
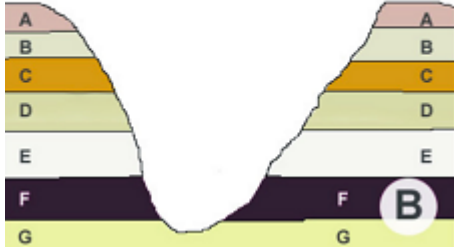
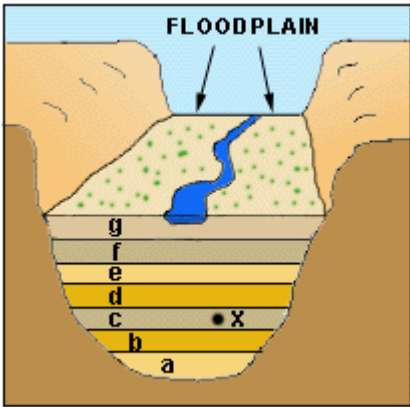
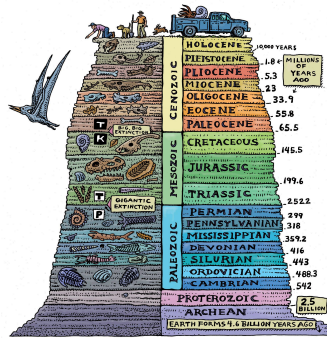







Work together as a class to create a glossary of words for this unit. Feel free to edit to clarify or add comments to others ideas. You can add other keywords at the end that you feel are important to the main idea of your unit goal.

Word(s) in English	Word(s) in your home language	Picture Find one online/draw one. Re-size to fit in space.	Description (add your own/edit one to make it clearer)
Original Vocabulary List			
fossil	化石-Japanese fósil- Spanish Jīvāśma-Hind Hungarian: kövület ископаемое-Russian 化石-Chinese 화석 - Korean Fossiel - Dutch Fossiili - finnish skamielina-Polish	 <a href="#">cool link</a>	The preserved remains or evidence of past living organism
relative age	相对年龄- Chinese относительный возраст-Russian Hungarian:Relativ Kor 가까운 나이 - Korean względem wieku-Polish	<p>The sedimentary layers can be matched up across the valley.</p> 	The age of rocks and other geologic features compared to other nearby rocks and features. Sometimes scientists estimate the rock time using relative and absolute age for example lets say a scientists finds a fossil he can estimate its 100-130 million years old because of where the rock is in the layer.

absolute age	绝对年龄- Chinese Hungarian: Abszolút Kor обсолютный возраст-Russian absolutny wiek-Polish 絶対年代- japanese		The exact age of rock in years. Scientists use information they collect from the rock to learn this about the rocks.
geologic time scale	hebrew-ציר זמן גיאולוגי 地质时间尺度- Chinese геологическая временная шкала-Russian Hungarian: földtani időskála geologiczna skala czasu-Polish		the timeline that shows geological events in history.
rock	roca- Spanish 石-Japanese kivi - finnish Hungarian- Kő 石头-Chinese камень, порода -Russian 돌 - Korean steen - Dutch Sten - Swedish skała-Polish		A naturally formed solid in the crust made up of minerals and sometimes other rock fragments

sediment	hebrew-משקעים 沉淀- Chinese Hungarian: Üledék осадок-Russian osad-Polish		<b>Sediment</b> is a naturally occurring material that is broken down by processes of weathering and erosion.
sedimentary rock	hebrew-סלע משקע 沉积岩- Chinese Hungarian: üledékes kőzetek осадочная порода-Russian skała osadowa-Polish 퇴적암- Korean		Rock created from smaller particles, usually created by pressure. If you look really well, you can see the small bits of rocks or other minerals that have been captured in the rock while it was being 'pressured'
metamorphic rock	hebrew-סלעים מותמרים 변성암-Korean 变质岩- Chinese Hungarian: metamorf kőzet метаморфическая порода-Russian metamorficznych-Polish		metamorphic rocks are just like sedimentary rocks, except that they have been exposed to tremendous heat and pressure, and that's why you can see different layers of different types of rocks/minerals
igneous rock	Hungarian: magma kő 화성암-Korean 火成岩- Chinese вулканическая порода-Russian skały magmowe-Polish		igneous rocks are magma or lava and they are hardened outside of the vulcano. When rock has melted, it turns into magma, or lava, and when that magma or lava has been exposed to air and the sun, it hardens and becomes a rock like this one (see picture)


