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 Tomogroaphy; 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 penicillum 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