Elemental Geosystems 8th Edition Christopherson Test Bank

Name					
MUL'	TIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one	alternative that best	completes the statement or	answers the question	
	1) Which of the following is NO	Γ true about our Sol	ar System?		1)
	A) It contains 8 planets and				
	B) It is located in the appro			W 6.1	
			Sagittarius Arm of the Milky A^* , the black hole at the center.		
	D) it is some 30,000 lightye.	ars from Sugitturius I	, the black hole at the cent	er of the whiky way.	
	2) is a supermassive bl	ack hole sitting in th	e galactic center of the Milky	y Way.	2)
		3) Centaurus A	C) Sagittarius A*	D) The Orion Spur	, <u> </u>
	2) The planetesimal by nothesis a	portains to the forms	ition of the		2)
	3) The planetesimal hypothesis p A) universe.	bertains to the forma b) planets.	C) galaxy.	D) ocean basins.	3) _
	Ti) didiverse.) planets.	c) galaxy.	D) occur busins.	
	4) The basic idea behind the plan	netesimal hypothesis	s is that		4)
	A) planets form as a direct	result of the nuclear	fusion of nebular gases and	planetesimals.	_
			gradual accrete to form plan	etesimals that may	
	grow to become protopl	-	-	1 C	
	blow apart, thereby crea		nt planetesimals that underg —the planets	o nuclear fission and	
	-	-	sed near to the Sun and pulle	ed off gases that	
	eventually condensed to		•	O	
	5) Earth and the Sun formed spe	cifically from			5)
	A) the galaxy.	cincarry from	B) a nebula of dust and	gases.	5) _
	C) other planets.		D) unknown origins.	8	
	6) Assording to findings from th	o Vanlar talassana t	he estimated number of plan	note in the Miller	6)
	6) According to findings from th Way iswith some	_	-	iets in the Milky	6) _
	A) 50 billion; 500 million		B) 1 billion; 25 million		
	C) 300 billion; 125 billion		D) 25 million; 3 million		
	7) Our planet and our lives are p	powered by			7)
	A) radiant energy from the	•			′ –
	B) energy derived from ins				
	C) shorter wavelengths of g		, and ultraviolet.		
	D) utilities and oil compani	es.			
	8) Which of the following is TRU	J E?			8)
	A) The Sun is also a planet.				′ –
	B) The Sun is the largest sta		-		
	C) The Sun produces energD) The Milky Way is part o		ocesses.		
		Larry Calan Creatana			

9) Which of the following is FALSE?		9)
A) The Sun and Solar System are part of the Milk	y Way Galaxy.	·
B) The Sun is by far the largest star in the Milky V	Way Galaxy.	
C) Compared with other stars in the Galaxy, the	Sun is average in temperature, size, and color.	
D) The Sun produces energy through fusion.	•	
10) Light travels at a speed of approximately		10)
A) 80,500 kilometers per hour (50,000 mph).		10)
B) 300,000 kilometers per hour (186,336 mph).		
C) 1,000,000 kilometers per second (621,118,0	12 miles per second)	
D) 300,000 kilometers per second (186,333 miles p	•	
D) 500,000 kilometers per second (100,000 hilles p	oci seconaj.	
11) Which of the following does NOT accurately describ	be Earth's distance from the Sun?	11)
A) Earth's orbit around the sun is presently circul	lar and, therefore Earth is always equidistant	
from the sun throughout the year.		
B) Earth is closer to the Sun in January (perihelio		
C) The Earth-Sun distance averages 150 million l		
D) It takes light an average of 8 minutes and 20 se	econds to travel from the Sun to Earth.	
12) Which of the following is TRUE of Earth's orbit abo	ut the Sun?	12)
A) It is elliptical.		- -)
B) It is perfectly circular.		
C) It takes approximately the same time for Earth	n as it does the rest of the planets in the solar	
system to orbit the Sun. D) The orbit does not vary over millions of years.		
D) The orbit does not vary over minions of years.		
13) When does Earth's perihelion position, the point of	orbit when it is closest to the Sun, occur?	13)
A) During the Northern Hemisphere's summer.		
B) During the Northern Hemisphere's winter.		
C) During the Northern Hemisphere's autumn.		
D) During the Northern Hemisphere's spring.		
14) Which of the following is NOT true of sunspots?		14)
A) They can be several times larger than Earth.		
B) They are surface disturbances caused by magr	netic storms	
C) They can produce flares and prominences.		
D) They are brighter than the rest of the Sun's sur	rface.	
15) A magnetic disturbance on the Sun's surface is calle		15)
A) the solar wind.	B) the electromagnetic spectrum.	
C) a sunspot.	D) a magnetospheric cyclone.	
16) On its way to Earth, the solar wind first encounters		16)
A) Earth's surface.	B) the lower atmosphere.	, <u> </u>
C) the magnetosphere.	D) the atmosphere.	
45) E 41		17)
17) Earth's magnetosphere is generated by	D) James 121- matter to Eastly to t	17)
A) nuclear fission in Earth's core.	B) dynamo-like motions in Earth's interior.	
C) gravitational accretion.	D) nuclear fusion in Earth's core.	

