

- 1) Eruption – [ɪˈrʌpʃn] – an occasion when a volcano suddenly throws out burning rocks, smoke, etc.

Ex - young volcanic eruptions are poorly constrained by remote observations and limited samples.

- 2) Investigate – [ɪnˈvestɪgeɪt] – to carefully examine the facts of a situation, an event, a crime, etc. to find out the truth about it or how it happened.

Ex - we investigate the mineralogy and geochemistry.

- 3) Assimilation – [əˌsɪməˈleɪʃn] – the process of fully understanding an idea or some information so that you are able to use it yourself.

Ex - limited magma recharge or shallow-level assimilation.

- 4) Trigger – [ˈtrɪɡə(r)] – to make something happen suddenly.

Ex - more factors such as crustal recycling can trigger volcanic eruptions.

- 5) Duration – [djuˈreɪʃn] – the length of time that something lasts or continues.

Ex - such a duration of basaltic volcanism on the Moon is broadly consistent with models of thermal evolution

- 6) Meteorite – [ˈmiːtɪərɪt] – a piece of rock from outer space that hits the earth's surface.

Ex - later than previously measured in returned samples and meteorites, where heat-producing elemental and water concentrations were lower than expected.

- 7) Flux – [flʌks] – continuous movement and change.

Ex - Knowledge of the eruptive fluxes in terms of volume/mass could place constraints on this late-stage lunar volcanic activity.

- 8) Bombardment – [bɒmˈbɑːdmənt] – an attack in which smt. are fired at a place or smt. are dropped on it continuously.

Ex - difficulties in the recognition of flow fronts caused by impact bombardment and other continuous erosional processes.

- 9) Predominant – [prɪˈdɒmɪnənt] – having more power or influence than others.

Ex - plagioclase and clinopyroxene are the predominant phases in the rock clasts.