

# *Earth Moon Vocabulary*

Cut out all the squares. Match vocabulary words to their definitions and paste into spirals.

Hydrosphere	Water layer that is unique to earth
Lithosphere	Earth's land layer (the crust)
Tectonic Plates	Sections of the earth's crust that can move by convection currents over the mantle
Magnetosphere	Layer of high energy charged particles protect the earth and cause auroras
Aurora	Northern Lights – given off from charged particles where magnetosphere meets the atmosphere
Van Allen Belts	Areas of high intensity charged particles trapped by earth's magnetosphere
Solstice	Two events a year when the sun is either at its highest point or lowest point in the sky. Axial tilt is either toward or away from sun
Equinox	Event occurring twice a year when there is equal day and night – axial tilt is parallel to sun
Waxing	Coming into the light
Waning	Going away from the light
Crescent	One concave and one convex side, less than half
Gibbous	More than half lit
Crater	A large, bowl-shaped cavity in the ground or on the surface of a planet or the moon caused by an explosion, the impact of a meteorite, etc.
Maria	A large, level basalt plain on the surface of the moon, appearing dark by contrast with highland areas
Satellite	An artificial body placed in orbit around the earth or another planet in order to collect information or for communication. (can also be natural moon)
Solar Eclipse	An event where the sun is blocked by the moon
Lunar Eclipse	An event where sunlight is blocked from the moon by the earth
Tide	The alternate rising and falling of the sea, usually twice in each lunar day at a particular place, due to the attraction of the moon...
Central uplifts	Central region of impact that is higher than the rest of the crater floor

Rays	Streaks of ejecta that appear brighter than surrounding area
Walls	The circular steep edges of a crater
Rilles	A fissure or narrow channel on moon's surface
Ejecta	Material that is forced or thrown out of a crater as a result of a meteoritic impact
p-waves	Primary, pressure, longitudinal and will travel through liquids
s- waves	Secondary, shear, and transverse.
Core	Inner and outer layer – Inner is solid an metallic making it possible for magnetosphere
Mantle	Main Middle layer of Earth
Troposphere	where convection takes place – responsible for weather- we live here
Ozone Layer	Boundry between stratosphere and mesosphere - blocks UV Radiation
Radiation	Energy that can move without a medium (through space) Light
Greenhouse effect	Trapping of heat in our atmosphere by CO2
Rayleigh scattering	Atmosphere scatters blue, but not red, light, making the sky appear blue.
Subduction Zone	Located in Earth's upper mantle, near a plate boundary—its where one plate slides below another:
Spring Tide	Tide when Earth, Sun Moon are in a straight line – extreme high and low tides
Neap Tide	Tide when Earth, Sun and Moon make a right angle
Rifts	Tectonic Plates Moving Away from each other
Faults	Area where Tectonic plates meet – can slide past each other creating earthquakes