1. **Silicate mineral**: a mineral that contains a combination of silicon, oxygen, and other elements
2. **Nonsilicate minera**l: a mineral that does not contain compounds of silicon and oxygen
3. **Minera**l: a naturally formed, inorganic solid that has a definite crystalline structure
4. **Element**: a substance that cannot be separated or broken down into simpler substances by chemical means
5. **Mineral Physical Properties**: Ways to identify specific minerals by luster, hardness, color, cleavage or fracture, streak, and special properties
6. **Metamorphic Rock:** from other rocks because thermal heat and extreme pressure have been applied it changes the chemical makeup
7. **Igneous Rock:**  from the melted magma that has cooled and solidified
8. **Sedimentary Rock**: from layers of sediment building up in oceans that compacted and cemented together
9. **Sediment**: small pieces of rock and soil
10. **Weathering**:Breaking rocks, mountains, or ground soil into pieces by wind, rain, or temperatures
11. **Erosion**: process by which sediment is removed from its source to low places
12. **Deposition**: the action of depositing, dropping material into piles and layers
13. **Foliated:** in metamorphic rock when mineral grains are arranged in bands or patterns.
14. **Intrusive Igneous Rock:**  that cools deep in the Earth below the surface.
15. **Extrusive Igneous Rock:** that cools as a result of volcanic activity throwing or seaping outside at the Earth’s surface
16. **Texture**: size, shape, and position of grains that make up a rock looks
17. **Uplift**: rising of rock layers at faults, Convergent Boundaries
18. **Normal fault**: hanging wall moves down relative to footwall, Divergent Boundaries
19. **Reverse Fault**: hanging wall moves up relative to footwall, Convergent Boundaries
20. **Sea-Floor Spreading**: ocean floor splitting apart, divergent boundaries, at mid-ocean ridges, new oceanic crust forms
21. **Continental Drift**: hypothesis that the continents were once one large mass, Pangea, that broke apart and drift around on the asthenosphere
22. **Fossils**: Solidified remains of once living organisms that provide evidence that the continental drift
23. **Core**: the layer of Earth made mostly of iron and nickel
24. **Inner Core**: Solid, iron and nickel
25. **Outer Core**: Liquid, iron and nickel
26. **Mantle**: Molten rock, comprises 67% of Earth’s mass
27. **Crust**: the thin, solid outermost layer above the mantle
28. **Asthenosphere**: the layer made of gooey rock that slowly flows, tectonic plates float on
29. **Divergent Boundary**: where two plates are moving away from each other
30. **Convergent Boundary**: where two plates move towards each other and collide
31. **Transform Boundary**: where two plates are moving horizontally past each other
32. **Convection Current**: In the mantle, the raising of heated magma, and the sinking of cooler magma, the circular motion causes tectonic plates to move.
33. **Continental to continental convergent**: folded mountains form
34. **Continental to oceanic convergent**: subduction zone, volcanic mountains
35. **Oceanic to oceanic convergent**: subduction zones
36. **Transform, strike-slip boundaries**: Earthquakes
37. **Mid-Ocean Ridges:** divergent boundaries in the ocean, new oceanic floor
38. Valley Rifts: divergent boundaries on land
39. **Alfred Wegener**: Continental Drift-proof - climate change residue, fossils, land formations
40. **Bioengineering**: the application of applying engineering to living things
41. **Benefits**: an advantage or profit gained from something
42. **Unintended consequences**: results that were not planned for when creating a new product
43. **Prototype**: a test model of a product
44. **Independent Variable**: a variable whose variation does not depend on that of another, Changed by the scientist, Cause
45. **Dependent Variable**: a variable whose value depends on that of another, Changes because of the ID, Effect
46. **Control Variable**: Used to compare the results against
47. **Constance**: All other factors in an experiment that stays the same.
48. **Volume**: the amount in a given space, usually measured in liters
49. **Mass:** The amount of matter something has , measured using kilograms