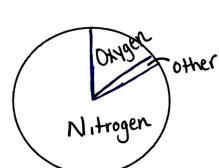
Name: Anne Surkey	Pd:	Date:		
Keys to Success for the Science Final Exam!				
(aka- 2 nd Quarter Exam Study Guide)				

7.E.1.1 - Compare the composition, properties and structure of Earth's atmosphere to include: mixtures of gases and differences in temperature and pressure within layers.

Think of the

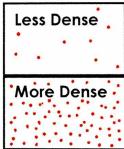
1. Explain the temperature differences in each layer of the atmosphere. Troposphere — as altitude increases, temp. decreases Stratosphere — as altitude increases, temp. increases Mesosphere — as altitude increases, temp. decreases Thermosphere - as altitude increases, temp. increases

Create a pie chart that represents the main components (w/ percentages) of Earth's atmosphere. 2.



Nitrogeri Oxygen = 21%
Water Vapor, Carbon Dioxide,
4 other gases = less than
1% Nitrogen = 78%

3. Explain the differences in air pressure in each layer of the atmosphere. How does relate to density? In the boxes below, show an example of air that is less dense and air that is more dense.

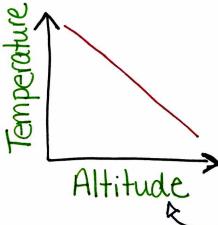


as altitude increases air pressure decreases More pressure = more dense less pressure = less dense

Create line graph that shows the relationship between altitude and temperature in the troposphere. Remember, temperature is on the "y-axis" and altitude is on the "x-axis." (Hint... As altitude needs temperature <u>decreases</u> in the troposphere)

* look@ x and Y axis

temperature Increasing



altitude increasing as move to right.

7.E.1.2 Explain how the cycling of water in and out of the atmosphere and atmospheric conditions relate to the weather patterns on Earth. 5. Define the term water cycle? The water cycle is the continual movement of Water from Earth, to the atmosphere, and back to Earth

6. When condensation occurs, the water vapor in the air cools changing back into liquid form. Give a real-world example of where you have seen condensation (not the creation of clouds).

· on car windows

· on sides of cup (colddrink)

· dew on grass

7. True or False: The water we drink today is the same water that dinosaurs drank. JUSTIFY your answer. True - Because the water cycle is a continual cycle, the water that dinosaurs had is same water we have to day.

7.E.1.3 Explain the relationship between the movements of air masses; high and low pressure systems, and frontal boundaries to storms.

Continental = dry (think) Maritime = humble (think sea) 8. What are the major air masses AND what type of air do they bring? Tropical = Warm

9. Explain the conditions that are ideal for hurricane formation. A hurricane begins over warm ocean waters as a low pressure

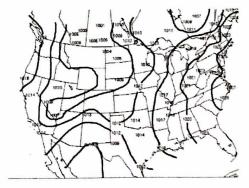
10. Define and create a drawing of the following...

COLD FRONT: WARM FRONT: Awarm air mass over takes a A fast moving cold air mass over takes a warm air mass Slow-moving coldair mass RISES

DIRECTION 7.E.1.4 Predict weather conditions and patterns based on information obtained from: data, weather tools, weather maps, cloud types and shapes.

11. Explain what the map to the lett represents.

The lines, called isobars, are conneting areas of equal pressure.



- 12. Explain what type of weather is expected if...
 - a. the barometric pressure is falling means low pressure = bad weather
 - b. The barometric pressure is rising means high pressure = good weather
- 13. Analyze the data below for City Y. Explain what has most likely occurred in the area.

Day and Time	Friday at 7:00am	Saturday at 4:00pm
Temperature	60°F	75°F
Pressure	27.35 in.	30.22 in.
Skies	Partly Cloudy	Clear Skies; Sunny

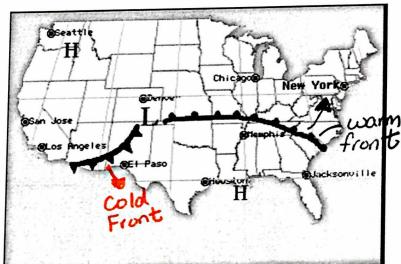
A passible high pressure System moved into the area (or warm front). Temp. increased as well as pressure

- 14. Explain the weather conditions for the next few days for the following areas...
 - a. New York (if the current temperature is 65°F and cloudy)

Warm front moves into area. Temp. will increase. Clary Skies or Steady rain

b. El Paso (if the current conditions are clear skies and 80°F).

Cold front moves into area. Temp. will decrease. Possible Storms/heavy rain



c. Seattle (if the current conditions are rainy and 65°F)
W/ high pressure system near temp. will increase; skies will
clear.

