

4th Six Weeks Vocabulary

Test- January 20, 2020

Conduction- The transfer of thermal energy by collisions between particles of matter.

Convection- The circulation of material caused by the movement of particles from one part of a material to another.

Law of conservation of energy- it implies that energy can neither be created nor destroyed but can be changed from one form to another.

Energy transformation- the change of energy from one form to another. (Potential to kinetic).

Radiation- The transfer of thermal energy by electromagnetic waves.

Thermal energy- Energy due to the motion of particles that make up an object.

Energy conversion- Transformation of one form of energy into another, usually to convert the energy into a more useful form.

Igneous rock- Rock that is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.

Metamorphic rock- Rock that is formed when there is a change in the heat and pressure in the environment where the rock is located.

Rock cycle- The series of processes that change one type of rock into another type of rock.

Sedimentary rock- Rock that has formed through the deposition and solidification of sediment, especially sediment transported by water (rivers, lakes, and oceans), ice (glaciers), and wind. These rocks are often deposited in layers, and frequently contain fossils.

Asthenosphere- The partially melted portion of the mantle below the lithosphere.

Crust- The brittle, rocky outer layer of Earth.

Continental crust- crust on land, thickest under tall mountains.

Lithosphere- The rigid outermost layer of Earth that includes the uppermost mantle and crust.

Mantle- The thick middle layer in the solid part of Earth.

Compositional layers- determined by their components, includes the crust, mantle and core.

Mechanical Layers- determined by their physical properties, includes the lithosphere, asthenosphere, mesosphere and outer core.

Oceanic crust- Crust made up of dense rocks that contain iron and magnesium.