18) The auroras in the upper at	mosphere are caused b	y	18)
A) visible light interactio	n with the asthenosphe	ere.	
B) the interaction of the s	solar wind and upper la	ayers of Earth's atmosphere.	
C) various weather phen	omena.		
D) AM radio broadcasts.			
19) The Sun gives off electroma	agnetic radiation because	Se.	19)
A) energy is converted in	_		
B) matter is converted in			
•		ther in matter-antimatter reactions.	
D) kinetic energy is conv	-		
,		6)	
20) The distance between corre	enonding points on any	y two successive waves is known as the	20)
A) wavelength.	sponding points on any	B) frequency.	20)
C) electromagnetic spect	nim	D) Kelvin.	
C) electromagnetic spect	Iuiii.	D) Reivill.	
21) The number of waves passi	ng a fixed point in 1 sec		21)
A) wavelength.		B) frequency.	
C) Kelvin.		D) electromagnetic spectrum.	
22) The Sun produces which of			22)
A) Mainly ultraviolet and	•		
B) Mainly visible light ar	0.		
C) Only radiant energy t	hat is beneficial to life		
D) Only solar wind			
23) Radio waves have a	wavelength than vis	sible light and are therefore energetic.	23)
A) longer; less	B) shorter; more	C) shorter; less D) longer; more	
24) Which of the following is T	RUE of the Sun's electro	omagnetic spectrum?	24)
A) It consists exclusively			,
B) It consists exclusively	O	0;	
		visible, and infrared wavelengths.	
_	-	e of gamma ray, X-ray, and ultraviolet	
wavelengths.	0,7	o j. j.	
G			
25) Which of the following is T	RUE?		25)
		ple to measure the wavelengths of its radiation.1	
		Earth emits shortwave radiation.	
_		roughly the same wavelength.	
	-	Earth emits longwave radiation.	
D) The barrennes shortw	ave radiation, whereas	Zurin emite fongwave facilities.	
26) The dominant wavelength	of anarow amitted by th	ne Sun is	26)
A) the same length as that		ic Juli 15	
B) shorter than that emit	•		
C) longer than that emitt	-		
C) longer than that ellitt	ca by Larui.		

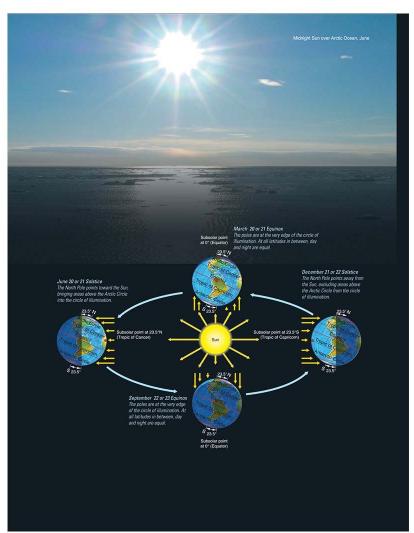
27) Which of the followin	g is characterized by the lo	ongest wavelengths?		27)
A) Gamma Rays.	,			-
B) Visible.				
C) Thermal infrared	d.			
D) Radio waves.				
E) X-Rays.				
28) The emits m	ainly which is als	so called		28)
	e radiation—ultraviolet			· ·
B) Sun—longwave				
C) Sun—shortwave	radiation—radio waves			
D) Earth—shortway	ve radiation—infrared			
E) Earth—longwav	e radiation—thermal infrar	red		
29) The dominant wavele	ngth emitted by Earth is			29)
A) gamma radiation	-	B) thermal infrared.		, <u> </u>
C) X-ray radiation.		D) visible light.		
, ,		, 0		
30) Which of the followin	g sequences is arranged in	order from shorter wavelen	gth to longer	30)
wavelength?	8 sequences is urranged in		gur to ronger	
A) X-rays, ultravio	let, visible, infrared			
B) Radio waves, lig				
C) Infrared, visible				
-	icrowaves, visible, X-rays			
,				
31) The thermopause refe	rs to			31)
A) the Sun's surface				
•	ohere that extends into spa	ce		
C) Earth's magnetic	_			
D) the top of Earth'				
b) the top of Earth	o utimosphere.			
32) Incoming solar radiat	ion is called			32)
A) solar wind.	B) insolation.	C) solar constant.	D) thermosphere.	32)
A) solal willu.	b) insolation.	C) solal collstant.	D) thermosphere.	
22) The			1:	22)
sun is known as the	n received by the thermopa	ause when Earth is at its ave	rage distance from the	33)
A) incoming solar r	adiation	P) color wind input to	the atmountage	
	adiation.	B) solar wind input to D) energy balance.	me aumosphere.	
C) solar constant.		D) energy balance.		
24) FFI 1	1 .			2.4
34) The solar constant is r		D) d 1 6d 6	1	34)
A) the thermopause	2.	B) the edge of the Sur	's atmosphere.	
C) sea level.		D) the Sun's surface.		
•	C	ation at the thermopause rel		35)
		olation than the higher latitu		
•	•	with little change by latitude		
	nly be measured longituding	•		
D) Annually, highe	r latitudes receive more in	solation than lower latitudes	5 .	

36) T	he uneven distribut	ion of insolation by	⁷ latitude is pr	imarily a result of		36)	
	A) variation in the	value of a watt.	_	•		_	
	B) variability in the						
	C) the changing di	_	m the Sun				
				to parallel solar rays.			
	D) Eartifs curvatur	re, which presents	varied aligies	to parallel solal rays.			
37) V	That is the name of t	he location on the	surface of Ear	th that receives insolation	n when the Sun is	37)	
-				re perpendicular to this		٠, -	
u	•		ic Suit's Tays c	B) Subsolar point	surface.)		
	A) North Polar poi	111					
	C) Zenith			D) Solar point			
20) 1/	71.: -16 11 6-11	:- TDIJE - (th		.		20)	
38) V	Which of the following	-	_			38)	
	A) The highest lati						
	B) It never occurs		_				
	C) It only occurs at		_				
	D) It occurs at all la	atitudes at least on	ce throughout	the year.			
39) V	Thich of the following	~	_			39)	
				ide regions, especially ov			
	B) There is a latitu	dinal energy imbal	ance, with po	sitive values at higher lat	itudes and lower at		
	higher latitudes	3.					
	C) Global net radia	ation is, more or les	s, equal, at all	latitudes.			
	D) There is a latitu	dinal energy imbal	ance, with po	sitive values at lower lati	tudes and negative		
	at higher latitud	les.	_				
40) T	he term "net radiatio	on" refers to				40)	
	A) the total amoun	it of energy receive	d by Earth.				
	B) the difference in	n amount of incom	ing and outgo	ing radiation.			
	C) radiation emitte						
	D) the total amoun	•					
41) T	he Sun's altitude ref	ers to				41)	
	A) the subsolar poi	int.					
	B) how far the Sun	is from Earth.					
	C) the angular dist	ance from the equa	ator to the lati	tude at which direct over	head insolation is		
	received.	1					
	D) the angular heig	ht of the Sun abov	e the horizon				
	, ,	9					
42) T	he Sun's declination	refers to				42)	
,	A) the angular heig		e the horizon			′ -	
	B) its altitude, in the	-					
	C) the latitude of the						
	D) how far the Sun	•					
	D, now far the burn	i io iromi Larmi,					
43) T	he sun's declination	migrates through	of la	titude annually.		43)	
1 0) 1	A) 47°.	B) 23.5°.	C) 66.5°.	D) 133°.	E) 30°.	- 3) -	

