E.1.3)	Important in metabolism and are frequently used in fertilizers	
Turbidity (8.E.1.3)	A measure of how clear water is	
Bioindicators (8.E.1.3)	Organisms used to monitor the health of an ecosystem	

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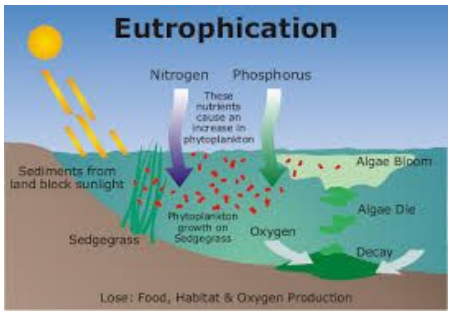
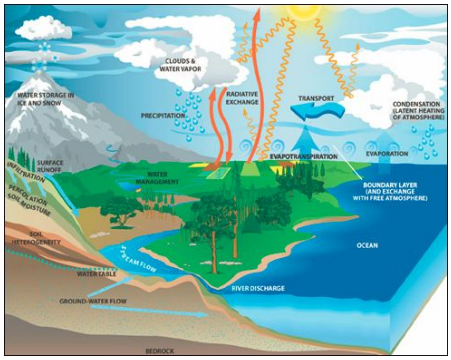
Potable Water (8.E.1.3)	Water safe enough for drinking and food preparation	
Eutrophication (8.E.1.3)	Rich in organic and mineral nutrients and supporting an abundant plant life which, in the process of decaying, depletes the oxygen supply for animal life.	
Hydrologic System (8.E.1.4)	A system of interrelated components, including the processes of precipitation, evaporation, transpiration, infiltration, groundwater flow, streamflow, etc., in addition to those structures and devices that are used to manage the system.	

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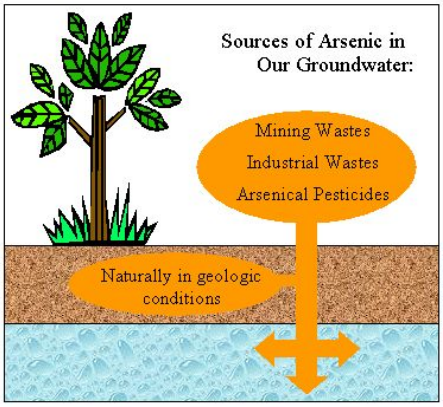
Arsenic (8.E.1.4)	A poisonous chemical that is used especially to kill insects and weeds	
Environmental Protection Agency (8.E.1.4)	Sets and enforces quality standards for wastewater that is released by industry and governments	
Clean Water Act (8.E.1.4)	The protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water	
Safe Drinking Act (8.E.1.4)	Gives the EPA the power to set standards for the quality of drinking water	

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Point Source Pollution (8.E.1.4)	Pollution that comes from a single site	
Non-Point Source Pollution (8.E.1.4)	Pollution that comes from many places or an unidentified source	
Stewardship (8.E.1.4)	The responsible planning and management of resources.	
Pesticides (8.E.1.4)	Substances meant for attracting and then destroying, or mitigating any pest including weeds and insects	
Herbacides (8.E.1.4)	Substances that are toxic to plants and are used to destroy unwanted vegetation.