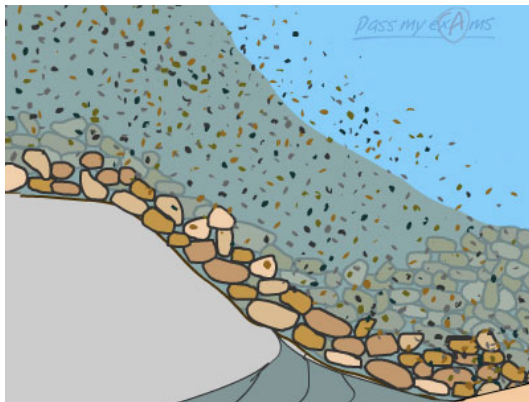



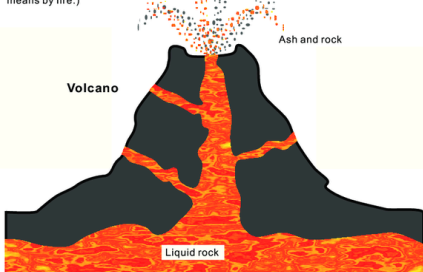

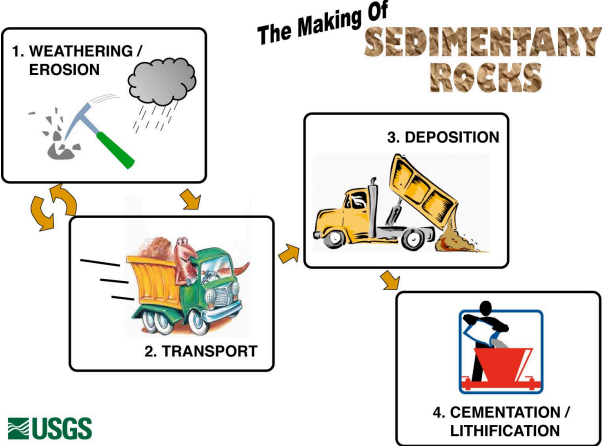


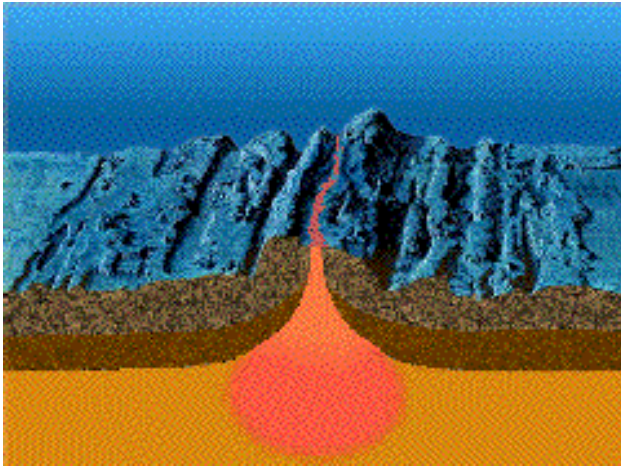
erosion	侵食-Japanese 부식-Korean 侵蚀-Chinese Hungarian: erózió эрозия-Russian erozja-Polish		Is when weathered material is moved from one location to another by water, wind, ice or gravity.
deposition	בתצוהיר-Hebrew 침적 - Korean 沉积-Chinese отложение-Russian zeznanie-Polish Hungarian: lerakódás		Is when the material that is moved by an erosion stops and starts to settle down in its new place.
catastrophic event	kissatrooppinen tapahtuma-Finnish 灾难性事件-Chinese Hungarian: Világ vége катастрофическое событие-Russian katastrofa-Polish		An event where the Earth changes more quickly compared to the Earth's normal slow and steady change. Examples: meteor, earthquake, volcano  Opposites: Erosion, deposition, plate movement



plate tectonics	plattektionik-Swedish hebrew-לוחות טקטוניים hungarian: lemez tektonika 板块构造- Chinese тектонические плиты-Russian tektonika plyt-Polish		A theory that explains how the continents move.
plate boundary	plattgräns-Swedish lautasen reuna -Finnish hungarian: lemez határ 板块边界- Chinese граница плит-Russian płyta granica-Polish		An area where two tectonic plates are in contact
Word(s) in English	Word(s) in your home language	Picture Find one online/draw one. Re-size to fit in space.	Description (add your own/edit one to make it clearer)
Words we also find important to our unit goal			
Igneous rocks	Spanish: Piedras ígneas Chinese: 岩浆岩 Hungarian:Magmás kő	<p><b>How rocks are formed</b>          Igneous rocks, such as pumice and granite, come from inside the Earth. (Igneous means by fire.)</p> 	These rocks are made from ashes and rocks that come from liquid rock (lava).  -gaby

rock cycle	<p>Hungarian:kő ciklus I:cerco di rocha F:cycle de pier E:rock cycle каменный цикл-Russian Chinese: 岩石周期</p>		<p>Rock cycle is the act which a rock processes through to change itself physically and chemically over a period of time.(marcell)</p>
sedimentary rock	<p>spanish: roca sedimentaria Hungarian: üledékes kőzetek осадочная порода-Russian Chinese: 沉积岩</p>	<p>The Making Of <b>SEDIMENTARY ROCKS</b></p> 	<p>Sedimentary rocks are rocks made of things accumulated over time in land or sea.</p> <p>-gaby</p>

Mineral Fragments (sediments)	ásványi Töredékek -hungarian фрагменты минералов - Russian 矿物碎片 - Chinese		
weathering	Hungarian: időjárás 风化 - Chinese		The wearing down of rock. This can be done physically by things like roots and animals or chemically by acids in water.
sea floor spreading			The process that creates new sea floor as plates move away from each other at the mid-ocean ridges

[illegible]