44) Which of the following is COF	RRECT regarding day	length?		44)
A) The equator always rece	ives equal hours of da	y and night.		-
B) The range of daylength i	s shortest in the polar	regions.		
C) The equator experiences			ummer and winter.	
D) Daylength is uniform at				
45) Which of the following is TRU	E of the number of ho	ours of daylight?		45)
A) The number of hours of			observer.	-
B) The number of hours of	daylight varies the mo	ost along the equator.		
C) The number of hours of	daylight includes the	hours between dawn and	twilight, not just the	
hours from sunrise to su	nset.		,	
D) The number of hours of	daylight varies the lea	st at higher latitudes.		
46) Which of the following is TRU				46)
A) The people living at 40°	N or S latitude experie	ence about six-hours diffe	rence in daylength	
from winter to summer.				
B) Daylength varies more a	t the equator than at h	nigher latitudes.		
C) Nowhere on Earth does	daylength vary by as:	much as 24 hours.		
D) The equator experiences	at least six-hours diff	ference in daylength from	winter to summer.	
47) Changes in daylength, the Sur	n's altitude above the l	norizon, and the Sun's dec	lination over the	47)
course of the year				
A) produce Earth's rotation		1		
B) are factors that follow ar				
C) are phenomena that occu	-			
D) are responsible for the se	easons.			
48) Which of the following is NOT	Carosson for the socs	one?		19)
48) Which of the following is NOT		ons:		48)
A) The timing of Earth's per	menon and aprienon			
B) The shape of EarthC) The revolution of Earth a	around the Cun			
D) Earth's axial tilt	around the Sun			
D) Earth's axial thi				
49) Which of the following charac	torizos Farth's revolut	ion?		49)
A) It is responsible for creat			oht relationshins	1))
B) It is clockwise when view	0		giit iciationsinps.	
C) It determines the timing				
D) It takes approximately 24	-	of the year.		
2) is takes approximately 2	1110 61101			
50) The elapsed time between two	crossings of the equa	itor by the Sun is known a	s the .	50)
) summer.	C) inter-equinox.	D) tropical year.	/
71	,	-, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	
51) Which of the following best de	escribes the direction of	of Earth's rotation?		51)
A) Clockwise.	-			, <u> </u>
B) Eastward				
C) Counterclockwise				
D) Counterclockwise when	viewed from the Nor	th Pole; clockwise when vi	ewed from the South	
Pole, eastward when vie				

52) Earth's rotation is described as	52)	
A) west to east.	_	
B) north to south.		
C) east to west.		
D) clockwise when viewed from above the North Pole.		
53) Which of the following is NOT true regarding rotational velocities	s at different latitudes? 53)	
A) At 90° latitude, the rotational velocity is 1452 kmph (902 mpl		
B) At 60° latitude, the rotational velocity is 838 kmph (521 mph)		
C) At 30° latitude, the rotational velocity is 1452 kmph (902 mpl		
D) At 0° latitude, the rotational velocity is 1675 kmph (1040 mph		
54) At all times during the year, the circle of illumination	54)	
A) divides Earth into eastern and western halves.	· -	
B) divides Earth between equal halves of lightness and darknes	88.	
C) divides Earth between Northern and Southern Hemispheres.		
D) separates winter from summer.		
55) The plane of Earth's orbit about the Sun is called	55)	
	e of the ecliptic.	
C) a great circle. D) aphelion		
56) Which of the following cannot be attributed to the effects of Earth'	's rotation? 56)	
A) Daylength	· -	
B) Rise and fall of tides		
C) Deflection of the winds		
D) Deflection of the ocean currents		
E) Latitudinal variations in net radiation		
57) Which of the following is NOT true?	57)	
A) Earth's axis is titled 23.5° relative to the plane of the ecliptic.	· / <u>-</u>	
B) The axis through Earth's two poles points just slightly off Pol	laris.	
C) Throughout the year, Earth's axis maintains the same alignm		
ecliptic.	1	
D) During the winter months, Earth's axis is aligned towards So	outhern Cross.	
58) Which of the following is TRUE regarding Earth's axis?	58)	
A) The axis is tilted 23.5° from a perpendicular to the plane of the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
B) Axial tilt is unrelated to the phenomenon of seasonal change	-	
C) The axis remains parallel to the plane of the ecliptic.		
D) The amount of axial tilt fluctuates during the year and forms	the basis for seasonal changes.	
59) The Southern Hemisphere's summer solstice occurs	59)	
A) at the same time as the Northern Hemisphere's summer solst	· —	
B) on or around June 21.		
C) during the Northern Hemisphere's equinox.		
D) on or around December 21.		

