6pts

8 POINTS TOTAL

Chapter 17 The Atmosphere: Structure and Temperature

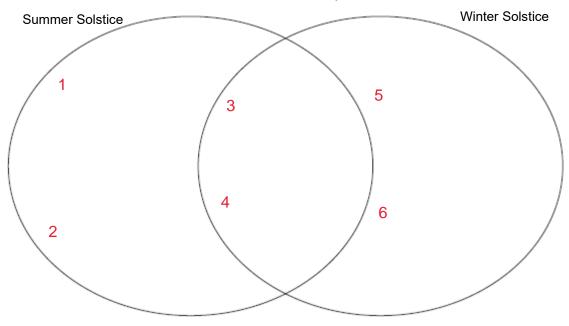
Section 17.1 Atmosphere Characteristics

23pts

This section describes the components and vertical structure of the atmosphere. It also explains how the relationship between Earth and the sun causes the seasons.

Reading Strategy

Comparing and Contrasting As you read, complete the Venn diagram by comparing and contrasting summer and winter solstices. For more information on this Reading Strategy, see the **Reading and Study Skills** in the **Skills and Reference Handbook** at the end of your textbook.



1. is the state of the atmosphere at any given time and place.

Composition of the Atmosphere

- **2.** Circle the letter of the gas that is the largest component of the atmosphere.
 - a. oxygen

b. nitrogen

c. water vapor

- d. carbon dioxide
- 3. So Is the following sentence true or false? The source of all clouds and precipitation is water vapor.

4.	Why is the ozone layer crucial to life on Earth?	
	·	

Height and Structure of the Atmosphere

5. Is the following sentence true or false? Atmospheric pressure increases with height.

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6. Select the appropriate letter in the figure that identifies each of the following layers of the atmosphere.

_____ mesosphere

thermosphere

troposphere

stratosphere

- 7. In the figure, the atmosphere is divided vertically into four layers based on
- **8.** Circle the letter of the layer of the atmosphere that contains the ozone layer.

a. troposphere

b. stratosphere

c. mesosphere

d. thermosphere

Earth-Sun Relationships

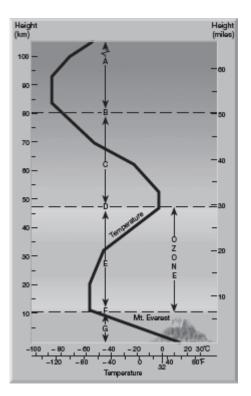
- **9.** What are Earth's two principal motions?
- **10.** Select the appropriate letter in the figure that identifies each of the following months.

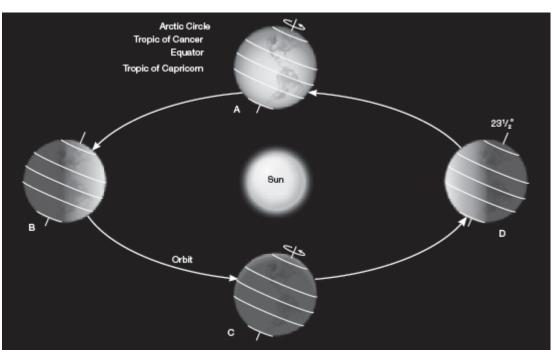
March

December

June

September





- 11. Is the following sentence true or false? At position B in the figure, the Northern Hemisphere will have longer daylight than darkness.
- 12. What causes seasonal changes?

Section 17.2 Heating the Atmosphere

This section describes the three ways in which heat can be transferred. It also explains what happens to solar radiation that hits Earth's atmosphere and surface.

24pts

Reading Strategy

Using Prior Knowledge Before you read, write your definition for each term. After you read, write the scientific definition of each term and compare it to your original definition. For more information on this Reading Strategy, see the Reading and Study Skills in the Skills and Reference Handbook at the end of your textbook.

Term	Your Definition	Scientific Definition
Heat		
Temperature		
Tomporataro		
Temperature		

4tps

Energy Transfer as Heat

Match each description with its mechanism of energy transfer.

Description Mechanism of Energy Transfer 1. transfer of heat by mass movement or circulation within a substance 2. transfer of heat through matter by molecular activity 3. transfer of heat without requiring a medium to travel through

- 4. Circle the letter of the act of light bouncing off an object.
 - a. absorption
 - b. scattering
 - c. reflection
 - d. radiation

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5. Complete the chart below.

Mechanism of Energy Transfer							
Mechanism Requires direct contact? Requires a medium?							
Conduction	yes						
Convection							
Radiation							

5pts

- **6.** So Is the following sentence true or false? All objects at any temperature emit radiant energy.
- 7. Hotter objects emit ______ total energy per unit area than colder objects do.
- **8.** So Is the following sentence true or false? The hotter a radiating body is, the longer the wavelengths of maximum radiation it will produce.
- 9. Objects that are good absorbers of radiation are also good ______ of radiation.

What Happens to Solar Radiation?

10. List three things that can happen when radiation strikes an object.

3pts

- **11.** Circle the letter of the process that produces rays that travel in all directions.
 - a. absorption
 - b. transmission
 - c. reflection
 - d. scattering
- 12. About _____ percent of the solar energy reaching the outer atmosphere is reflected or scattered back into space.
- 13. What is the greenhouse effect?

 - **14.** Is the following sentence true or false? Another term for the greenhouse effect is global warming.

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Chapter	17 T	The Atmosphe	ere: Structu	re and Tem	perature		
Secti	on '	17.3 Ter	nperat	ure Co	ontrol	S	
This section describes the factors that influence temperature and discusses worldwide temperature distribution.					es		
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Vancouv	/er						
Minning							
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- 7. Circle the letter of the sentence that is true.
 - a. Land heats more rapidly and cools more slowly than water.
 - b. Land heats more rapidly and cools more rapidly than water.
 - c. Land heats more slowly and cools more slowly than water.
 - d. Land heats more slowly and cools more rapidly than water.

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Chapter 17 The Atmosphere: Structure and Temperature

WordWise

18pts

by using the scrambled vocabulary terms below

Complete the sentences by	using the scrambtea vocabulary tel	rms delow.
oureenhgse cefetf	tinrwe etolssic	thae
stohopperre	msrtheiso	psorseheme
gsirnp oenuixq	lauaumtn nexuiqo	nzoeo
mtehrosperhe	rremeauettp	nsatecrigt
msmeur sscotile	oonuncctdi	elodba
oraiiatnd	pssratorhtee	vococentin
The	is the bottom layer of the atr	mosphere.
Many clouds reflect a lot o	f sunlight because they have a high	ı
Temperatures decrease in t	he third layer of the atmosphere, th	e
The	contains only a tiny fraction o	f the atmosphere's mass.
The	is the first day of summer.	
In the Northern Hemispher	e, the	occurs on September 22 or 23.
	is a form of oxygen with three oxy	gen atoms in each molecule.
Solar energy reaches Earth	by	
March 21 or 22 is the in the	eNorth	ern Hemisphere.
	is the energy transferred from one	object to another
due to a difference in their	temperatures.	
The average kinetic energy	of the atoms or molecules in a sub	estance is its
	the	
When you touch a hot meta	al spoon, you experience heat trans	ferred by
	rmal map are called	
Water being heated in a par	n circulates because of	·
Light reaches areas that are	not in direct light by means of	
Winter begins on the		
The	keeps Earth warm enough to b	oe a suitable habitat