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___	texture	1) A closed curve formed around two fixed points such that the total distance from any point on the curve to both fixed points is constant
___	ores	2) A rolling landscape or elevated, comparatively flat region with modest topographic relief (ESRT)
___	ecology	3) The surface characteristics of a rock that are the result of size, shape, and arrangement of mineral grains (ESRT)
___	logarithmic	4) High banks along a river of natural or human origin
___	hydrosphere	5) The branch of science that is concerned with the relationships among organisms and their environment
___	levees	6) Earth's liquid water, including oceans, surface water, and groundwater
___	striations	7) A low ridge of sand deposited along the shore by currents
___	ellipse	8) Rocks that are mined to obtain a substance they contain of economic value
___	infiltration	9) A material that is solid under short-term stress, but flows like a liquid when stress is applied over a long period of time
___	sandbar	10) An imaginary line that circles Earth halfway between the North and South Poles (ESRT)
___	equator	11) The movement of magma to a new position within Earth's crust. A body of rock that was injected into surrounding rock as magma
___	plastic	12) A scale in which an increase of one unit translates to a 10-fold increase in the quantity measured.
___	till	13) Unsorted sediments deposited by a glacier
___	plateau	14) The process in which water soaks into the ground
___	intrusion	15) Parallel scratches in bedrock that were made by rocks transported by glaciers

by C.Burrows

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___	watershed	1) A mixture of fog and air pollution particles, especially smoke from the burning of fossil fuels
___	comet	2) Solar energy that reaches Earth (incoming solar radiation)
___	tectonics	3) Anything that is used to represent something else
___	tributary	4) Large-scale motions of Earth's crust that are responsible for uplift and mountain building (ESRT)
___	front	5) A small closed basin formed in a moraine
___	insolation	6) The geographic area drained by a particular river or stream; drainage basin
___	smog	7) The gradual change in living organisms from generation to generation, over a long period of time
___	evolution	8) The transfer of energy in the form of electromagnetic waves
___	transpiration	9) A hill or ridge of wind-blown sand
___	model	10) A boundary, or interface, between air masses (ESRT)
___	radiation	11) An object made of ice and rock fragments that revolves around the sun usually in a highly eccentric orbit; it may be visible periodically in the night sky as a small spot of light with a long tail
___	faults	12) A stream that flows into a larger stream
___	convection	13) The process by which plants release water vapor to the atmosphere, largely through pores in their leaves
___	dune	14) A form of heat flow that moves matter and energy as density currents under the influence of gravity (ESRT)
___	kettle	15) Cracks in Earth's crust along which movement occurs

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___	isotopes	1) A sudden movement of Earth's crust that releases energy (ESRT)
___	luminosity	2) A cross section, or side view of an object
___	eccentricity	3) Isolines that connect locations with the same atmospheric pressure on a weather map
___	weather	4) A universal method of gathering, organizing, and using information about the environment
___	conduction	5) The movement of heat that occurs as heated molecules pass their vibrational energy to nearby molecules.
___	isobars	6) The total energy output of a star; absolute brightness (ESRT)
___	vent	7) Atoms of the same element that contain different numbers of neutrons in their nucleus (ESRT)
___	profile	8) The solid rock that covers Earth (ESRT)
___	earthquake	9) The study of the rock portion of Earth, its interior, and surface processes
___	geology	10) The amount of water flowing past a particular place in a specified time
___	lithosphere	11) A buried erosion surface that represents a gap in the record of Earth's history
___	gradient	12) A measure of the elongation of an ellipse (ESRT)
___	unconformity	13) The change in field value per unit distance (ESRT)
___	discharge	14) The short-term conditions of Earth's atmosphere at a given time and place (ESRT)
___	science	15) A place where lava comes to the surface

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___	sediment	1) Liquid water that forms by condensation on cold surfaces
___	conservation	2) The way minerals break along curved surfaces (ESRT)
___	banding	3) The study of fossils
___	outcrop	4) The place on Earth's surface directly above an earthquake's focus (ESRT)
___	volcano	5) The loose material created by the weathering of rock (ESRT)
___	isoline	6) The careful use, protection, and restoration of our natural resources
___	dew	7) Describes sedimentary rocks that are composed of the weathered remains of other rocks; clastic (ESRT)
___	epicenter	8) A line on a field map that connects places having the same temperature
___	fracture	9) A place where bedrock is exposed at Earth's surface
___	paleontology	10) The organization of objects, ideas, or information according to their properties
___	field	11) The light- and dark-colored bands of mineral that form parallel to foliation in metamorphic rocks (ESRT)
___	classification	12) The ability of soil or sediment to allow water to flow through it
___	fragmental	13) A line on a field map that connects places having the same field quantity value
___	permeability	14) A region in which a force, temperature, land elevation, or another quantity can be measured at any location (ESRT)
___	isotherm	15) An opening in Earth's surface through which molten magma (lava) erupts

