

## Vocabulary

<b>Archimedes</b>	A Greek scientist and mathematician.
<b>Brackish Water</b>	The type of water found where fresh water and salt water mix. The water is considered neither fresh nor salt.
<b>Buoyancy</b>	Ability to float in liquid or air.
<b>Conductor</b>	The ability of a substance to permit the flow of electricity.
<b>Density</b>	Mass per unit volume of a substance.
<b>Displace</b>	To remove physically out of position.
<b>Dissolve</b>	The process by which a solid, liquid, or gas is completely and uniformly mixed with a liquid.
<b>Hydrometer</b>	An instrument used to measure density or specific gravity of a liquid.
<b>Icebergs</b>	Chunks of land ice, usually of glacial origin, that have broken off and floated to sea.
<b>Ionic Bond</b>	A chemical bond resulting from attraction between oppositely charged ions.
<b>Ions</b>	An atom or group of atoms that has an electrical charge resulting from the gain or loss of one or more electrons.
<b>Plimsol Mark</b>	Line on a ship which indicate how low it can safely ride in the water; load limit.
<b>Salinity</b>	Measure of the quantity of dissolved salts in seawater.
<b>Sea Ice</b>	Flat "plate" ice formed when seawater freezes.
<b>Solution</b>	A homogeneous mixture of two or more substances where the substances are not chemically changed.
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	The ratio of the density of a substance relative to the density of pure water at 4 degrees Celsius.
<b>Solvent</b>	A liquid.