

*gas created by sparking carbon electrodes in a hydrogen atmosphere*

*protein produced by the body in response to disease-causing microorganisms*

*seven-bit, 128-character American Standard Code for Information Interchange*

*device for determining the elevation of a star; used in early navigation*

*precursor of the helicopter*

*hollow steel ball suspended underwater by a cable; used in undersea exploration*

*electronic circuit that adds binary numbers; used in electronic computing*

*mathematical code based on binary numbers; used in telegraphy and electronic computing*



*number system in which all numbers are expressed with the digits 0 and 1*

*hard, brittle metallic element; used in X-ray diagnosis*

*Stone Age tool used for carving and engraving*

*Stone Age tool made from antler*

*Computerized Axial Tomography; combining X-ray technology and electronic computing, non-invasively produces images of hard tissue*

*submerged watertight box in which underwater construction takes place;  
used in bridge construction*

*evacuated glass tube through which electrons are passed, causing images to form on a fluorescent screen; used in X-ray diagnosis and television*

*thin, inflammable plastic used in photographic film*



*means of separating plant pigments*

*harvesting and threshing machine*

*rope-making machine*

*early pictographic writing, usually on clay tablets*

*precursor of photography in which images are produced on chemically treated metal or glass*

*copper and zinc battery; first reliable source of electric current*

*instrument used for measuring force or energy*

*rubber treated with sulfur; used in electrical insulation*



*tracing of changes in electrical potential produced by the brain*

*magnetizable substance placed in a coil through which an electric current is passed, magnetizing the core; used in electric motors*

*instrument for detecting differences of potential by the effects of electrical forces*

*non-nuclear, negatively charged particles in an atom*

*microscope that uses electrons to produce magnified images of objects with wavelengths shorter than those of visible light*

*covering a surface with metal by electrically breaking that metal into its component ions*

*instrument for detecting small charges of electricity*

*study of changing the human race by controlling heredity*



*memory storage system used in electronic computers*

*colorless gas used in refrigeration*

*high-powered lens used in lighthouses*

*instrument for detecting the force and direction of an electric current*

*method of separating uranium isotopes*

*alcohol-based fuel for powering automobiles*

*instrument for examining the interior of the stomach*

*crystallized form of a metallic chemical element of the carbon family*



*combined radio oscillations of different frequencies*

*ancient Egyptian pictographic writing*

*operating by the movement or force of liquid*

*instrument for determining specific gravity in a liquid*

*electricity produced by water power*

*device consisting of a vacuum tube enclosing a light-sensitive plate; used in television*

*coiled apparatus consisting of two circuits; used to produce artificial radio waves*

*electrically charged atom*



*Light Amplified by Stimulated Emission of Radiation*

*machine for shaping a substance by rapidly turning it against a cutting edge*

*in surgery, tying off blood vessels*

*keyboard-operated typesetting machine that sets an entire line of type in one bar*

*method of printing based on repulsion between oil and water on a metal plate*

*means of crushing kidney stones*

*Magnetic Resonance Imaging; combining radio technology and electronic computing, non-invasively produces images of soft tissues invisible to X rays*

*high-speed trains that run suspended above their rails*



*generator that produces electricity by passing conducting fluid through a magnetic field*

*vacuum tube in which the flow of ions is controlled by a magnetic field; used to produce short radio waves*

*colorless, volatile, poisonous liquid; used in fuel and paint*

*instrument for measuring very small distances*

*precursor of the bullet*

*multiplication table with movable rods*

*precursor of television*

*alloy of titanium and nickel*



*heavy, explosive oil*

*energy released by splitting atoms*

*photographically reproducing an image on a metal plate, inking the image on a cylinder, and printing from the cylinder on automatically fed sheets of paper*

*fibers of very fine glass; used in transmitting data by light*

*apparatus that produces oscillations in electrical current or voltage*

*instrument that visually records an electric ray*

*apparatus by which a facsimile is transmitted by telegraphy*

*process of destroying disease-producing microorganisms in potable liquids*



*scientific study of the nature of disease*

*antibiotic compound obtained from penicillium mold; used in treating infection*

*electronic device with an electrical output that varies in response to light*

*emission of light electrons from metallic surfaces*

*device for making quick positive or negative copies*

*capable of producing voltage when exposed to light*

*separation of positive and negative electrical charges in a chemical or atomic system*

*enzymes that aid in the formation of DNA and RNA*



*heat- and chemical-resistant glass*

*telegraph that simultaneously transmits four messages, two in each direction, over one wire*

*pure form of a brilliant, crystalline mineral*

*early hand-turned grain mill*

*ancient ship with five banks of rowers*

*directional antenna system for detecting and analyzing radio waves*

*microscope that detects individual atoms*

*machine for sowing in rows*



*instrument for recording effects of earthquakes*

*nonmetallic element; used in semiconductors*

*crystalline substance with electrical conductivity greater than an insulator  
but less than a good conductor*

*feedback system with a sensing element, an amplifier and a motor; used in controlling machinery*

*instrument for measuring the altitudes of heavenly bodies; used in early navigation*

*nonmetallic element used in semiconductors*

*white compound used in ceramics and glass*

*instrument for graphically recording variations in an arterial pulse*



*instrument for producing an illusion of three-dimensionality in two photographs viewed simultaneously*

*synthetic organic compound capable of slowing bacterial growth*

*unimpeded flow of electrical current in certain metals at very low temperatures*

*bridge with the roadway suspended from cables supported by towers*

*hydrocarbon fuel derived from fossil fuels*

*transmission of messages coded in electrical signals and carried by wires*

*system of linked teletype operations*

*study of the relationships between heat and other forms of energy*



*instrument for indicating changes in temperature without measuring them*

*rigid framework for supporting a structure*

*hard, brittle metallic element with the highest melting point of any metal;  
used in lamp filaments*

*machine that converts the kinetic energy in a moving fluid to mechanical power*

*sound frequencies above the range audible to the human ear; used in medical diagnosis*

*joint that allows machine parts to move in any direction while transmitting rotary motion*

*tube with a vacuum high enough to allow electrons to move freely*

*combining rubber with sulfur to improve its strength*



*pivoted crossbar at the front of a wagon to which the traces of the harness are attached*

*machine for hauling or lifting by cranking a rope or cable around a cylinder*

*precursor of the stapler; used in early binding of magazines*

*cable consisting of twisted strands of wire; used in bridge construction*

*high-energy particle of light; used in medical diagnosis and treatment*

*photocopying process in which a negative image is electrically transferred to paper*

*terraced temple tower of ancient Mesopotamia*

*precursor to the dry-cell battery*



*optical toy that shows figures as if alive and in action; precursor of motion pictures*

