

gravity

proteins

A force that pulls [attracts] objects with mass towards one another (example: tossing a ball into the air gravity: pulls the ball towards Earth, moon's gravity: pulls on Earth creating tides)

Proteins are chemicals needed for growth.

weathering

erosion

The process of breaking down rocks into soil, sand, and other tiny pieces of sediment.

The process of moving or carrying soil [sediment] from one place to another.

deposition

Layers of the Earth

The process of dropping or depositing,
sediment to a new location.
(example: the tides at the beach)

Crust
Mantle
Outer Core
Inner Core

crust

mantle

1st layer, made of rock

2nd layer, made of
magma

outer core

inner core

3rd layer, made of liquid iron

4th layer, made of solid iron

volcano

earthquake

A mountain formed by lava (magma exposed to earth's surface) and ash.

A shaking or sliding of a part of the Earth's crust, caused by the sudden shifting of rocks along a fault.

Pangea

renewable resources

The theory that all of the land on earth was joined together in one “super continent.”

A resource that can be replaced in a short amount of time. (example: water, animals, plants, oxygen, and soil)

3 kinds of
natural resources

non-renewable resources

Renewable resources
Non-renewable resources
Inexhaustible resources

A resource that cannot be replaced in a short amount of time (example: oil, natural gas, coal, and minerals)

inexhaustible resources

fossil fuels

A reusable resource that people cannot use up, can be used over and over. (examples: wind, sunlight, ocean tides, air, and water)

Non-renewable resources formed from the organisms (fossils) that died millions of years ago (example: coal, natural gas, and petroleum)

Water Cycle

evaporation

Water moving through Earth's environment
by evaporation, condensation, and
precipitation.

The process by which a liquid becomes a
gas (example: in the water cycle, the sun's
heat changes **liquid** water into a **gas** (water
vapor))

condensation

precipitation

The change in a substance from a gas to a liquid. (example: water vapor cools and condenses into clouds)

Any form of water falling from the clouds
(rain, snow, sleet, and hail)

Sun

meteorologist

The closest star to Earth and the center of our solar system.

Scientist who studies weather

revolution

conservation

To go around an object

Controlled use of natural resources

Carbon Dioxide-Oxygen Cycle

Nitrogen Cycle

The cycling of oxygen and carbon dioxide through the ecosystem.

The Nitrogen Cycle is the changing of nitrogen gas into nitrogen compounds usable to organisms then turned back into nitrogen gas.

Landforms found in our
planet's surface. . .

tides

mountains

islands

canyons

beaches

valleys

rivers

volcanoes

glaciers

oceans

Tides are the regular rise and fall of the
ocean's surface each day.
(low tide, high tide)

humidity

cycle

The measure of the amount of water vapor in the air. It is measured with a hydrometer.

A process which continually repeats itself.
(examples: Water, Nitrogen, Lunar, Life, Carbon, Carbon-dioxide cycles).

rotation

front

Turning or spinning

A line where two air masses meet.

forecast

climate

A prediction of what the weather
will be like.

Weather conditions over a period of time