- 60) On the Northern Hemisphere's summer solstice, the north polar region receives _____ daily insolation than areas nearer the equator because _____.
 - A) more; the Sun does not set
 - C) more; the Sun is higher in the sky
- B) less; the Sun does not rise
- D) less; the Sun is lower in the sky

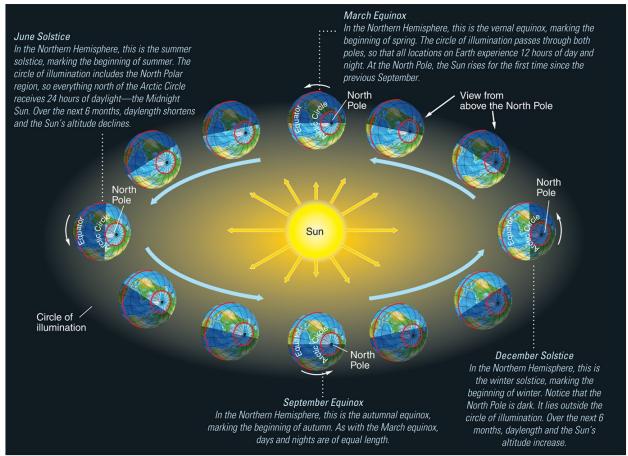


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- 61) Which of the following is TRUE for the December Solstice?
 - A) The subsolar point is at the Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N).
 - B) The subsolar point is at the equator.
 - C) The Arctic Circle is completely within the circle of illumination.
 - D) The Antarctic Circle is completely within the circle of illumination.
- 62) Which of the following is TRUE for the June Solstice?
 - A) The subsolar point is at the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5° S).
 - B) The Arctic Circle is completely within the circle of illumination.
 - C) The subsolar point is at the equator.
 - D) The Antarctic Circle is completely within the circle of illumination.

61) _____

62) _____



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- 63) Which of the following is TRUE for the March Equinox?
 - A) The subsolar point is at the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5° S).
 - B) The subsolar point is at the Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N).
 - C) The subsolar point is at the Prime Meridian.
 - D) The subsolar point is at the equator.
- 64) Which of the following is TRUE for the September Equinox?
 - A) The circle of illumination passes through both the poles.
 - B) There is 24 hours of daylight at the South Pole.
 - C) The Antarctic Circle is completely within the circle of illumination.
 - D) The Arctic Circle is completely within the circle of illumination.
 - E) There is 24 hours of daylight at the North Pole.
- 65) Based on your understanding of the march of the seasons, which of the following is TRUE of Quito, Ecuador (0° 15' N, 78° 35' S)?
 - A) Quito experiences days and nights of equal lengths throughout the year.
 - B) Quito is at a latitude that is never the subsolar point.
 - C) At noon on June 21st, the sun is directly overhead in Quito.
 - D) During the June Solstice, Quito experiences 24 hours of darkness because it is completely outside of the circle of illumination.

63) ___

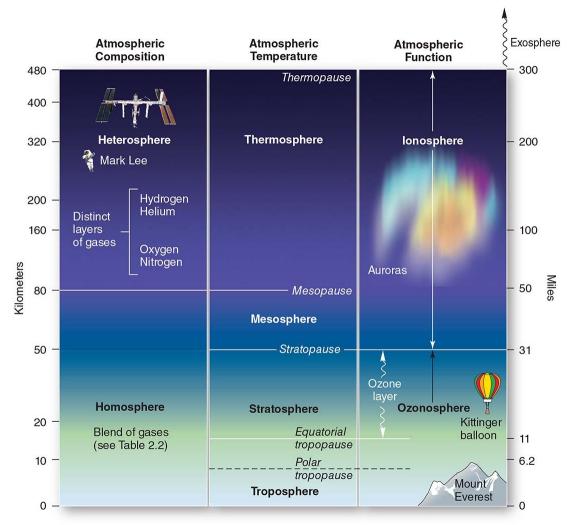
64)

65) _____

66) Which of the following is TRUE of the September equinox?	66)
A) The sun rises at the South Pole, where it will remain over the horizon for the following six months.	,
B) All latitudes on Earth, except the Equator, experience unequal daylengths.	
C) The subsolar point is at the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5° S).	
D) The subsolar point is at the Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N).	
E) The Northern Hemisphere spring officially begins.	
67) Which of the following is TRUE of the March equinox?	67)
A) At all latitudes between the poles, day and night are of equal length.B) Moving south of the equator, the daylength increases, while moving north of the equator the daylength decreases.	
C) In the Southern Hemisphere, it is known as the vernal equinox	
D) The suns direct rays strike perpendicular at the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5° S).	
68) On Earth, the Sun passes directly overhead at 25° north latitude times a year.	68)
A) 4 B) 2 C) 0 D) 1	
69) On the June Solstice, this area experiences 24 hours of daylight.	69)
A) between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle B) below the Antarctic Circle	
C) between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle	
D) above the Arctic Circle	
70) Which of the following statements is TRUE?	70)
A) The Northern Hemisphere vernal equinox is the Southern Hemispheres summer solstice.	
B) The Northern Hemisphere vernal equinox is also the Southern Hemispheres vernal equinox.	
C) The Northern Hemisphere vernal equinox is the Southern Hemispheres winter solstice.	
D) The Northern Hemisphere vernal equinox is the Southern Hemispheres autumnal equinox.	
71) For observers in the Northern Hemisphere, which of the following is TRUE?	71)
 A) Daylength decreases from the winter solstice until the vernal equinox, when it begins to increase. 	
B) Daylength variations are negligible for all locations throughout the year except above the Arctic Circle.	
C) Daylength is longest on the summer solstice and is shortest on the winter solstice.	
D) Daylength becomes increasingly longer during the period from the summer solstice until the winter solstice.	
white soistice.	
72) The Tropic of Cancer refers to	72)
A) the parallel that occurs at 23.5° south latitude.	
B) the parallel that is the farthest northern location for the subsolar point during the year.	
C) 0° latitude when the Sun crosses the equator.	
D) the location of the subsolar point on September 22.	
73) The equinox	73)
A) is when the subsolar point is at one of the tropics.	
B) has 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night for all locations.	
C) is the longest day of the year at any given place.D) occurs four times during the year.	
2) occurs rour unics during the year.	

