Name: _____

Chapter 17: Atmosphere

Radiation	
Conduction	
Convection	
Temperature	
Heat	
Troposphere	
Stratosphere	
Ozone	
Mesosphere	
Ionosphere	
Insolation	
Isotherm	
Air pollutant	
Temperature inversion	
Greenhouse effect	

Name: _____

Chapter 17: Atmosphere

	The solar radiation (energy from the sun) that reaches Earth
	Any airborne gas or particle that occurs at concentrations capable of harming living things or disrupting the functioning of the environment
	The total kinetic energy of all of the particles of a substance
	The transfer of heat energy in a liquid or gas through the circulation of currents of heated particles within the substance
	The absorption and retention of the sun's radiation by a planet's atmosphere, resulting in an increase in surface temperature
	The lowest layer of Earth's atmosphere, characterized by decreasing temperature with altitude
	The transfer of energy through space by electromagnetic waves
	A line drawn on a weather map through places having the same atmospheric temperature at a given time
	An increase in temperature with an increase in altitude; occurs when a layer of cold air is trapped beneath a layer of warm air
	The layer of the Earth's atmosphere that extends from the troposphere to the mesosphere; concentrations of ozone cause temperatures within the area to increase with altitude
	The portion of the thermosphere between about 90 and 500 km above Earth, where the air is highly ionized due to the effects of the sun's ultraviolet rays
	The layer of the Earth's atmosphere that extends from the stratosphere to the thermosphere, characterized by decreasing temperatures
	A molecule of oxygen that consists of three oxygen atoms
	The transfer of heat or another form of energy from one particle of a substance to another
	The measure of the average kinetic energy of the atoms or molecules in a substance