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___	hazard	1) The color of the powdered form of a mineral (ESRT)
___	plutonic	2) Ice crystals that form when water vapor comes in contact with surfaces whose temperature is below 0°C
___	streak	3) A method or device that uses reflected radio waves to locate or map distant objects or weather events; an acronym from radio detection and ranging
___	spring	4) An irregularly shaped rocky mass that is smaller than a planet and occupies an orbit around the sun; most are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter
___	moho	5) The upper part of the mantle, capable of slow deformation and flow under heat and pressure (ESRT)
___	origin	6) A place where groundwater flows onto the surface of the ground
___	fluid	7) The way light is reflected and/or absorbed by the surface of a mineral (ESRT)
___	asthenosphere	8) Describes igneous rocks that form deep underground (ESRT)
___	groundwater	9) The boundary between Earth's crust and mantle (ESRT)
___	radar	10) Any substance that can flow, usually a liquid or a gas
___	oblate	11) How something was formed
___	asteroid	12) Water that enters the ground and occupies free space in soil and sediment as well as openings in bedrock, including cracks, and spaces between grains
___	freezing	13) The change in state from liquid to solid
___	luster	14) Slightly flattened at the poles
___	frost	15) An event that places people in danger of injury, loss of life, or property damage

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___	oceanography	1) The method by which small particles that settle very slowly are carried by water
___	climate	2) A rainstorm that produces thunder, lightning, strong winds and sometimes hail (ESRT)
___	landslide	3) A series of waves caused by an earthquake or underwater landslide that can cause damage and loss of lives in coastal locations
___	tsunami	4) The point in the sky directly over an observer's head
___	rain	5) The basic substances that are the building blocks of matter (ESRT)
___	paradigm	6) The transportation of sediments by water, air, glaciers, or by gravity acting alone. (ESRT)
___	galaxy	7) The rapid, downslope movement of rock and soil
___	suspension	8) The change in state from solid to liquid (ESRT)
___	thunderstorm	9) The average weather conditions over a long time, including the range of conditions
___	eclipse	10) A coherent set of principles and understandings
___	felsic	11) A huge group of stars held together by gravity
___	erosion	12) The partial or complete hiding of one celestial object by another. (An _____ of the moon occurs when the moon orbits into Earth's shadow. An _____ of the sun occurs when the moon's orbit takes it directly between Earth and the sun.)
___	elements	13) Liquid precipitation that falls quickly; precipitation droplets larger than drizzle. (ESRT)
___	melting	14) The study of the oceans that cover most of Earth
___	zenith	15) Describes light-colored minerals rich in aluminum or rocks made of these minerals (ESRT)

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___	scattering	1) An instrument, made up of two thermometers mounted side-by-side on a narrow frame, that is used to determine the dew-point temperature and relative humidity; also known as a wet and dry bulb thermometer (ESRT)
___	psychrometer	2) A region that has landforms that are related by similarities in shape, climate, and/or geologic setting; the general shape of a large area of the land surface, such as plains, plateau, or mountain (ESRT)
___	drumlins	3) Streamlined hills of glacial origin aligned north-to-south that have steep sides, a blunt north slope, and a gentle slope to the south; made of till
___	landscape	4) Force that tends to distort rock, resulting in slow bending
___	precipitation	5) A measure of the average kinetic energy of the molecules in a substance (ESRT)
___	redshift	6) The angular distance east or west of the prime meridian (ESRT)
___	deforestation	7) The method by which particles that are too large to be carried in solution or by suspension float on water
___	flotation	8) The reflection of light in many different directions
___	volcanic	9) The change in state from liquid to gas (vapor) at the boiling point
___	boiling	10) Relatively flat landscapes, commonly at low elevation and usually underlain by flat-lying sedimentary rocks; the range of elevation is small (ESRT)
___	plains	11) (1) The settling of solids from solution, often the result of the evaporation of seawater (ESRT). (2) Water that falls to Earth as rain, show, sleet, or hail (ESRT)
___	longitude	12) Fine-grained, extrusive igneous rocks (ESRT)
___	lightning	13) Sudden electrical discharges within clouds, between clouds, and between clouds and the ground that are seen as flashes of light
___	temperature	14) Cutting forests to clear the land for other uses
___	stress	15) A displacement of the spectral lines of very distant stars and galaxies, an increase in the wavelength of starlight caused by rapid relative motion of the star away from the observer.

