

1. The atmosphere is 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, and the final 1% is made up of _____ other gases.
2. The atmosphere extends _____ of miles above the earth's surface.
3. The troposphere is where all our _____ occurs.
4. The sun is the source of almost all the _____ used on earth.
5. The energy from the sun comes to earth in the form of electromagnetic waves called _____.
6. About 10 to 30 miles above the earth is the naturally occurring ozone layer, which absorbs much of the sun's _____ radiation. It shields us from these harmful rays.
7. Snow and ice _____ radiant energy, while soil and rocks tend to absorb energy.
8. MATCHING: (draw lines to connect)
Radiation is the transfer of heat through a fluid caused by motions which mix and transport energy.
Conduction is heat transfer by electromagnetic waves.
Convection transfers heat by contact.
9. Temperatures at the North and South poles are much lower than the temperatures at the equator. This occurs because of the earth's _____ --the angle of the earth to the sun.
10. When the Northern Hemisphere is tilted away from the sun, it receives less radiant energy and experiences _____.
11. When tilted away from the sun, there are fewer hours of _____.
12. When the light strikes the paper at a 90 degree angle, the light is _____. When the flashlight is at an angle, light is then _____ out over a larger area.
13. The heat causes molecules to move faster and _____ apart.
14. Weather conditions change from day to day because of the movement of air _____.
15. Air masses forming over _____ are moist and air masses forming over land are _____.
16. warm air is less _____ than cold air.
17. Winds always move from areas of high pressure into areas of _____ pressure.

18. The warmer air moves towards the North Pole while cooler air from the North Pole moves _____.
19. The earth does rotate and as a result, winds are bent to the right north of the equator and to the left south of the equator. This is called the _____ effect.
20. Weather moves generally from the _____ to the east in the United States.
21. A cold _____ forms when a cold air mass pushes a warm air mass.
22. A _____ front occurs when a warm air mass pushes a cold air mass.
23. Sometimes the boundary between a cold and warm air mass doesn't move. In that case, it is referred to as a _____ front.