

Addendum to Glossary

Altitude of celestial body (n) – angular distance of an object above Earth's surface

Aphelion (n) – E's position in its orbit farthest from the sun

Celestial object (n) – a star, moon, comet, planet, etc. located, beyond E's atmosphere, in the universe.

Circumference (n) – the length of the outer boundary of a closed circle

Continental climate (n) – middle of country where winters support a fixed period of snow & summers yield a fair amount of precipitation

Dissected plateau (n) – area of medium elevation with horizontal rock strata cut/eroded by rivers/streams

Fujita Scale – (n) a system of describing damage done by a tornado based on its wind speed

Gas giant planet – (n) a large, gaseous planet far from sun; Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus & Neptune

Geocentric model – (n) all planets, asteroids, meteoroids and sun revolve around E; not true

Gravity – (n) force exerted by the gravitational field of a massive object on any body within the vicinity of its surface

Heliocentric model – (n) all planets, moons, comets, asteroids, etc revolve around sun; true

Indirect/inverse relationship – (n) a relationship in which neither of the factors are dependent on each other

Isohyet – (n) an isoline that connects points of the same amount of rainfall

Kinetic energy – (n) energy in motion

Local group of galaxies – (n) contains approximately 20 bright galaxies and 30 galaxies total.

Penumbra – (n) the lighter, larger part of a shadow

Perihelion – (n) E's position in its orbit closest to the sun

Potential energy – (n) stored energy

Prevailing westerlies – (n) winds that blow predominately from the west.

Ration (n) – a proportional relation

Saffir/Simpson Scale – (n) a system of describing damage done by a hurricane based on its wind speed

Shadow angle (n) – the length of a shadow of an object on a curved surface

Umbra – (n) the darker, smaller part of a shadow

Universe – (n) the totality of known or supposed objects and phenomena throughout space