Some Definitions

Time

Day - time between successive risings or settings of the Sun or a star
Month - time for the Moon to go through its phases or move around the sky once
Year - time for the seasons to repeat or for the Sun to move around the sky once

Note: Each of these time definitions is actually for two distinct periods.

Motion

Daily motion - motion of celestial objects relative to the horizon
Annual motion - motion of the Sun, Moon, and planets relative to the stars
Direct motion - the usual annual motion from west to east
Retrograde motion - annual motion east to west

Celestial positions

North celestial pole - the point in the northern sky about which all stars revolve
Celestial equator - a curve through all the stars in the sky which rise exactly in the east and set exactly in the west
Ecliptic - the path of the Sun’s annual motion through the stars
Summer solstice - the location of the Sun on the ecliptic on the longest day of the year
Winter solstice - the location of the Sun on the shortest day of the year
Equinox - the location of the Sun when it rises exactly in the east and sets exactly in the west - where the ecliptic crosses the celestial equator

Stars

Circumpolar stars - the stars which are always above the horizon and never set
Heliacal rising - the first visible rising of a star after it has disappeared behind the Sun
Constellations - arbitrary groupings of stars
Zodiac - the band of stars along the ecliptic through which the planets move

Planets

Conjunction - when a planet is closest to the Sun
Opposition - when a planet is opposite to the Sun in the sky
Inferior planets - the planets which stay close to the Sun
Superior planets - the planets which can be at opposition
Synodic period - the period between successive oppositions, conjunctions, etc.

Finally ...

Precession - the slow motion of the NCP and celestial equator with respect to the ecliptic and stars