74) The Tropic of Capricorn refers to		74)	
A) the parallel that is the farthest northern location	n for the subsolar point during the year.	·	
B) that parallel that is 66.5° south latitude.			
C) that parallel that is 23.5° south latitude.			
D) the location of the subsolar point on September	22.		
,			
75) The longest days of the year in the Southern Hemisp	here are experienced at the Northern	75)	
Hemisphere's	•	,	
A) spring equinox.	B) autumn equinox.		
C) summer solstice.	D) winter solstice.		
76) The longest days of the year in the Northern Hemisp	ohere are experienced at the	76)	
A) vernal equinox.	•	,	
B) time of 24-hour days at the South Pole.			
C) winter solstice.			
D) time that the Sun is directly overhead at the Tro	opic of Cancer.		
E) autumnal equinox.			
77) Which of the following relationships is INCORRECT		77)	
A) December solstice – subsolar point is at 23.5 S l	atitude.		
B) June 21 – subsolar point is at 23.5 N latitude.			
C) September equinox – subsolar point is at 23.5°	S latitude.		
D) March equinox – subsolar point is at 0° latitude	2.		
E) June solstice – subsolar point is at 23.5 N latitud	de.		
70) Air consists of		70)	
78) Air consists of		78)	_
A) a mixture of gases that behaves as if it were a si	ingle gas.		
B) mostly carbon dioxide and water vapor.			
C) gases that are not well mixed.			
D) oxygen only.			
79) The top of Earth's atmosphere is approximately		79)	
A) 2,000 km (1,243 mi) above Earth's surface.	B) 3,200 km (1,988 mi) above Earth's surface.	, 	
C) 1,000 km (621 mi) above Earth's surface	D) 480 km (300 mi) above Earth's surface.		
80) Which of the following is TRUE about Earth's atmos		80)	
A) It allows gamma rays and X-rays reach the sur	face.		
B) It is denser at higher altitudes.			
C) The ozonosphere and ionosphere shield the sur	rface from harmful radiation.		
D) Variable gases are the dominant gases in the at	mosphere.		
81) Why are humans and other living things NOT crush	ed by the pressure of the atmosphere?	81)	
A) Atmospheric pressure increases with altitude a		·-/	-
B) Humans and other living things exert pressure			
pressure.	outward, countervalaneing authospheric		
C) While the atmosphere exerts pressure, it is a ne	gligible amount.		
D) The tropopause serves as a buffer against the p			

82) Three criteria used for classification of the atmosphere	82)	
A) composition, temperature, and function.	B) structure, origin, evolution.	
C) structure, origin, temperature.	D) composition, origin, evolution.	
83) Based on composition, the atmosphere is divided in	uto.	83)
A) the troposphere and the stratosphere.		
B) two broad classifications: homosphere and he	terosphere	
C) one continuous region.	terospitere.	
D) two functional areas that absorb radiation from	n the Sun	
b) two functional areas that absolb facilition from	if the Suit.	
84) Based on temperature, the atmosphere is divided in	ato	84)
A) two functional areas that absorb radiation from	n the Sun.	
B) four regions: ranging from the troposphere to	the thermosphere.	
C) nitrogen, oxygen, argon.	•	
D) two broad regions.		
		0=)
85) Based on function, the atmosphere has		85)
A) five regions beginning with the outermost the	rmosphere.	
B) one continuous region.		
C) the troposphere and the stratosphere.		
D) two areas that absorb radiation from the Sun.		



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86) Based on the image, which of the following must be TRUE?				
A) Hydrogen has	a higher atomic weight	than oxygen.		
B) All but 0.001	percent of the atmospher	e is accounted for within	the troposphere.	
C) The ozonosph	ere stretches from Earth'	s surface to approximatel	y 50 km (30 mi.)	
D) The ozonosph	ere corresponds with the	e stratosphere.		
87) The thermosphere	closely corresponds to			87)
A) the ionospher	e.			
B) the exosphere				
C) the heterosph	ere.			
D) the homosphe	ere.			
E) both the ionos	sphere and the heterosph	ere.		
88) At sea level, the pre	essure of the atmosphere	is about kg/cm ²	<u>2</u> .	88)
A) 2.6	B) 6.7	C) 1.0	D) 8.2	, <u> </u>

89) Which of the following	is FALSE?			89)
A) Air molecules exe	rt air pressure through the	eir motion, size, and numb	er.	
_	eases through the tropospl		stratosphere.	
C) Air pressure decre	eases with increasing altitu	ıde.		
D) The atmosphere e	xerts a force of 1 kg/cm ² ;	i.e., 14.7 ln/in ² .		
90) Half of the total mass o	f Earth's atmosphere lies b	elow an elevation of	meters.	90)
A) 8300	B) 11,000	C) 5500	D) 14,000	,
91) The outermost region o	f the atmosphere, based or	n composition, is the		91)
A) troposphere.	B) homosphere.	C) thermosphere.	D) heterosphere.	
92) The heterosphere is the	layer of the atmosphere in	n which the gases are	because of	92)
•	nal motions (i.e., convectio	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
B) well mixed; the in randomly	fluence of gravity which o	auses gases of different w	eight to diffuse	
C) poorly mixed; the layers	influence of gravity which	n causes gases of different	weight to separate into	
D) poorly mixed; the	rmal motions (i.e., convec	tion)		
93) Which of the following	e	-		93)
A) Nitrogen occurs a hydrogen.	t the top, followed—in des	cending order—by helium	, oxygen and	
	oxygen occur at the top of	the heterosphere and the	hydrogen and helium	
	lium, oxygen and nitroger	n are well mixed.		
D) The hydrogen and at the bottom.	d helium occur at the top o	of the heterosphere, and th	e nitrogen and oxygen	
94) The region of the atmos	sphere that is so evenly mi	xed that it behaves as if it	were a single gas is the	94)
A) homosphere.	B) heterosphere.	C) thermosphere.	D) exosphere.	
95) The thermopause is loc				95)
	0 km (300 mi.) above Earth	n's surface.		
B) wherever -90°C (C) at the bottom of the				
	sphere and the thermosph	nere.		
96) The highest temperatur	res in the atmosphere occu	r in the		96)
A) troposphere	B) mesosphere.	C) stratosphere.	D) thermosphere.	
97) The tropopause altitude				97)
	ense heating from the surf			
_	er; increased atmospheric	pressure		
C) at the poles; diffu	se solar radiation ; Sun's direct rays hitting t	he Tropic of Capricorn		
D) during the willter	, Jun 5 uneci rays milling i	ic riopic of Capticotti		

