Chapter 9-1

- Speed: distance change of an object relative to a reference point that is stationary. A reference point is a place/object used for comparison to see if something is in motion.
- Speed (meters per second) can be calculated by distance (meters) divided by time (seconds).
- Constant speed: speed stays the same
- Average speed is calculated by dividing the total distance covered by the total time passed.
- Velocity is speed in a given direction. This information is important for storms, airplanes, wind.
- Understand the graphs on page 290.
- Slope: steepness/slant of a line on a graph.
  On the graph of distance versus time, the slope determines the speed. See figure 8 on page 293. Steeper slope: faster (more distance over time); less steep slope: slower (less distance over time); zero slope: zero speed

9-2

- Plates: pieces on the upper layer of Earth
- Theory of Plate Tectonics: plates are in slow but constant motion (slide past each other, move away from each other or diverge, move towards each other or collide/converge)

9-3

- Acceleration: rate at which velocity changes: increasing speed, decreasing speed, change in direction
- Deceleration is negative acceleration
- Acceleration equals to the (Final velocity – Initial velocity) divided by the time

- Learn the graphs on page 306