

ASTRONOMY:

1. Comet = an object that moves around the sun, usually at a great distance from it, that is seen on rare occasions from the earth as a bright line in the sky.
2. Constellation = a named group of stars.
3. Galaxy = a very large group of stars.
4. Orbit = the curved path through which objects in space move around a planet or star
5. Spacecraft = any vehicle used for travel in space
6. Satellite = a device sent up into space to travel around the earth, used for collecting information or communicating by radio, television, etc.
7. Space station = a vehicle in which people can travel round the earth, outside its atmosphere, doing scientific tests
8. Asteroid = a combination of rocks and iron (too small to form a planet) that circles the sun
9. Rocket = a large cylinder-shaped object that moves very fast by forcing out burning gases,
 1. used for space travel or as a weapon
10. Launcher = a device that sends something such as a rocket or a missile into the air with force

BODY:

1. Spine = the line of bones down the centre of the back that provides support for the body and protects the spinal cord.
2. Rib cage (gabbia toracica) = the structure in the body formed by the ribs (= bones in the chest that protect the heart, lungs and other organs).
3. Lungs (polmoni) = either of the two organs in the chest with which people and some animals breathe.
4. Marrow (midollo osseo) = soft tissue containing a lot of fat in the centre of a bone.
5. White blood cell = a cell in the blood that is involved in the fight against infection.
6. Red blood cell = any of the cells that carry oxygen around the body.
7. Antibody (anticorpo) = a protein produced in the blood that fights diseases by attacking and killing harmful bacteria, viruses, etc.
8. Kidney (rene) = either of a pair of small organs in the body that take away waste matter from the blood to produce urine.
9. Spleen (milza) = an organ near the stomach that produces and cleans the body's blood.
10. Thyroid = a gland (= an organ) in the front of the neck that is involved in controlling the way the body develops and works.
11. Immune system = the cells and tissues in the body that make it able to protect itself against infection.
12. Inoculate (vaccinare) = to give a weak form of a disease to a person or animal, usually by injection, as a protection against that disease.
13. Immunodeficiency = a condition in which a body is unable to produce enough antibodies to fight bacteria and viruses, often resulting in infection and disease.
14. Jab/shot = an injection (= an amount of a drug or vaccine put into the body using a needle).
15. Measles (morbillo) = this is a highly contagious disease caused by the initial infection with varicella zoster virus (VZV)
16. Chickenpox (varicella) = an infectious disease that produces small, red spots all over the body.
17. Virus = an extremely small non-living collection of molecules that may cause disease in humans, animals, and plants.
18. Antibiotic = a medicine which is used to kill the bacteria that cause disease.
19. Vaccine = a substance that is put into the body of a person or animal to protect them from a disease by causing them to produce antibodies.
20. Bacterium = a type of very small organism that lives in air, earth, water, plants, and animals, often one that causes disease.

NATURAL PHENOMENA:

1. Tornado = a strong, dangerous wind that forms itself into an upside-down spinning cone and is able to destroy buildings as it moves across the ground.
2. Hurricane = a violent storm with strong circular winds of at least 72 miles (or 118 kilometers) per hour.
3. Gale (tempesta/burrasca) = a very strong wind.
4. Thunder (tuono) = the sudden loud noise that comes from the sky especially during a storm.
5. Lightning (lampo) = a flash of bright light in the sky that is produced by electricity moving between clouds or from clouds to the ground.
6. Landslide (frana) = a mass of rock and earth moving suddenly and quickly down a steep slope.
7. Earthquake = a sudden violent movement of the earth's surface, sometimes causing great damage.
8. Bushfire (incendio) = something that spreads very quickly and is difficult to control, and usually causes a lot of damage.
9. Geyser = a hole in the ground from which hot water and steam come out.
10. Whirlwind (vortice/turbino) = a tall, spinning column of air that moves across the surface of the land or sea.

HEART SCIENCES:

1. Tide (marea/corrente) = the regular rise and fall in the level of the sea.
2. Flood (inondazione/alluvione) = a large amount of water that covers an area that is usually dry.
3. Tsunami (maremoto) = a very large sea wave, caused by an underwater earthquake or a volcanic eruption, that can cause a lot of destruction when it hits land.
4. Mist (nebbia/foschia) = thin fog produced by very small drops of water collecting in the air just above an area of ground or water.
5. Whirlpool = a small area of the sea or other water in which there is a powerful, circular current of water that can pull objects down into its centre.
6. Hail (grandine) = small, hard balls of ice that fall from the sky like rain.
7. Dew (rugiada) = drops of water that form on the ground and other surfaces outside during the night.
8. Avalanche (valanga) = a large amount of ice, snow, and rock falling quickly down the side of a mountain.
9. Blizzard (bufera di neve) = a severe snow storm with strong winds.
10. Frost (gelo/brina) = the thin, white layer of ice that forms when the air temperature is below the freezing point of water, especially outside at night.

GENETICS:

1. Gene = a specific chemical pattern on a chromosome (= cell structure) that is received from the parents and controls the development of particular characteristics in an animal or plant.
2. Genetics = passed from the genes of a parent to a child.
3. DNA = is the hereditary material in humans and almost all other organisms.
4. Chromosome = any of the rod-like structures found in all living cells, containing the chemical patterns that control what an animal or plant is like.
5. Cell = the smallest basic unit of a plant or animal.
6. Family tree = a drawing that shows the relationships between the different members of a family, especially over a long period of time.
7. Stem cell = a cell, especially one taken from a person or animal in a very early stage of development, that can develop into any other type of cell.
8. Nerve cell = a cell that carries information between the brain and other parts of the body.
9. Hereditary = (of characteristics or diseases) passing from a parent to a child through the genes.
10. Gene pool = all the genes of a particular type of plant or animal.