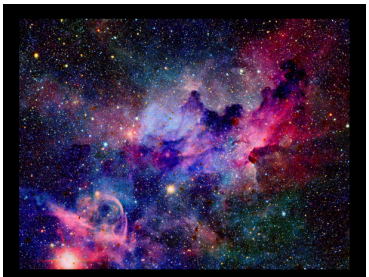
NOMENCLATURE CARDS

Beginning of the Universe

How to Use

1. Cut out all the cards along the dotted lines.
2. Organize the cards into two sets: control cards and working cards.
   - The control cards have an image, a term, and a definition, all together.
   - The working cards have the image, the term, and the definition separated. On the working cards, the term is removed from the definition and replaced with a blank space.
3. Use the working cards to try to match the image, the term, and the definition that correspond with each other.
4. Use the control cards to check if you have correctly matched the working cards.
5. Keep practicing!

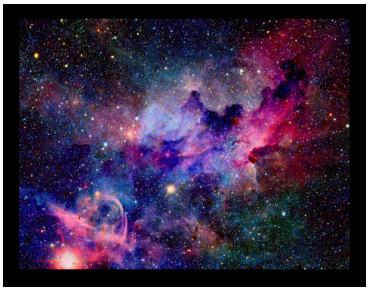
Control Card



Universe

The Universe is everything that exists in the present, past, and future. It is everything we can see, touch, taste, smell, hear, and measure. It is everything we know about today, and the things we do not know about yet. It includes humans, animals, plants, rocks, land, water, planets, stars, galaxies, space dust, light, time, and even more. Before the Universe came to be, there was nothing.

Working Card



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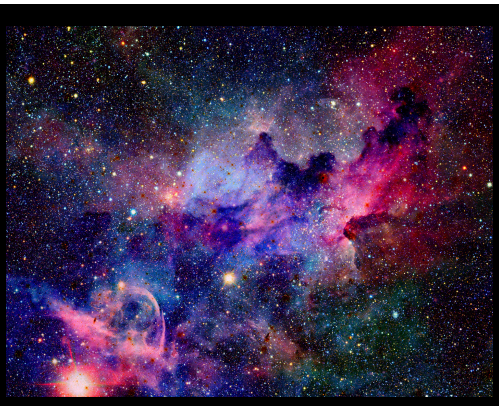

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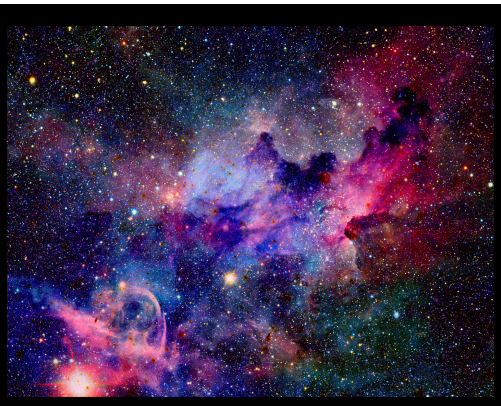

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space

Space is the area that contains everything in the Universe. It is the area between planets, stars, and galaxies. You cannot breathe in space, because there is not enough oxygen. Particles are spread very far apart. In fact, they are spread so far apart that sound cannot even travel between them. Space is a silent vacuum.

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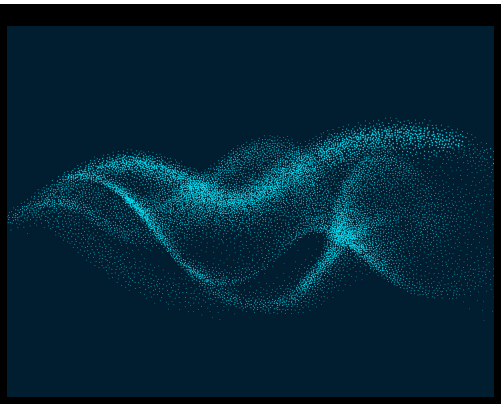
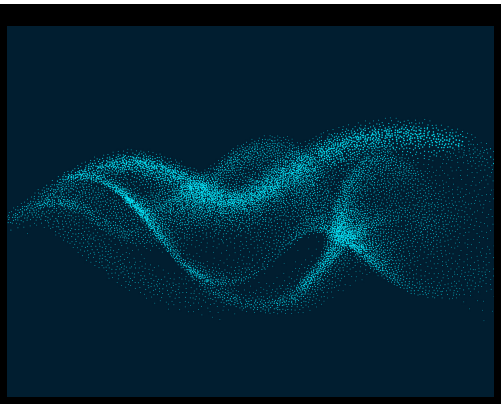


particles

Particles are tiny pieces of matter that are the building blocks for everything in the Universe. In the beginning, the Universe was full of trillions of free floating particles. As the Universe formed, many particles came together to form the things we know today such as stars, planets, and even you.



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light

Light is a form of energy that can be seen by the human eyes. It also makes it so we can see the world around us. Light energy is a form of electromagnetic radiation, which can be converted into heat energy. It can also be converted into chemical energy, which plants use to grow.

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star

A star is a glowing ball of gas particles that is held together by its own gravitational pull. A star produces light energy, or electromagnetic radiation, by converting hydrogen to helium in its core. There are hundreds of billions of stars in the Milky Way Galaxy. The closest star to Earth is the Sun.

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galaxy

A galaxy is a group of millions or billions of stars held together by gravitational force. A galaxy also includes each star's solar system, planets, gases, other objects, and space dust. There are hundreds of billions of galaxies in the Universe. Earth is part of the Milky Way.

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Sun

The Sun is the star at the center of our Solar System. The Sun's gravitational pull keeps all of the planets from wandering out further into space. Energy from the Sun travels 93 million miles to reach Earth. Life on Earth would not be possible without it.

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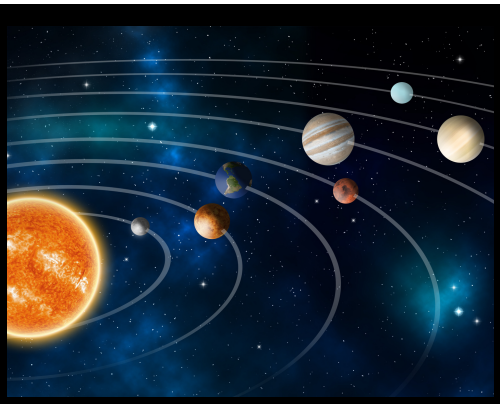
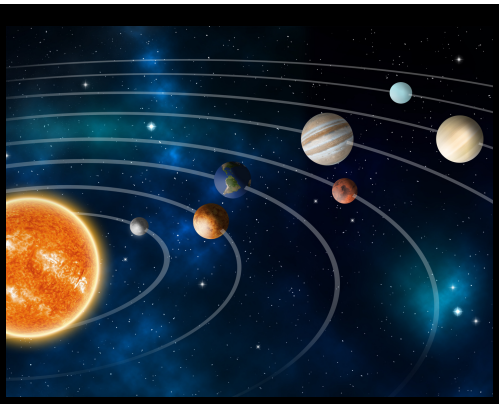


Solar System

The Solar System includes the Sun, and everything that orbits around the Sun. There are 8 planets in the Solar System: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. There are also dwarf planets, moons, asteroids, meteors, interplanetary dust, and other particles & objects. Most of the Solar System is empty space.



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Earth

Earth is the third planet from the Sun. It is the planet that we, human beings, live on. It is the only planet in the Solar System that can support our life. Most of Earth's surface is water, which we need, and the atmosphere contains the oxygen we breathe. It is also the perfect distance from the Sun - not too hot, and not too cold.

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