

Vocabulary list #15 (final list !)

1. Fuel- a substance that provides a form of energy as a result of a chemical change..
2. Combustion- the process of burning a fuel to release energy
3. Fossil Fuel- Energy rich substances formed over millions of years from the remains of once-living organisms. (three main types: coal, oil, natural gas)
4. petrochemicals- compounds that are made from oil
5. Biomass fuels- wood, plant waste, manure and other fuels made from living things
6. Refinery- A factory where crude oil is separated into fuels and other products by heating.
7. Geothermal energy- intense heat from Earth's interior is used to make steam and electricity
8. gasohol- a mixture of alcohol and gasoline used as fuel.
9. insulation- a layers of material that blocks the transfer of heat between the air inside and the air outside a building.
10. Solar energy- energy given off by the sun in the form of heat and light
11. nuclear fission- the splitting of an atom's nucleus into two smaller nuclei
12. Hydroelectric power- electricity produced by flowing water

See back

add 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11

(2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11)

Fossil vocabulary work list ~~is~~ 15 continued

- 1. cast - a fossil that is a copy of an organism's shape, formed when mineral seep into a mold (241) crystals or sediments can fill in the mold and harden into rock
- *2. fossil - a trace of an ancient organism that has been preserved in a rock (92, 240) The remains, imprints, or traces of prehistoric organisms (living things) that can tell when and where living things once lived and how they lived.
- *3. Fossil fuel - an energy-rich substance (such as coal, oil, or natural gas) formed from the remains of organisms. This nonrenewable energy source formed over millions of years from the remains of dead plants and other organisms (prots).
- 4. half life - the time it takes for half of the atoms of a radioactive element to decay (254)
- *5. ice age - time in the past when continental glaciers covered large parts of the Earth's surface.
- *6. index fossil = fossils of widely distributed organisms that lived during only one short period. These index fossils can be used by geologists to assign the ages of rock layers. (example trilobite, ammonite)
- *7. law of superposition - the geologic principle that states that in horizontal layers of sedimentary rock, each layer is older than the layer above it and younger than the layer below it.
- 8. mold - a fossil formed when an organism buried in sediment dissolves leaving a hollow area or cavity in the rock. You can see the shape of the organism. (241)
- 9. paleontologist - a scientist who studies fossils to learn about organisms that lived long ago (244)
- 10. petrified fossil - a fossil in which minerals replace all or part of an organism (242)
- *11. relative age - the age of a rock compared to ages of rock layers. (247)
- 12. trace fossil - a type of fossil that provides evidence of the activities of ancient organisms. (242)