**Heat Transfer in the Atmosphere – PP**

1. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is energy that flows from an object with a higher temperature to an object with a lower temperature.**
2. **Heat in the atmosphere is transferred in *\_\_\_\_\_\_* ways: Radiation, *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*, and Convection.**
3. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is the ability to do Work**
4. **The Sun is the source of energy for Earth’s Atmosphere, *\_\_\_\_\_\_*% of incoming solar radiation is reflected back into *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***
5. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is energy that is transferred in the form of rays or waves (ex. Heat from the eye of the stove.)**
6. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is the transfer of energy that occurs when molecules bump into one another. (Direct contact)**
7. **Molecules are always in *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*, but molecules in warmer objects move faster than molecules in cooler objects.**
8. **When a warm object comes in contact with a cooler object the heat (energy) is *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* to the cooler object until both objects are the same temperature.**
9. **The eye of the stove is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the pot is cool.**
10. **When you place the pan on the eye it will become the same temp until they are both the same temperature. This is done through *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.***
11. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is the transfer of heat by the flow of material (circulation) ex. The heating of the water in a pot.**
12. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*is all the water of Earth**
13. **Condensation is water vapor changing to a *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***
14. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is rain, sleet, snow, and hail.**
15. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is liquid water changing to a water vapor.**
16. **Radiation from the Sun can be *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* into space, absorbed by the atmosphere, or absorbed by land and water.**
17. **Once absorbed it is *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* by radiation, conduction, or convection**
18. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the movement of air from an area of higher pressure to an area of lower pressure.**
19. **Two main areas that strongly influence global wind are Earth’s *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* (lithosphere) and *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* (hydrosphere)**
20. **Warmer air *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*, becoming lower in density than colder air.**
21. **This causes air pressure to be generally lower where air is *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*.**
22. **Near the poles the sun’s energy strikes Earth at an *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*, spreading out the energy received over a larger area than near the equator.**
23. **Each square meter of area at the equator receives *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* energy from the Sun than each square meter at the poles does.**
24. **The rotation of Earth causes moving air and water to appear to turn to the *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*north of the equator and to the *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* south of the equator.**
25. **The flow of air caused by differences in the amount of solar *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* received on Earth’s surface and by the Coriolis Effect create distinct *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* patterns on Earth’s surface**
26. **These winds influence the *weather***
27. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* are air moving from west to east. These winds move weather systems.**
28. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* winds – air warmed near the equator travels toward the poles, Called the Trade Winds.**
29. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* Easterlies is air that is dense moving away from the north and south poles – Moving east to west**
30. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* are narrow belts of strong winds. They blow near the top of the troposphere.**
31. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* are created during the day because solar radiation warms the land more than the water**
32. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* are the movement of air toward the water, during the night.**