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___	thermometer	1) A large storm of tropical origin that has sustained winds in excess of 74 miles (120 kilometers) per hour (ESRT)
___	abrasion	2) A mass of till deposited by a glacier
___	refraction	3) The direction of a magnetic field determined with an instrument such as a magnetic compass
___	troposphere	4) A conclusion based on observations
___	caldera	5) Large rocks transported from one area to another by glaciers
___	cleavage	6) Sorted sediments deposited by water from a melting glacier
___	inference	7) Sedimentary rocks that are composed of the weathered remains of other rocks; fragmental (ESRT)
___	outwash	8) Scientists who study the origin, history, and structure of Earth and how it changes
___	polarity	9) The tendency of some minerals to break along smooth, flat surfaces (ESRT)
___	clastic	10) The bending of light and other energy waves as they enter a substance of different density
___	tides	11) The grinding away of rock by friction with other rocks
___	moraine	12) An instrument used to measure temperature
___	erratics	13) The twice- (or once-) daily cycle of change in sea level caused by the gravitational influence of the moon and sun on Earth's oceans
___	geologists	14) The lowest layer of Earth's atmosphere, in which temperature decreases with increasing altitude (ESRT)
___	hurricane	15) A large, bowl-shaped depression formed when the top of a volcano collapses into the emptied magma chamber

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___	soil	1) The water from precipitation that flows downhill under the influence of gravity until it reaches a stream, or seeps into the ground; runoff may also include stream flow; overland flow
___	mafic	2) (1) A region of relatively low atmospheric pressure; (2) term applied to hurricanes in the Indian Ocean; (3) synonym for tornado
___	calorie	3) A measure of how many waves pass a given point in a given period of time
___	frequency	4) The process by which a substance changes from a liquid to a gas
___	magma	5) The layer of Earth's atmosphere directly above the troposphere, in which the temperature increases with increasing altitude (ESRT)
___	bedrock	6) The energy absorbed when the temperature of 1 gram of water increases 1 Celsius degree (ESRT)
___	velocity	7) Describes dark-colored minerals rich in magnesium (ESRT)
___	deposition	8) A curve that develops in the path of a river when the river flows over relatively flat land
___	grooves	9) Hot, liquid rock within Earth (ESRT)
___	meander	10) Speed; change in distance divided by change in time; sometimes velocity is used to include both speed and direction.
___	stratosphere	11) Furrows of glacial origin in bedrock that are deeper and wider than striations
___	runoff	12) Describes atoms that breakdown spontaneously, releasing energy and/or subatomic particles to become different elements
___	evaporation	13) The settling, or release, of sediments that have been carried by an agent of erosion (ESRT)
___	radioactive	14) The solid, or continuous, rock that extends into Earth's interior
___	cyclone	15) A mixture of weathered rock and the remains of living organisms in which plants can grow

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___	azimuth	1) The act of moving apart
___	gravity	2) A group of organisms so similar that they can breed to produce fertile offspring
___	evaporation	3) The concept that the geological processes that took place in the past are similar to those that occur now
___	phase	4) The resistance of a mineral to being scratched (ESRT)
___	species	5) An imaginary line that passes through Earth's North and South Poles
___	meteor	6) The change in state from liquid to gas when the temperature is below the boiling point
___	divergence	7) The observed shape of the lighted portion of a celestial object, for example, the moon or Venus
___	hardness	8) The mass of solid and molten rock that extends more then 6000 kilometers from Earth's solid surface to its center
___	uniformitarianism	9) Scientists who study earthquakes
___	relief	10) The force of attraction between objects
___	urbanization	11) The difference in elevation from the highest point to the lowest point on the land surface in a specific region
___	axis	12) The compass direction specified as an angle. It starts at 0° at due North and progresses through East (90°), South (180°), West (270°), and back to North (360°, or 0°).
___	mesosphere	13) A streak of light produced as a meteoroid burns due to friction with Earth's atmosphere
___	geosphere	14) The layer of Earth's atmosphere directly above the stratosphere, in which temperature decreases with increasing altitude (ESRT)
___	seismologists	15) The development of heavily populated areas

