

Earth Science

Geology	Crust	Mantle	Core
Tectonics	Fault	Boundary	Jet Stream
Fossil	Law of Superposition	Geologic Time	Gulf Stream
Sedimentary	Metamorphic	Igneous	Atmosphere
Climate	Weather	Front	Convection
Solar System	Solar Eclipse	Lunar Eclipse	Gravity
Tide	Universe	Galaxy	Tilted Axis
Fossil Fuel	Sustainable Practice	Water	Upwelling

Earth Science

The inner layer of Earth; 2 layers (solid and liquid composed of nickel and iron)	The liquid middle layer of Earth; convection causes plate movements	The outer layer of Earth; part of the lithosphere	The study of Earth processes, its history and physical composition
Strong winds forming a narrow zone in the lower troposphere; influences weather	An area where two tectonic plates converge, diverge or move past one another	A dislocation along a break in a rock; movements along faults can lead to earthquakes	Branch of geology studying Earth's crust and plate movements
A warm ocean current in the Atlantic that influences coastal climate	Scale of time throughout Earth's history; organized into periods, eras, eons, etc.	The law that states older rock is found deposited below younger rock layers	Remains of organic material preserved in rock
The layers of gases surrounding Earth; where weather occurs	Rock type formed by the cooling and solidifying of magma or lava (granite, basalt)	Rock type formed from another type of rock through extreme heat or pressure (marble)	Rock type composed of deposited layers of sediment (limestone, shale)
Transfer of heat from one place to another (through liquids and gases)	Leading edge of an air mass; influences weather conditions	The state of the atmosphere at a particular time	The collective weather conditions for a particular place
The force of attraction that tends to draw any two objects in the universe together	Occurs when the Moon enters Earth's shadow	Occurs when the Moon comes between Earth and the Sun	A system of planets or other celestial bodies that orbit a star
The angle of an object's rotational axis (Earth's is 23.5 degrees)	A system of millions or billions of stars with other celestial objects held together by gravity	Includes all existing matter and space	The rising and falling of ocean water levels due to the pull of gravity
Occurs when cold, dense, nutrient-rich water from below replaces surface water	H ₂ O; cycles on Earth through many processes crucial for life	A practice that helps to preserve Earth's resources; alternative fuel methods	Nonrenewable resources such as coal, petroleum and natural gas