Equator

7.E.1.5 Explain the influence of convection, global winds and the jet stream on weather and climatic conditions.

15. Define the Coriolis Effect AND create a diagram that explains its effect of the Northern & Southern Hemispheres.

Think as Standing at Police

Winds curve <u>right</u> In Northern Hemisphere

Winds curve <u>left</u> in Southern Hemisphere

Sea Breeze: during day land warms
foster than water.

Warm our over land rises, cool air over worter Sinks + moves in to replace

Warm our.

Cool

air

Strike

Land

Land

Breeze: at night dry land cools faster than water above water inses, cool air from land sinks

Warm our.

Cool

Air

Strike

Land

Land

Land

Breeze: at night dry land cools faster than water above water inses, cool air from land sinks

Warm our.

Cool

Air

Strike

Land

Land

Land

Land

Heating of earth and differences in pressure

Water cooling in the land of the lan

18. What major wind belt affects weather over the continental United States? Explain how this wind belt pushes the air over the U.S.

The Prevailing Westerlies move from west to east and affect weather over the U.S.

19. Explain why a flight from Raleigh, NC to Los Angeles, California would take longer than the return flight from Los, Angeles to Raleigh.

Aflight from Raleigh to Los Angeles takes longer because the plane is moving against the jet stream (which moves from west to east). The return flight back is shorter because the plane is being pushed by the jet stream.

7.E.1.6 Conclude that the good health of humans requires: monitoring the atmosphere, maintaining air quality and stewardship.

20. Define the term environmental steward.

An environmental steward is someone who helps the environmental through recycling, conservation and regeneration.

21. How can students at DMS help with the issue of pollution? (Answers will vary)

Recycle bottles, cans, paper, etc...
pick up trash around campus
car pool
walk to school

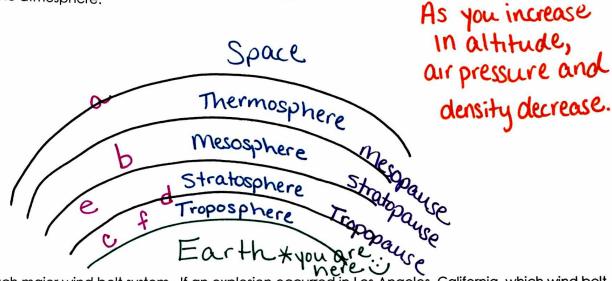
22. Why is it important for the United States to monitor air pollution levels in other countries?

It is important for the U.S. to monitor air pollution in other countries because air pollution can travel to other airs because of the major wind belt systems. (Remember Chernobyl)

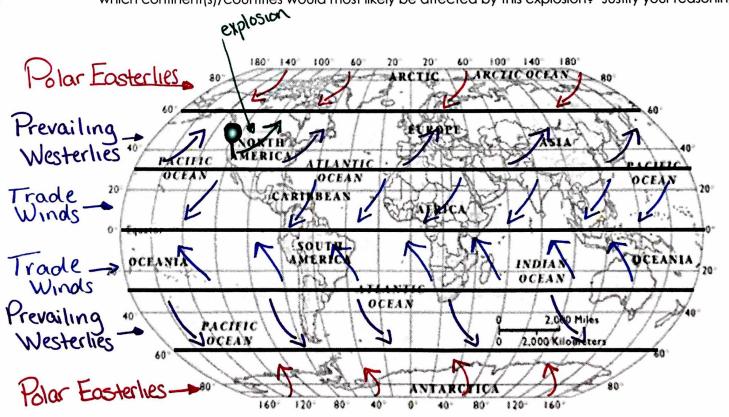
23. Explain what effect would occur if there were an INCREASE in ground level ozone AND a DECREASE in upper atmosphere ozone.

If there was an increase in ground level ozone and a clecrease in upper atmosphere ozone, people could experience increased health issues such as skin cancer, respiratory issues, heart problems, etc...

- Create a drawing that shows the main layers AND pauses of the atmosphere, in order, starting at Earth. Identify which layer the following would be found...
 - a. Space Shuttle
 - Meteors
 - c. Water Vapor
 - d. Airplane
 - e. Ozone Layer
 - Weather/Clouds
 - g. Describe what happens to pressure and density as you increase in altitude within the layers of the atmosphere.



25. Label each major wind belt system. If an explosion occurred in Los Angeles, California, which wind belt system would be responsible for carrying pollutants from the explosion? Over the next several weeks, which continent(s)/countries would most likely be affected by this explosion? Justify your reasoning.



The Prevailing Westerlies would carry the pollution east affecting much of the U.S. and Canada. These winds move from west to east.

