

11 EES 3 Planet Earth and Its Environment - Part 2

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1. gravity	the force of attraction between two masses
greenhouse effect	the trapping of the sun's warmth in a planet's lower atmosphere, due to the greater transparency of the atmosphere to visible radiation from the sun than to infrared radiation emitted from the planet's surface
3. hypothesis	a proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation
4. nebula	a cloud of gas or small particles in outer space
5. protostar	a flattened cloud of gas and dust in space believed to develop into a star
6. quasar	a name short for quasistellar astronomical object; all have large red shifts, showing they are travelling at very high speeds
7. radioactivity	the emission of ionizing radiation or particles caused by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei
8. red shift	the lines in the spectra of galaxies move to longer wavelengths than they found when spectra are produced here on Earth
9. respiration	a process in living organisms involving the production of energy, typically with the intake of oxygen and the release of carbon dioxide from the oxidation of complex organic substances
10. seismic wave	wave motion in the Earth caused by earthquakes
11. solar system	the sun, together with the planets, comets and asteroids that are held by its gravity and
	orbit around it
12. spectroscopy	the production, measurement and interpretation of electromagnetic spectra from either the emissions or absorption of radiant energy
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13. steady state theory	the production, measurement and interpretation of electromagnetic spectra from either the emissions or absorption of radiant energy a theory that new matter is created as the universe is expanding outwards to keep the density of the universe constant a star that suddenly bursts into very great

16. uniformitarianism	the idea that the present is the key to the past; that geological processes occurring today have occurred in the same regular manner throughout geological time
17. wavelength	the distance between two crests (or two troughs) of a wave