	A	B
1	Newton's First Law of motion	every obbject continues in its state of rest or motion unless a net force acts upon it
2	Newton's Second Law of motion	acceleration is directly proportional to the force applied and inversely proportional to the mass
3	Newton's Third Law of motion	for every action, there is an equal, but opposite reaction
4	pseudoscience	fake science tha thas no tests for its validity
5	hypothesis	possible explanation, educated guess
6	scientific theory	scientifically accepted explanation, used to make a prediction, changes with new evidence
7	technology	method and means of solving practical problems by applying the findings of science
8	scientific method	an orderly method for gaining, organizing, and applying new knowledge
9	law	A general statement about the relationship of natural quantities that has been tested over and over again.
10	Isaac Newton	proposed laws of motion
11	Galileo	experimented with falling objects at the leaning tower of Pisa
12	mass	amount of matter in an object
13	kilogram	the unit of mass
14	speed	distance per unit time
15	velocity	speed in a direction
16	acceleration	change in speed per unit time
17	force	a push or pull, it changes an object's motion (measured in Newtons)
18	net force	the sum of all forces that act on an object
19	friction	resistance to motion, occurs when objects rub against each other
20	inertia	resistance to change in motion
21	free fall	motion under the influence of gravitational pull only
22	gravity	attraction between objects, dependent on mass
23	weight	measure of the force of gravity
24	momentum	the product of the mass of an object and its velocity
25	law of conservation of momentum	when no external net force acts on a system, then there is no change in momentum
26	impulse	the product of the force acting on an object and the time during which it acts
27	work	force x distance
28	power	work per unit time
29	machine	a device that increases a force or simply changes the direction of a force
30	energy	ability to do work, measured in joules
31	Newton (unit)	kg x m/s^2 (unit of force)
32	Joule	N x m (unit of work)
33	watt	unit of power
34	science	what scientists do, a problem solving process

	A	B
35	control	used in an experiment as a comparison
36	potential energy	energy of position, PE = mgh
37	kinetic energy	energy of motion, 1/2 mv^2
38	conservtion of energy	energy cannot be created or destroyed; it may be transformed from one form into another
39	projectile	any object that moves through air or through space under the influence of gravity
40	ellipse	the oval path followed by a satellite
41	parabola	curved path of a projectile
42	satellite	a projectile moving fast enough to fall continually aroung the earth
43	density	the amount of matter per unit volume
44	period	the time required for a wave to make one complete cycle or vibration
45	pitch	the highness or lowness of a tone
46	wavelength	distance from crest to crest
47	wave	pattern of energy or matter that extends from one place to another (ex: light & sound)
48	frequency	vibrations per second
49	hertz	unit of frequency
50	refraction	bending of a wave
51	resonance	when frequency of forced vibrations match an objects natural frequency
52	interference	caused when wave patterns overlap, some parts of waves are reinforced, others are destroyed
53	Doppler effect	change in wave frequency due to motion relative to the source of the wave
54	thermal energy	total energy of all atoms and molecules in a substance
55	temperature	average kinetic energy of a substance
56	absolute zero	-273 degrees C
57	heat	thermal energy transferred from one substance to another
58	convection	process of heat transfer in a fluid (liquid or gas)
59	conduction	process of heat transfer in a solid
60	mineral	naturally formed, crystalline solid
61	cleavage	tendency for a mineral to break along a plane
62	streak	color of a mineral in its powdered form
63	density	mass/volume
64	luster	how a mineral reflects light
65	silicate	mineral that contains both silicon and oxygen
66	nonsilicate	mineral that does not contains silicon nor oxygen
67	magma	molten rock
68	igneous rock	rock formed from cooled magma
69	sedimentary rock	rock formed from sediment

	A	B
70	metamorphic rock	rock formed from pre-existing rock, transformed by heat and pressure
71	volcano	vent in the earth's crust, extrudes lava
72	weathering	decomposition of rock at or near the earth's surface
73	erosion	process of removing weathered rock (or soil) by water, wind, or ice
74	sedimentation	process of depositing sediments horizontally, one layer at a time
75	rock cycle	process of changing one rock type into another, by melting, deposition, and heat & pressure
76	earthquake	trembling of the ground that occurs when rock beneath the earth's surface breaks
77	seismograph	records seismic waves during an earthquake
78	mantle	middle layer in earth's interior, between core and crust, earth's thickest layer, 2900 km thick
79	crust	outer layer of earth, 10-60 km thick
80	fault	fracture in earth's crust
81	core	central layer of earth's interior
82	humidity	measure of water vapor in the air
83	clouds	mixture of suspended water droplets and ice crystals
84	front	contact zone between two air masses
85	radiometric dating	process of measuring ratio of radioactive isotopes and their decay products
86	half-life	time required for half of a radioactive isotope to decay
87	astronomical unit	distance from the sun to the earth, 150 million km
88	Sunspots	temporary, relatively cool and dark regions on the Sun's surface
89	solar eclipse	occurs when the moon's shadow falls on the earth
90	lunar eclipse	earth's shadow falls on the moon
91	meteorite	meteoroid that has fallen to the earth's surface
92	meteor	fiery glow of a meteoroid burning in the earth's atmosphere
93	meteoroid	a small rock in space
94	comet	composed of ice and dust (dirty snowball), orbits highly eliptical
95	galaxy	large cluster of stars
96	light-year	distance light travels in one year, 10 trillion km
97	supernova	occurs when a supergiant star collapses and emits massive amounts of energy
98	black-hole	ultra-supermassive stars collapses, causing expotential increase in gravity, light cannot escape
99	planets	the major bodies orbiting the Sun
100	nebular theory	the idea that the Sun and planets formed from a cloud of gas and dust