

## 6<sup>th</sup> Grade Chapter 7 Review

### Air

As altitude increases, the density of the air decreases.

As altitude decreases, the density of the air increases.

Ozone is a form of oxygen with three oxygen atoms in each molecule.

Dry air is 78% nitrogen and 21% oxygen.

As air pressure increases, the column of mercury in a barometer rises.

Fluids like air tend to move toward areas of low pressure.

Cool air tends to be more dense and flow under warm air.

When climbing a high mountain, you get out of breath easily because there is less oxygen for each cubic meter of air.

The density of a fixed volume of air increases as its mass increases.

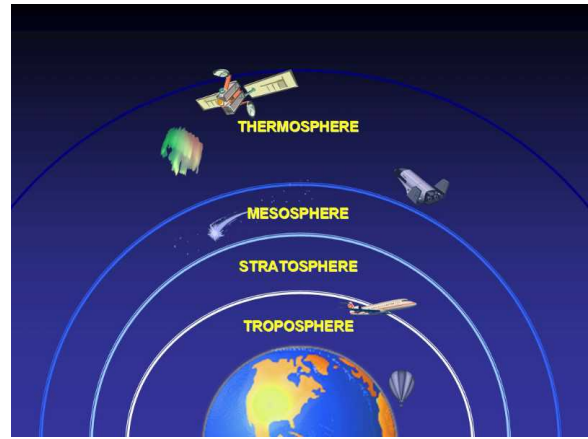
Density can be determined using the formula  $\text{density} = \text{mass}/\text{volume}$ .

Nitrogen oxide reacts with other air pollutants in the presence of sunlight to form photochemical smog.

As you rise upwards in the atmosphere, air pressure decreases.

Instruments used to measure air pressure are called barometers.

The air pressure acting on the roof of your house comes from all the air above your roof.



### Layers

The atmosphere is the layer of gases that surrounds Earth.

People live in the troposphere, or inner layer of the atmosphere.

The layer of our atmosphere in which weather occurs is the troposphere.

The stratosphere contains most of the ozone.

The exosphere is the outermost layer of the atmosphere and contains satellites.

Most of Earth's incoming ultraviolet radiation is absorbed by ozone.

Earth's atmosphere traps energy from the sun, which allows water to exist as a liquid.

The mesosphere protects Earth's surface from being hit by most meteoroids.

The ozone layer protects living things on Earth from ultraviolet radiation.

Earth's atmosphere is important to living things because it provides all the gases that living things need to survive.

### Energy

Heat from the sun reaches you by radiation.

When you touch a hot spoon, heat is transferred by conduction from the spoon to your hand.

Heat from the sun reaches you by radiation.

The freezing point of pure water on the Celsius scale is 0°C.

When heated, Earth's surface radiates some of the energy back into the atmosphere as infrared radiation.

Heat transfer between two substances that are in contact is called conduction.

### Wind

Earth's major wind belts are the trade winds, the prevailing westerlies, and the polar easterlies.

Earth's rotation makes global winds curve. This is called the Coriolis effect.

Warm air tends to be less dense and flow over cool air.

An anemometer measures wind speed.

The doldrums are characterized by weak winds.