Standard 13 Vocabulary

1. Model

--a representation, generally in miniature, to show the construction or appearance of something

1. Diagram

--a figure, usually consisting of a line drawing, made to accompany and illustrate a geometrical

theorem, mathematical demonstration, etc.

1. Map

-- a representation, usually on a flat surface, as of the features of an area of the earth or a portion of the heavens, showing them in their respective forms, sizes, and relationships according to some convention of representation

1. Globe

--a sphere on which is depicted a map of the earth **(terrestrial globe)** or of the heavens **(celestial globe)**

1. Digital representation

--the use of discrete impulses or quantities arranged in coded patterns to represent variables or other data in the form of numbers or characters

1. Rotation

-- a turning around as on an axis.

1. Heat

--the condition or quality of being hot

1. Pattern

--a combination of qualities, acts, tendencies, etc., forming a consistent or characteristic arrangement

1. Atmospheric circulation

--is the movement of air at all levels of the atmosphere over all parts of the planet

1. Oceanic circulation

--the large-scale movement of waters in the ocean basins

1. Regional climate

--patterns of weather that affect a significant geographical area

1. Radiation

--the complete process in which energy is emitted by one body, transmitted through an intervening medium or space, and absorbed by another body.

1. Sun

--the star that is the central body of the solar system, around which the planets revolve and from which they receive light and heat

1. Solar energy

--energy derived from the sun in the form of solar radiation

1. Thermal energy

--energy in the form of heat

1. Water

--a transparent, odorless, tasteless liquid, a compound of hydrogen and oxygen

1. Matter

--the substance or substances of which any physical objects consist or is composed

1. Conduction

--the transfer of heat between two parts of a stationary system, caused by a temperature difference between the parts

1. Latitude

--the angular distance north or south from the equator of a point on the Earth’s surface, measured on the meridian of the point

1. Altitude

--the height of anything above a given planetary reference plane, especially above sea level on Earth

1. Geography

--the science dealing with the areal differentiation of the Earth’s surface

1. Geographic land distribution

--the natural arrangement and apportionment of the various forms of animals and plants in the different regions and localities of the Earth

1. Precipitation

--a deposit on the earth of hail, mist, rain, sleet, or snow

1. Absorption

--the process of taking something in fully

1. Atmospheric flow

--the movements of the atmosphere resembling those of the ocean but produced mainly by air movements

1. Coriolis force

--an apparent force that as a result of the Earth’s rotation deflects moving objects to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere

1. Density

--the thickness of something

1. Convection

--the transfer of heat by the circulation or movement of the heated parts of a liquid or gas

1. Radiation

--is energy transmitted in waves or a stream of particles

1. Equator

--an imaginary line drawn around the middle of the Earth an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole