Card 1 - front

We use different scales to measure things that are different sizes.

Card 2 - front

We use different scales to measure things that are different sizes.

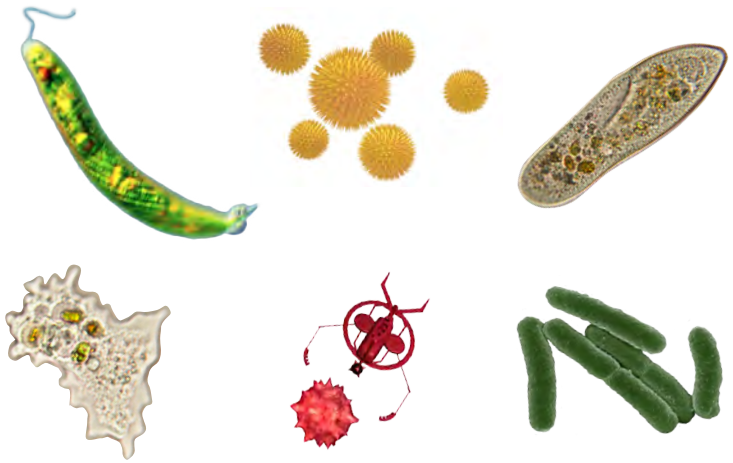
Card 3 - front

We use different scales to measure things that are different sizes.

Card 4 - front

Nano-sized things can behave in surprising ways.

Card 2 - back



Smaller things like an amoeba are measured in micrometers.

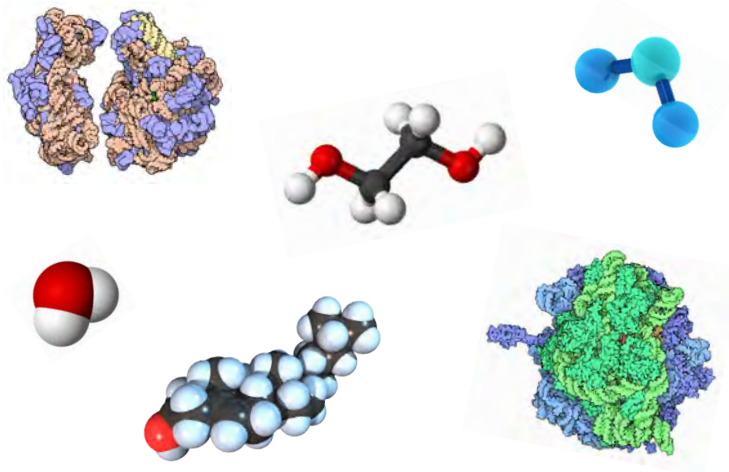
Card 1 - back

Big things like airplanes are measured in meters.

Card 4 - back

Nano-sized gold looks red.

Card 3 - back



Tiny things like molecules are measured in nanometers.

Card 5 - front

Everything is made of atoms.

Card 6 - front

Everything is made of atoms.

Card 7 - front

Everything is made of atoms.

Card 8 - front

Everything is made of atoms.

Card 6 - back

Atoms are tiny “building blocks” that make up everything on Earth.

Card 5 - back

Atoms are tiny “building blocks” that make up everything on Earth.

Card 8 - back

Atoms are tiny “building blocks” that make up everything on Earth.

Card 7 - back

Atoms are tiny “building blocks” that make up everything on Earth.

Card 9 - front

The arrangement of atoms and molecules helps determine a material's properties.

Card 10 - front

The arrangement of atoms and molecules helps determine a material's properties.

Card 11 - front

The arrangement of atoms and molecules helps determine a material's properties.

Card 12 - front

Nanoscientists study and make tiny things.

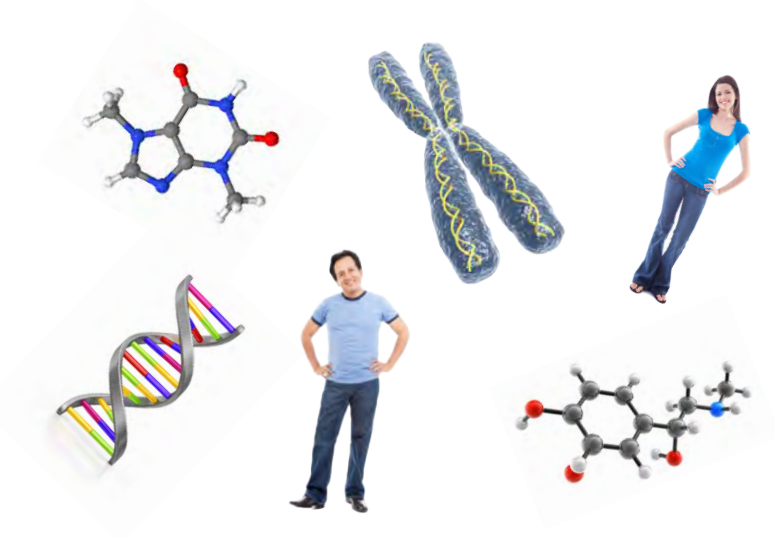
Card 10 - back

Grains of salt are cubic just like the molecules in salt crystals.

Card 9 - back

Your sense of smell works by identifying the shape of scent molecules.

Card 12 - back



DNA is only 2 nanometers across.

Card 11 - back

Carbon atoms combine in different ways to make different materials.

Card 13 - front

Nanoscientists study and make tiny things.

Card 14 - front

Some nanotechnologies are inspired by nature.

Card 15 - front

Some beautiful effects in nature are nanoscale phenomena.

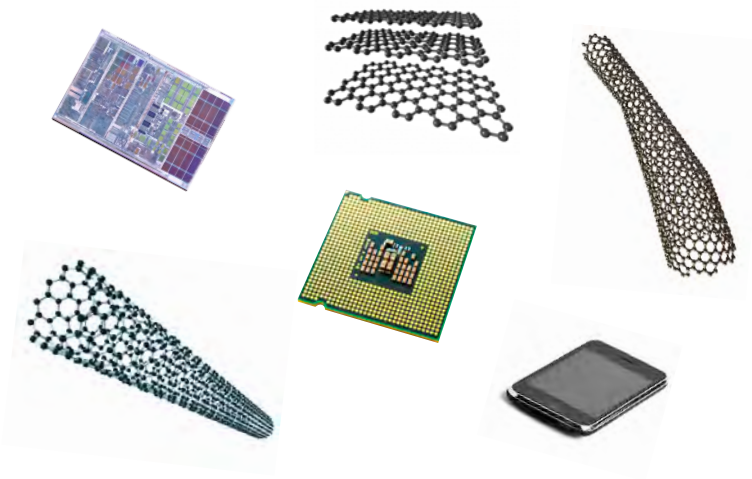
Card 16 - front

Some beautiful effects in nature are nanoscale phenomena.

Card 14 - back

Some low-energy displays are inspired by nano-sized structures in butterfly wings.

Card 13 - back



Carbon nanotubes are tiny molecules that can be used in electronics.

Card 16 - back

Snowflakes are an example of "self-assembly" in nature.

Card 15 - back

Nano-sized "hairs" on their feet let geckos walk on walls.

Card 17 - front

Nanotechnology can be found in products we use every day.

Card 18 - front

Nanotechnology can be found in products we use every day.

Card 19 - front

Nanotechnology can be found in products we use every day.

Card 20 - front

Nano may improve existing products.

Card 18 - back

Nanosilver keeps bacteria from growing in socks.

Card 17 - back

Nano-sized “whiskers” make some fabrics stain-resistant.

Card 20 - back

Carbon nanotubes can make sports equipment stronger and lighter.

Card 19 - back

Thin nanocoatings keep some toilets from getting dirty.

Card 21 - front

Nano may improve existing products.

Card 22 - front

Nano may lead to new and innovative technologies.

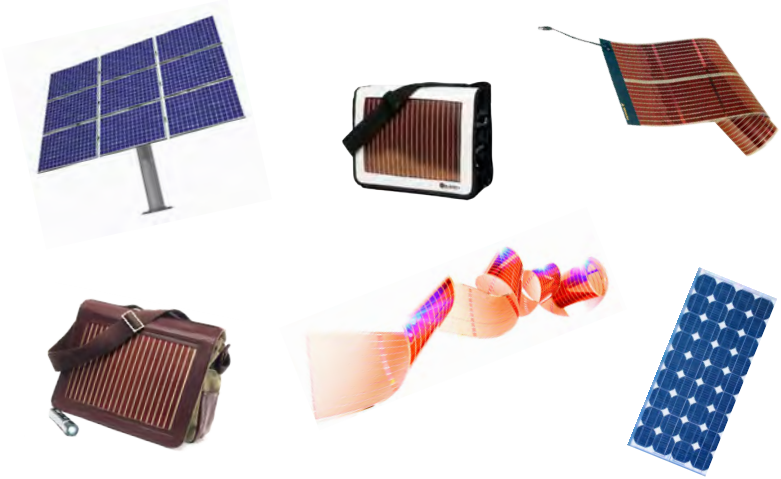
Card 23 - front

Nano will affect our economy, environment, and personal lives.

Card 24 - front

We all have a role in shaping how nanotechnologies develop.

Card 22 - back



Thin films can make solar cells flexible and cheaper.

Card 21 - back

Nanotechnology makes computer chips smaller and faster.

Card 24 - back

Choices we make as consumers affect the development of nanotechnology.

Card 23 - back

More and more products we buy include nanotechnology.