1. **Acceleration** – The rate of change of velocity
2. **Air Pressure** - the force of air against a unit of area
3. **Anemometer** – an instrument used to measure wind speed
4. **Astronomy** – the study of outer space and objects in it
5. **Atom** - The building block of matter
6. **Attract** – To pull together
7. **Balance** – Instrument used to measure mass
8. **Barometer** – an instrument used to measure air pressure
9. **Battery** – Source of voltage that changes chemical energy to electrical energy
10. **Boiling Point** – The temperature at which a substance changes from a liquid to a gas under normal atmospheric pressure, (212 ⁰F).
11. **Cenozoic Era** - the era described as the Age of Mammals; began about 65 million years ago and continues today
12. **Chemical Weathering** – the breaking apart of rocks caused by a change in their chemical makeup
13. **Cinder Cone** – a small volcano with steep sides and explosive eruptions; made of ash and rock
14. **Cirrus Clouds** – a high, wispy cloud made of ice crystals
15. **Comet** – a ball of ice, rock, frozen gases, and dust that orbits the sun
16. **Composite Volcano** – a tall volcano; formed from quiet lava flows that alternate with eruptions of ash and rock
17. **Compound** – A substance formed when atoms of two or more elements join together
18. **Concave Lens** – A lens that is thin in the middle and thick at the edges (ex. reading glasses)
19. **Continental Shelf** – a part of a continent that extends from a shoreline out into an ocean
20. **Earth Science** – the study of the earth’s land, water, air and outer space
21. **Electromagnet** – A temporary magnet made by passing a current through a wire wrapped around an iron core
22. **Element** –Matter that has only one kind of atom
23. **Expand** – To become larger in size
24. **Exponent** – Number that tells how many times another number is a factor
25. **Extrusive Rock** – igneous rock that forms from cooled lava on the earth’s surface
26. **Erosion** – a wearing away and moving of weathered rock and soil
27. **Force** – A push or a pull (causes a change in position)
28. **Fulcrum** – A fixed point around which a lever rotates
29. **Geology** – the study of the solid parts of the earth
30. **Geyser** – a place where hot groundwater and steam blast into the air
31. **Gravity –** The force of attraction between any two objects that have mass
32. **Greenhouse Effect** – the warming of the atmosphere because of trapped heat energy from the sun
33. **Hemisphere** – half of the earth
34. **Igneous Rock** – rock formed from melted minerals that have cooled and hardened
35. **Inner Planets** – Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars
36. **Intrusive Rock** – igneous rock that forms underground from cooled magma
37. **Ionosphere** – the layer of the atmosphere containing ions, or electrically charged particles
38. **Joule** – The metric unit of work
39. **Light** – A form of energy that can be seen
40. **Magnet** – An object that attracts certain kinds of metals, such as iron
41. **Magnetic Field** – Area around a magnet in which magnetic forces can act
42. **Magnetic Poles** – The end of a magnet, where magnetic forces are greatest
43. **Mantle** – the layer of the earth that surrounds the core
44. **Mechanical Advantage, MA** – Factor by which a machine multiplies (x3) the effort force
45. **Mechanical Weathering** – the breaking apart of rocks without changing their mineral composition
46. **Melting Point** – The temperature at which a solid changes to a liquid
47. **Meniscus** – Curved surface of liquid
48. **Meridian** – a line of longitude
49. **Mesozoic Era** – an era characterized by dinosaurs; began about 245 million years ago and ended about 65 million years ago
50. **Metamorphic Rock** – rock that has been changed by intense heat, pressure, and chemical reactions
51. **Meteorite** – an asteroid that hits the surface of a planet or moon after traveling through space
52. **Meteorology** –the study of the earth’s air and weather
53. **Mixture** – A combination of substances in which no reaction takes place
54. **Molecule** – Smallest particle of a substance that has the same properties as the substance
55. **Moraine** – a ridge of sediment deposited by a glacier
56. **Motion** – A change in position
57. **Nuclear Fission** – The reaction that occurs when the nucleus of an atom splits and energy is released as heat and light
58. **Nucleus** – The central part of an atom
59. **Oceanography** – the study of the earth’s oceans
60. **Outer Planets** – Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pulto
61. **Oxidation** – the process in which minerals combine with oxygen to form new substances
62. **Paleozoic Era** – an era marked by great development in sea life; began about 540 million years ago and ended about 245 million years ago
63. **Parallel** – a line of latitude
64. **Parallel Circuit** – A circuit in which there is more than one path for current
65. **Petrification** – the replacement of the original parts of a buried organism with minerals
66. **Photons** – A small bundles of energy that make up light
67. **Plane Mirror** – A flat, smooth mirror
68. **Precambrian Era** – the oldest and longest era of the earth’s history; began about 4.6 billion years ago and ended about 540 million years ago
69. **Prism** – A clear piece of glass or plastic that can be used to separate white light
70. **Product** - A substance that is formed in a chemical reaction
71. **Psychrometer** – an instrument used to measure relative humidity
72. **Radiation** – The movement of energy through a vacuum
73. **Reactant** – A substance on the left side of a chemical equation that is changed in a chemical reaction
74. **Refraction** – The bending of a light wave as it moves from one material to another
75. **Repel** – To push apart
76. **Revolution** – the movement of one object in its orbit around another object in space
77. **Richter Scale** – a scale used to measure the strength of an earthquake
78. **Rotation** – the spinning of the earth
79. **Schematic Diagram** – A diagram that uses symbols to show the parts of a circuit
80. **Seamount** –an underwater mountain that is usually a volcano
81. **Sedimentary Rock** – rock formed from pieces of other rock and remains of living things that have been pressed and cemented together
82. **Shield Volcano** – a low, broad volcano with a wide crate; formed from thin layers of lava
83. **Simple Machine** – A tool with few parts that makes it easier or possible to do work (ex. wheelbarrow, pulley, wedge)
84. **Solvent** – A substance that dissolves another substance
85. **Sound Wave** – A wave produced by vibrations
86. **Speed** – The rate at which the position of an object changes
87. **Static Electricity** – Buildup of electrical charges
88. **Stratosphere** – the second layer of the atmosphere; includes the ozone layer
89. **Stratus Clouds** – a low, flat cloud that forms in layers
90. **Subscript** – A number that indicated the number of an element’s atoms in a compound
91. **Trench** – a deep valley on the ocean floor
92. **Tributary** – a river that joins another river of equal or greater size
93. **Troposphere** – the bottom layers of the atmosphere, extending from ground level up to about 16 km above the earth
94. **Unit** – A known amount used for measuring
95. **Velocity** – The speed and direction in which an object is moving
96. **Vibrate** – To move rapidly back and forth
97. **Visible Spectrum** – The hand of colors that make up white light; the colors in a rainbow
98. **Weight** – Measure of how hard gravity pulls on an object
99. **Wind Vane** – an instrument used to find wind direction
100. **Work (Formula)** – work = force x distance