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___	astronomy	1) An unstable isotope that breaks down spontaneously at a predictable rate
___	sleet	2) The tendency of an object at rest to remain at rest or an object in motion to move at a constant speed in a straight line unless acted on by an unbalanced force
___	stream	3) A record of prehistoric life preserved in rock (ESRT)
___	crater	4) An instrument used to measure atmospheric humidity
___	inertia	5) A bowl-shaped depression at the top of a volcano caused by an explosive eruption or the impact of an object from space.
___	vaporization	6) The change in state from liquid to gas (vapor) at any temperature (ESRT)
___	radioisotope	7) An instrument that measures the magnitude of earthquakes
___	foliation	8) The alignment of mineral crystals, caused by metamorphism (ESRT)
___	blizzard	9) A winter snowstorm that produces heavy snow and winds of 35 miles per hour (56 kilometers per hour) or greater
___	atmosphere	10) An underground zone of porous material that contains useful quantities of groundwater
___	fossils	11) Flowing water, such as a brook, river, or even an ocean current
___	seismograph	12) The layer of gases that surrounds a celestial body (ESRT)
___	glacier	13) A form of precipitation that consists of rain drops that freeze before they reach the ground; also known as ice pellets. Unlike hail, it does not require violent winds aloft (ESRT)
___	hygrometer	14) The study of Earth's motions and the objects beyond Earth, such as planets and stars
___	aquifer	15) A large mass ice that flows over land due to gravity

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___	solution	1) A steep slope or a cliff of resistant rock that marks the edge of a relatively flat area
___	seismology	2) The death of every individual of a particular species (ESRT)
___	satellite	3) The angular elevation of an object above the horizon
___	avalanche	4) A flat region next to a stream or river that can be covered by water in times of flood
___	porosity	5) A state of balance
___	equilibrium	6) The water-vapor content of air (ESRT)
___	humidity	7) The process in which bubbles of hot gas escape from magma exposed to reduced pressure at Earth's surface
___	extinction	8) The concentration of matter, or the mass per unit volume (ESRT)
___	outgassing	9) A science that deals with earthquakes
___	escarpment	10) The ability of a material to hold water in open spaces, or pores
___	fog	11) An object in space that revolves around another object as a result of gravity
___	altitude	12) Very low clouds that reach the ground (ESRT)
___	floodplain	13) The concept that, unless rock layers have been moved, each layer is older than the layer above it and younger than the layer below it
___	density	14) The rapid, downslope movement of snow, similar to a landslide, that occurs on steep slopes
___	superposition	15) The method by which dissolved solids are carried in water

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___	equinox	1) (1) The place where rock begins to separate during an earthquake, usually located underground. (2) Either of the two fixed points that determine the shape of an ellipse (ESRT)
___	weathering	2) Information gathered through the use of sight, touch, taste, smell, and hearing
___	extrusion	3) A deposit of sediment built into a large body of water by deposition from a stream
___	focus	4) A feature of a landscape
___	latitude	5) A substance that is or was a natural part of the solid Earth, or lithosphere (ESRT)
___	landform	6) The study of Earth's atmosphere and how it changes
___	observations	7) The change in rocks that occurs when they are exposed to conditions at Earth's surface
___	delta	8) A mineral that contains silicon and oxygen
___	hail	9) The angular distance north or south of the equator (ESRT)
___	cloud	10) The process by which light bounces off a surface or material
___	silicate	11) Pellets of ice, which grow larger as they repeatedly become coated with water, and are then blown higher into cold air where the coating of water freezes; eventually the ice pellets become heavy enough to fall to the ground
___	rock	12) A large body of tiny water droplets or ice crystals
___	meteorology	13) A region of relatively high atmospheric pressure
___	anticyclone	14) One of the two days on which the sun rises due east and sets due west, on which the length of day and night are equal, on which the sun's vertical rays are at the equator; the first day of spring or fall
___	reflection	15) The movement of magma onto Earth's surface (ESRT)

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___	inclusion	1) A scientist who studies the weather
___	pollution	2) An instrument used to measure air pressure
___	capillarity	3) The tendency of a substance to pull water into tiny spaces, or pores, by adhesion
___	liquefaction	4) The highest layer of Earth's atmosphere, located directly above the mesosphere, in which temperature rises with increasing altitude (ESRT)
___	sorting	5) A fragment of one type of rock that is enclosed in another rock
___	thermosphere	6) Seasonal changes in the direction of the prevailing winds, causing changes in temperature and rainfall
___	vesicular	7) The separation of particles of sediment as a result of differences in their shape, density, or size
___	correlation	8) Matching bedrock layers by rock type or by age
___	lava	9) The process in which strong shaking allows water to surround the particles of sediment, changing the sediments into a material with the properties of a thick fluid
___	monsoons	10) Rocks that contain gas pockets, or vesicles (ESRT)
___	mineral	11) The act of moving together (ESRT)
___	convergence	12) A natural inorganic, crystalline solid that has a specific range of composition and consistent physical properties (ESRT)
___	meteorologist	13) A sufficient quantity of any material or form of energy in the environment that harms humans or the plants and animals on which they depend
___	condensation	14) The process by which a substance changes from a gas to a liquid (ESRT)
___	compounds	15) Melted rock coming from a volcano or such rock that has cooled and hardened
___	barometer	16) Substances made up of more than one kind of atom (element) combined into larger units called molecules