98) Despite its high temperatures, why would the thermosp	here feel cold to humans?	98)
A) The number of molecules is not high enough to tra	ansfer heat to human's skin.	
B) The atmosphere is denser in the thermosphere and	this pressure reduces heat transfer.	
C) The average kinetic energy is actually less in the th		
D) Humans would die due to pressure changes befor		
		00)
99) Temperatures within the stratosphere		99)
A) remain about the same from the tropopause to the	-	
B) increase with altitude because of the absorption of		
C) decrease with altitude according to the normal lap	se rate.	
D) decrease with altitude due to radiation losses.		
100) The high temperature in the upper thermosphere		100)
A) is more a measure of sensible temperature than kin	netic energy.	,
B) is more a measure of kinetic energy than sensible t		
C) produces a tremendous amount of heat transfer.	1	
D) is produced by the absorption of UV radiation.		
101) In which two atmospheric zones does temperature incre		101)
	3) Stratosphere and mesosphere	
C) Troposphere and mesosphere)) Troposphere and stratosphere	
102) In which two atmospheric zones does temperature decr	ease with altitude?	102)
A) Troposphere and mesosphere		- /
B) Troposphere and stratosphere		
C) Stratosphere and thermosphere		
D) Stratosphere and mesosphere		
E) None of the above—temperature decreases with in	creasing altitude in all lavers of the	
atmosphere.	3	
103) Why does temperature increase with altitude in the stra		103)
A) Ozone acts as a greenhouse gas which traps ultrav		
B) Chlorofluorocarbons increase ozone concentration	-	
C) Ozone absorbs ultraviolet radiation from the Sun a	and then reradiates it at infrared	
wavelengths.		
D) Due to the effects of the normal lapse rate effect		
104) Why is the hole in the ozone greatest over Antarctica?		104)
A) South American countries have not ratified the Mo	ontreal Protocol and continue to release	
ozone-destroying CFCs.		
B) Chlorine freed from CFCs elsewhere migrate to th	e Antarctic region, where they are trapped	
by the polar vortex.	, , , , , ,	
C) Ozone, a greenhouse gas which traps ultraviolet e	nergy radiated from Earth's surface, has	
highest concentration in Antarctica.		
D) The ozone hole is a natural phenomenon related to	o high polar stratospheric clouds.	
105) Which of the following best describe conditions in the	accombono?	105)
105) Which of the following best describe conditions in the n	-	105)
A) High altitude noctilucent clouds form in the meson	-	
B) Temperatures rapidly increase with altitude in the C) The mesosphere is completely within the heterosp	-	
D) The mesosphere is located between the troposphere		
b) The mesosphere is located between the hopospher	ie and the shatosphere.	

106) The high temperatures in the thermosphere	occur because	106)	
A) infrared radiation from the ground heats this layer more than any other layer.			
B) carbon dioxide has accumulated to ver			
C) it is in direct contact with high energy			
	trong chemical reactions with ozone, and this heats the		
layer to very high temperatures.	,		
E) methane is such an effective greenhou	ise gas.		
_,			
107) Which of the following is TRUE of the ionos	snhere?	107)	
	ns with human-produced chlorofluorocarbons.	107) _	
B) It primarily absorbs harmful infrared	-		
	a rays, X-rays, and interacts with the solar wind.		
D) All radio signals pass through this reg			
D) All faulo signals pass unough this reg	ion virtually unamedied.		
108) Which of the following lists the COPPECT (sequence of asses from most to least concentration in	108)	
terms of percentage within the homosphere	sequence of gases, from most to least concentration, in	100) _	
A) Oxygen, nitrogen, neon, hydrocarbons			
B) Nitrogen, oxygen, argon, carbon dioxi	-		
C) Oxygen, ozone, nitrogen, PAN, carbor			
D) Nitrogen, argon, oxygen, xenon, carbo	on dioxide		
100) The three stable (i.e. reconstitute) accessing to	il t l : d d f t t -	100)	
	the atmosphere, in order of abundance from most to	109) _	
least, are	D):t		
A) oxygen, carbon dioxide, argon.	B) nitrogen, oxygen, argon.		
C) carbon dioxide, argon, oxygen.	D) oxygen, argon, nitrogen.		
110) The true meet show dept gases in the streets	howe are	110)	
110) The two most abundant gases in the atmosp		110) _	
A) oxygen and carbon dioxide.	B) nitrogen and oxygen.		
C) water vapor and carbon dioxide.	D) nitrogen and water vapor.		
111\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		111\	
111) Nitrogen (N ₂) is		111) _	
A) a product of the radioactive decay of a	•		
B) now measured at 20.946% by volume	-		
C) cycled through the environment via the			
D) a key component of life, integrated int	o our bodies directly from the air.		
112) Which of the following is TRUE of nitrogen	?	112) _	
A) Nitrogen is a variable gas.			
B) The human body obtains the nitrogen			
C) There is very little nitrogen in the atm	•		
D) The nitrogen that the human body nee	eds is derived from food—not the air.		
113) Which of the following is NOT true of carbo		113) _	
A) It is critically important in regulating t	-		
B) It occurs in large amounts in the atmo-	-		
C) Today, it far exceeds its natural range			
D) Overall, atmospheric CO ₂ has increase	ed by 16% from 1992 to 2012.		

