Tides

Solar Properties

Cryosphere

Layers of Atmosphere

Weather vs Climate

Weather (Short Term Conditions)

Climate (Average Conditions over Long Term)

The Rock Cycle

Seasons
Landforms
- Glacier
- Volcano
- Mountain Range
- Plateau
- Canyon
- Basin
- Desert
- Inlet
- River
- Delta
- Strait
- Archipelago
- Island

Characteristics of Stars
- Blue Giants
- Red Supergiants
- Main Sequence
- White Dwarfs
- Absolute Magnitude (increasing)
- Temperature (decreasing)

Plate Tectonics
- Divergent Boundary
  - Ridge
  - Lithosphere
  - Asthenosphere
- Convergent Boundary
  - Volcanoes (volcanic arc)
  - Trench
  - Earthquakes within crust
- Transform Boundary
  - Earthquakes

Processes of Scientific Inquiry
- Formulation of scientifically investigable questions.
- Construction of investigations into those questions.
- The collection of appropriate data.
- The evaluation of the meaning of those data.
- The communication of this evaluation.

Phases of the Moon
- First Quarter
- Waxing Crescent
- Waxing Gibbous
- Full
- Waning Gibbous
- Waning Crescent
- New
- Sunlight

Layers of the Earth
- Crust
- Lithosphere
- Mantle
- Outer Core
- Inner Core

Scientific Models
A systematic description of an object or phenomenon that shares important characteristics with the object or phenomenon; can be material, visual, mathematical, or computational and are often used in making scientific theories.

Theory vs Law
Theory: A set of statements or principles devised to explain a group of facts or phenomena, especially one that has been repeatedly tested or is widely accepted and can be used to make predictions about natural phenomena.

Law: A statement that describes invariable relationships among phenomena under a specified set of conditions.