

Atmosphere Test

- 1 _____ is the transfer of energy in the form of rays or waves.
- A Conduction
 - B Radiation
 - C Convection
 - D Condensation
- 2 _____ is the transfer of heat by the flow of a heated material. (through a fluid such as liquid or air)
- A Radiation
 - B Convection
 - C Conduction
 - D Condensation
- 3 In general, atmospheric pressure is greatest near Earth's surface and _____ as you move upward away from sea level.
- A decreases
 - B stays the same
 - C increases
 - D doubles
- 4 The _____ is the source of all energy in our atmosphere.
- A Sun
 - B Moon
 - C water cycle
 - D Coriolis effect
- 5 The windless, rainy area near the equator is known as the
- A prevailing westerlies
 - B doldrums
 - C polar easterlies
 - D trade winds
- 6 The _____ blends into outer space.
- A troposphere
 - B mesosphere
 - C stratosphere
 - D exosphere

- 7 The ____ is caused by the Earth's rotation.
- A jet stream
 - B sea breeze
 - C Coriolis effect
 - D land breeze
- 8 Temperatures in the thermosphere and exosphere are ____.
- A hot and cold
 - B very cold
 - C constantly changing
 - D very warm
- 9 There are ____ molecules of air at high elevations, so air pressure is less.
- A fewer
 - B more
 - C the same number of
 - D no
- 10 This is the transfer of energy that occurs when molecules bump into one another due to direct contact. In other words, when one object touches another object and heat is transferred, it is called ____.
- A radiation
 - B convection
 - C conduction
 - D condensation
- 11 The ____ is the layer of the atmosphere nearest to Earth's surface.
- A exosphere
 - B stratosphere
 - C troposphere
 - D ionosphere
- 12 The air above the ____ rises because it has low density and low pressure.
- A north pole
 - B equator
 - C south pole
 - D arctic circle

- 13 **Cold air has more molecules occupying a cubic centimeter of space than warm air; therefore, it has _____ pressure.**
- A higher
 - B the same
 - C lower
 - D half the
- 14 **When Earth receives energy from the Sun, _____.**
- A some energy is reflected back into space
 - B some is absorbed by the atmosphere
 - C some is absorbed by land and water on Earth's surface
 - D all of the above
- 15 **When cool, dense air from over the water flows inland, it's called a _____.**
- A land breeze
 - B jet stream
 - C polar easterly
 - D sea breeze
- 16 **The _____ contains the highest concentration of ozone.**
- A troposphere
 - B stratosphere
 - C mesosphere
 - D exosphere
- 17 **Steady winds between the equator and 30° latitude north or south are known as the _____.**
- A doldrums
 - B polar easterlies
 - C jet stream
 - D trade winds
- 18 **The flow of air caused by _____ and the Coriolis effect creates distinct wind patterns on Earth's surface.**
- A differences in heating
 - B magnetic fields
 - C the ozone layer
 - D the jet streams

- 19 **If the ozone layer disappeared, life on Earth would be exposed to _____ concentrations of ultraviolet radiation.**
- A lower
 - B no change in
 - C higher
 - D none of the above
- 20 **Not all areas on Earth's surface receive the same amount of radiation because Earth's surface _____.**
- A is flat
 - B has continents on it
 - C is curved
 - D is mostly water
- 21 **The _____ are a windless zone at the equator.**
- A doldrums
 - B polar easterlies
 - C prevailing westerlies
 - D jet streams
- 22 **The process of water vapor changing to a liquid is called _____.**
- A evaporation
 - B condensation
 - C precipitation
 - D convection
- 23 **Chlorofluorocarbons may be harming the ozone layer by _____.**
- A adding more ozone molecules
 - B destroying ozone molecules
 - C blocking ultraviolet radiation
 - D destroying oxygen molecules
- 24 **Air pressure is greatest _____ because there are more molecules of air pushing down from above.**
- A at the top of the mountain
 - B in the troposphere
 - C at sea level
 - D in the exosphere

- 25 **Some scientists hypothesize that Earth's ozone layer is being damaged by ____.**
- A ultraviolet radiation
 - B plant life on Earth
 - C chlorofluorocarbons
 - D global warming
- 26 **Air above the equator is heated more than at any other place on Earth because solar rays strike the equator ____.**
- A partially
 - B more directly
 - C not at all
 - D none of the above
- 27 **Electrically charged particles are found primarily in the ____.**
- A troposphere
 - B ionosphere
 - C exosphere
 - D stratosphere
- 28 **As you go higher in the atmosphere, the air pressure**
- A increases
 - B decreases
 - C stays the same
 - D all of the above
- 29 **What causes winds to blow?**
- A increases in air pollution
 - B the movement of continents
 - C the greenhouse effect
 - D uneven heating by the sun
- 30 **Which gas makes up about 80% of air and is used by tiny organisms in the soil?**
- A carbon dioxide
 - B oxygen
 - C nitrogen
 - D ozone

31 **The horizontal movement of air from an area of high pressure to an area of low pressure is called**

- A Coriolis Effect
- B air pressure
- C wind
- D radiation

32 **Winds that blow over short distances are**

- A local winds
- B global winds
- C doldrums
- D both a and b

33 **Winds that blow steadily from a specific direction over long distances are**

- A global winds
- B doldrums
- C local winds
- D jet streams