114) About half of Earth's cr	ust consists of compoun	ids containing		114)
A) nitrogen.				
B) oxygen.				
C) ozone.				
D) argon.				
E) carbon dioxide.				
115) Oxygen (O ₂) is				115)
A) a by-product of p	hotosynthesis.			
B) now measured at	78.084% by volume in the	he homosphere.		
_	rom Earth's earliest atmo	-		
D) a gas which princ	ipally originates from vo	olcanic sources.		
116) Which stable (nonvaria	ble) gas in the atmosphe	ere is inert and unusable ir	n life processes?	116)
A) Carbon dioxide	B) Nitrogen	C) Argon	D) Oxygen	
117) A 1 1	and design			115)
117) A by-product of photo A) xenon.	•	C) nitrogen.	D) oxygen.	117)
A) xelloll.	B) argon.	C) Illitogeti.	D) oxygen.	
118) Which of the gases liste	ed below has accumulate	ed in the atmosphere as a 1	result of biological	118)
processes?		•	<u> </u>	
A) Water vapor	B) Nitrogen	C) Argon	D) Oxygen	
119) Which is TRUE of the a	mount of CO2 in our at	mosphere?		119)
	-	1% per year from 1990 to	1999	
-		he rate of 3.1% per year si		
-	_		ice 2000.	
-	bundant gas in the atmo	-	th it is a say	
D) The level of CO_2	nas been much nigher d	uring the past 800,000 yea	rs than it is now.	
120) Which is TRUE of the le	evel of CO ₂ in our atmo	sphere?		120)
A) The level of CO ₂	is decreasing at 3.1% per	r year.		
=	se leveled out in 1976.	•		
C) It is reached 400 p				
	was much higher in 195	5 than today.		
121) Which of the following		-	-	121)
•		lorine derived from CFCs.		
_	estricted to the arctic and burning of fossil fuels.	u amarche regions.		
	_	s a result of human activit	v has little scientific	
evidence to suppo			,	
400\ TT				100)
122) The ozonosphere is crit		D) -11 1	 	122)
A) absorbs visible lig			traviolet wavelengths.	
C) affects temperatu	165.	D) produces the au	110145.	

123) The homosphere is so called because	123)	
A) the blend of gases is nearly uniform throughout.		
B) scientists have been unable to determine its composition and assume it is homogeneous.		
C) it contains only one gas, nitrogen.		
D) it is the habitable sphere for humans (<i>Homo sapiens</i>).		
124) Which of the following is TRUE of the mesosphere?	124)	
A) It contains clouds that are visible at night.		
B) It is the warmest layer of the atmosphere.		
C) It has the greatest vertical extent of all atmospheric layers.		
D) Temperatures are uniform through the zone.		
125) In 1974, Dr. Rowland and Dr. Molina made what observation regarding ozone (O ₃)?	125)	
A) Ground-level O ₃ irritates human eyes and respiratory systems.		
B) Automobile exhaust and sunlight were producing photochemical smog.C) Anthropogenic O₃ releases were a major culprit in global warming.		
D) The photochemical interactions of chlorofluorocarbons and O ₃ .		
b) The photoenemical interactions of emoromations and e.g.		
126) Which of the following is TRUE of chlorofluorocarbons?	126)	
A) They have been used as propellants in spray cans.	, ·	
B) They are used to make foam products.		
C) They are used in refrigeration systems.		
D) All of the above are true.		
127) Which of the following is TRUE of chlorofluorocarbons?	127)	
A) The CFC molecules react with ultraviolet light to release chlorine which then destroys ozone.	12,	
B) The CFC molecules react with ultraviolet light to release fluorine which then destroys ozone.		
C) The CFC molecules react with ultraviolet light to release carbon which then destroys ozone.		
D) Most of the CFC-induced ozone destruction is occurring near the equator, rather than near		
the poles.		
128) The Montreal Protocol	128)	
A) created the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.	120) .	
B) established a framework to address acid precipitation.		
C) aims to reduce and eliminate all ozone depleting substances.		
D) is ineffective because so few countries have ratified it.		
E) only addresses CFCs.		
129) Why is stratospheric ozone loss a concern?	129)	
A) Stratospheric ozone contributes to the brilliant auroras.	-,	
B) Stratospheric ozone is a component of photochemical smog.		
C) Stratospheric ozone absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation (UVB and UVC).		
D) Stratospheric ozone is a major greenhouse gas; its loss will contribute to the cooling of the		
planet.		

