

astronaut

Spanish astronauta

(äs tro nou' tä)

Vietnamese phi hành gia

(fē han jyä)

Hmong tus neeg mus saum hli

(dü ning mü shou hlē)

Cantonese 太空人

(tī hō myäng)

Korean 우주 비행사

(ü dzü bē hang sä)

Haitian Creole astronòt

(as tō nôt')

Arabic TK

(rrä 'et fä dä'')

Russian астронавт

(äs trô näft')

Tagalog astronot

(as' trō nôt)

Khmer ÅÃĄÃFÀ

(at vârt kä jô)

An astronaut is a person who travels into space. Over four hundred people have made a trip into space. Astronauts travel into space on a space shuttle, and some stay in space for extended periods of time on a space station.

Astronauts have landed and walked on the moon but have not visited any other bodies in the solar system. Some astronauts have done space walks, which means they go outside the shuttle while it is still in space. When astronauts do a space walk, they rely on special space suits to give them what they need to live.



Additional Space Cards

moon (Space 22), space shuttle (Space 39), space station (Space 40)

Other Cards

air (Weather and Water 1), gravity (Force and Motion 10), temperature (Matter and Change 33)



phases of the moon

Spanish fases de la luna

(fä' sās dā lä lü' nä)

Vietnamese các tuần trăng

(kak twun trän)

Hmong hli xiab mus rau hli nqig

(hlē sē ä mū dō hlē 'gē)

Cantonese 月球朔望

(ū kou sä mông)

Korean 달의 위상

(gä rwē wē sung)

Haitian Creole faz lalin-nan

(fäz' lä lēn' nä)

أطوار القمر Arabic

(ät wärr'el 'kô' märr)

Russian фазы Луны

(fä' zē lü nē')

Tagalog pagbabago sa hugis ng buwan

(päg bä bä' gō sä hō' gēs nung bü' wun)

Khmer BB₽

(kīy knout)

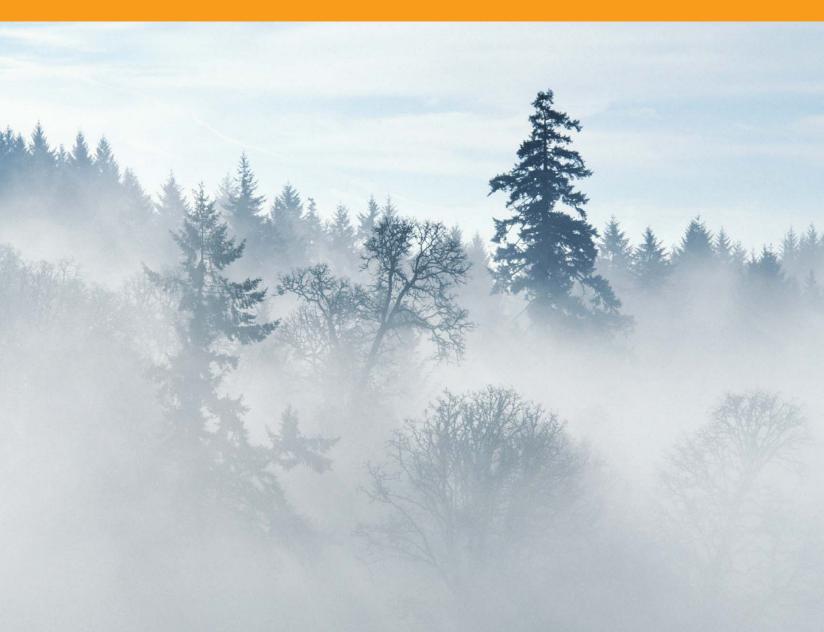
One half of the moon is always illuminated by the sun. As the moon orbits Earth, we see some portion of the illuminated half. There are eight phases of the moon: new moon, waxing crescent, first quarter, waxing gibbous (gib´əs), full moon, waning gibbous, last quarter, and waning crescent. They are always seen in that order.

The phases of the moon repeat every 29.5 days. Phases that occur at the beginning of most months repeat at the end of the months. Every 2.7 years a month has two full moons. The second full moon is known as a blue moon. The image on the front of this card shows phases of the moon at different times during a month.



Additional Space Cards

crescent moon (Space 8), Earth (Space 11), gibbous (Space 14), moon (Space 22), sun (Space 43)



Weather and Water 21

fog

Spanish niebla

(nyā' blä)

Vietnamese sương mù

(shüng mō)

Hmong pos huab

(pô hü ä)

Cantonese 霧

(mō)

Korean 안개

(än gā)

Haitian Creole bouya

(bü yä')

Arabic ضباب

(thä bä' äp)

Russian туман

(tü män')

Tagalog ulap na hamog

(ü'lup' nä hä' müg)

Khmer Andr

(ap)

Fog is a cloud that comes in contact with the ground. The only difference between fog and other clouds is that fog touches Earth's surface, while other clouds are not in contact with the ground. Both fog and clouds are made of masses of water droplets. Fog usually forms when warm air containing water vapor comes in contact with a colder surface, such as a colder ocean or mountaintop. The cold surface causes the water vapor to condense, forming water droplets. Because the water droplets in fog scatter light rays, it can be difficult to see objects in the fog. Airports and highways often have devices that blow away fog or break it up by spraying it with salt.



Additional Weather and Water Cards

air (Weather and Water 1), cloud (Weather and Water 14), condensation (Weather and Water 16)

Other Cards

light (Energy 20), gas (Matter and Change 11)



eruption

Changing Earth 5

Spanish erupción

(ā rüp syōn')

Vietnamese phún

(füng)

Hmong qhov tawg los

(kô dûr lô)

Cantonese 爆發

(bou fä')

Korean 분출

(pün chül)

Haitian Creole eripsyon

(ā rēp syôn')

Arabic انفجار

(en fē zhärr')

Russian извержение

(ēz vâr zhe' nē ye)

Tagalog pagsabog

(päg sä' bōg)

Khmer UI**¾**

(bôn tü')

An eruption is the escape of molten rock, ash, and gas from below the surface of Earth. An explosive eruption is a strong ejection of rock, ash, and gas. An effusive eruption is a quiet flow of lava. A mixed eruption is a combination of an explosive eruption and an effusive eruption. Hawaiian eruptions are usually effusive eruptions of thin, high temperature magma that has low gas content. However, explosive eruptions have taken place at the Kilauea volcano in Hawaii as recently as 1920's.



Additional Changing Earth Cards

erosion (Changing Earth 4), volcano (Changing Earth 19)

Other Cards

ash (Inside Earth 2), igneous rock (Inside Earth 17), lava (Inside Earth 18), magma (Inside Earth 21)



folding

Changing Earth 9

Spanish plegamiento

(plā gä myen' tō)

Vietnamese tạo nếp

(dou nip)

Hmong av quav/tais

(ä 'kwä tī)

Cantonese 板塊褶皺

(bän fī dzip dzou)

Korean 폴딩

(pôl ding)

Haitian Creole pliyan

(plē yän')

ثنية Arabic

(then'ye)

Russian складкообразование

(skläď kä äb rä zä vä' nē yə)

Tagalog paglupi

(päg lü pē')

Khmer V₽ô

(pnôt)

Folding is the permanent bending of one or several layers of sedimentary or metamorphic rock. Tremendous pressure pushes the rock layers from both sides, causing them to fold. Folds can vary in size from very small to mountain-sized. Folds can occur singly, or there can be many folds of different sizes.



Additional Changing Earth Cards

plate tectonics (Changing Earth 11)

Other Cards

layer (Inside Earth 19), pressure (Matter and Change 28), push (Force and Motion 19)