

## ATMOSPHERE VOCABULARY

1. **ATMOSPHERE** - a mixture of gases that surrounds Earth
2. **AIR PRESSURE** - the force air molecules put on any surface (up, down, sideways)
3. **TROPOSPHERE** - (changing) lowest, densest, heaviest, layer where all the weather, clouds, water vapor, and life forms exist.
4. **STRATOSPHERE** - (layer) Second atmosphere layer where gases don't mix but stay layered instead. Contains ozone layer.
5. **MESOSPHERE** - (middle) The coldest layer. Place where meteors are burned up
6. **THERMOSPHERE** - (Heat) Temperature is 1000 degrees C, but doesn't feel hot. Molecules VERY spread apart
7. **IONOSPHERE** - layer between Mesosphere and Thermosphere that makes auroras (northern lights)
8. **TEMPERATURE** - how fast molecules or atoms are moving
9. **HEAT** - the ability of molecules or atoms to transmit their motion energy to other particles
10. **RADIATION** - transfer of energy by electromagnetic waves. (Nothing touching, no molecules moving)
11. **CONDUCTION** - transfer of energy by contact (S, L, +G) Excited molecules TOUCH other molecules and cause them to have more motion, but they stay where they are.
12. **CONVECTION** - transfer of energy by circulation (G+L only) Warm molecules rise, cold molecules sink. Molecules MOVE to new locations
13. **GREENHOUSE EFFECT** - The build - up of heat in the lower atmosphere because certain gases trap heat energy that would normally escape Earth
14. **GREENHOUSE GAS** - heat trapping gases such as carbon dioxide, water vapor, and methane
15. **GLOBAL WARMING** - a gradual increase in the temperature of planet Earth
16. **WIND**—moving air caused by pressure differences. The greater the difference, the greater the speed of air. Winds always travel from high to low pressure
17. **PRESSURE BELT** - a band of high or low pressure found every 30 degrees latitude
18. **LOW PRESSURE** - rising, warm air
19. **HIGH PRESSURE** - sinking, cold air
20. **CORIOLIS EFFECT** - the curving of the path of winds and ocean currents due to earth's rotation
21. **JETSTREAM** - narrow belt of high speed wind in upper troposphere (and lower stratosphere)
22. **PRIMARY POLLUTANTS** - pollutants that are put directly into the air by human or natural activity Ex: carbon monoxide, dust, smoke, chemicals, vehicle exhaust, volcanic ash
23. **SECONDARY POLLUTANTS** - pollutants that form when chemicals react with other chemicals (or sunlight) to make a NEW pollution
24. **OZONE** - pollution caused when sunlight reacts with vehicle exhaust and air. Causes breathing problems
25. **SMOG** - pollution caused when sunlight reacts with ozone and vehicle exhaust. Causes breathing problems
26. **ACID PRECIPITATION** - rain or snow that contains acids from air pollution  

<b>burn fossil fuels -----&gt;</b>	<b>makes sulfur and nitrogen oxides -----&gt;</b>	<b>combines with water in atmosphere --&gt;</b>	<b>makes acids</b>
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27. **ACID SHOCK** - rapid change in a body of water's acidity. powdered lime is used (a base) to counteract this
28. **SCRUBBER** - device that removes pollutants before they are released from smoke stacks