130) Which of the following is NOT true of UV exposure?	130)
A) UV radiation varies spatially according to the season, local weather conditions, and overhead	
ozone depletion.	
B) UV radiation is potentially harmful and individuals should take appropriate precautions	
depending on the UV index.	
C) UVA radiation is not filtered by the ozone layer and amounts for about 95% of all UV radiation reaching Earth's surface.	
D) Only exposure to UVA is a concern, not exposure to UVB and UVC.	
b) only exposure to 0 111 is a concern, not exposure to 0 11 into 0 10.	
131) Which of the following is TRUE regarding ozone depletion in Antarctica?	131)
A) The atmosphere above Antarctica has experienced a complete loss of protective ozone.	
B) Maximum ozone depletion occurs during the Antarctic spring, following the development of	
polar stratospheric clouds in winter.	
C) There has actually been a decrease in ultraviolet levels measured at the surface—which is	
contrary to what is predicted by ozone depletion models.	
D) Increasing levels of ultraviolet radiation have not actually been measured at this time.	
132) The atmospheric portion of the biosphere occurs in the	132)
A) lithosphere. B) troposphere. C) ozonosphere. D) heterosphere.	
133) The tropopause occurs at a elevation above the tropics than above the poles because	133)
A) high on the strategrab are in this consequently transition and this allows the transcent are to a consequent	
A) higher; the stratosphere is thinner over the tropics and this allows the troposphere to expand	
B) lower; the troposphere weighs more in the tropics and so it sinks C) lower; the stratosphere is thicker over the tropics and so it compresses the troposphere	
D) higher; the troposphere is hotter in the tropics, and this causes the air to rise to greater	
heights	
134) Which of the following is CORRECT regarding lapse rates in the troposphere?	134)
A) The normal lapse rate is always the same as the dry adiabatic rate (DAR).	,
B) The term "normal (average) lapse rate" refers to the actual lapse rate in effect at any particular	
time	
C) The environmental lapse rate refers to the actual lapse rate at any particular time and may	
differ substantially from the normal lapse rate.	
D) Temperatures generally increase with altitude in the troposphere.	
135) Which atmospheric zone supports the biosphere and is the region of principle weather activity?	135)
A) thermosphere B) stratosphere C) mesosphere D) troposphere	
400 Mil 1 (d (l	100
136) Which of the following is NOT true about the troposphere?	136)
A) The bulk of all water vapor occurs in the troposphere.B) Approximately 90% of the total mass of the atmosphere is within the troposphere.	
C) The altitude of the upper limits of the troposphere (the tropopause) varies with season and	
latitude.	
D) Temperatures increase with altitude in the troposphere because the higher in altitude, the	
closer to the sun.	

137) In terms of the passsage of incoming solar radiation (insolation), which is the CORRECT order?	137)	
A) Thermosphere, mesosphere, stratosphere, troposphere		
B) Mesosphere, thermosphere, troposphere, stratosphere		
C) Troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere		
D) Stratosphere, troposphere, thermosphere, mesosphere		
138) Air pollution consists of	138)	
A) solely anthropogenic gases, particles, and other substances in amounts that cause damage to		
the environment or are harmful to humans.		
B) a distinct class of gases, particles, and other substances that the EPA has deemed worthy of		
regulating.		
C) solely natural gases, particles, and other substances in amounts that cause damage to the		
environment or are harmful to humans.		
D) both natural and anthropogenic gases, particles, and other substances in amounts that cause		
damage to the environment or are harmful to humans.		
damage to the crivitorintent of the named to named s.		
120) Which of the following is TRIJE?	120)	
139) Which of the following is TRUE?	139)	
A) Though infrequent, natural events that produce air pollution may cover large areas.		
B) Natural sources of air pollution are not a concern in terms of human health.		
C) Natural sources of air pollution are a relatively new occurrence.		
D) There is no reason to be concerned about natural sources of air pollution.		
140) Temperature inversions occur	140)	
A) during episodes of reduced air pollution.		
B) when surface temperatures are cooler than overlying air.		
C) when surface temperatures are higher than overlying layers of air.		
D) when there is good air drainage and ventilation of the surface air.		
141) Why are temperature inversion noteworthy regarding air pollution?	141)	
A) Mesospheric conditions are replicated in the troposphere.		
B) Air pollution is completely inhibited from forming.		
C) Surface pollution is moderated by allowing surface air to mix with the air above.		
D) Vertical mixing of pollutants is halted, trapping the pollutants under the inversion layer.		
142) Sources of natural variable pollutants and materials include all of the following EXCEPT	142)	
A) plants and decaying plants. B) industrial activity.		
C) forest fires. D) volcanoes.		
143) With regards to carbon monoxide (CO), which of the following is FALSE?	143)	
A) Few effects of CO on humans have been identified.	′ •	
B) It is a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas.		
C) Anthropogenic CO is principally produced by automobiles.		
D) Natural CO is produced by decaying organic debris, forest fires, or organic matter		
decomposition.		
144) At CO levels of 100 ppm or less in the bloodstream	144)	
A) there is no noticeable health effect.	1 11).	
B) humans might develop headaches and suffer from impaired vision and judgment.		
C) carbon monoxide can contribute to acid rain		

D) the human bloodstream is unaffected.

145) Carbon monoxide is potentially dangerous because i	t	145)	
A) replaces oxygen on red blood cells.	B) causes genetic mutations.		
C) causes cancer.	D) causes birth defects.		
146) The reaction of automobile exhaust and ultraviolet li	ght	146)	
A) is affecting the stratospheric ozone concentration	on.		
B) forms smoke and fog.			
C) produces industrial smog.			
D) produces photochemical smog.			
147) Photochemical smog developed with the advent of		147)	
A) the industrial revolution.	B) smelting of ores.	,	
C) automobiles.	D) coal burning stoves.		
148) Photochemical reactions produce		148)	
A) ozone and peroxyacetyl nitrates (PAN).		, <u> </u>	
B) carbon monoxide.			
C) particulates such as dust, dirt, soot, and ash.			
D) principally sulfur dioxides.			
149) Acid deposition results from		149)	
A) nitric acid and sulfuric acid, formed from nitro	gen oxides and sulfur dioxide.	,	
B) hydrocarbons, nitrogen dioxide, and carbon me			
C) carbonic acids dissolved from atmospheric carb			
D) hydrochloric acid, formed from the combinatio	n of hydrogen chloride and water.		
150) O ₃ in the lower troposphere		150)	
A) has not been found to cause any damage to cro	ps and plants.		
B) causes lung irritation, asthma, and susceptibilit			
C) forms acid rain.			
D) is not associated with transportation.			
151) Which of the following is NOT a result of acid depos	sition?	151)	
A) Increase in nutrients in forest ecosystems			
B) Acidification of lakes			
C) Formation of highly toxic methylmercury in ac			
D) Release of aluminum and magnesium from cla	y mineral in soils		
152) Which of the following statements about ozone is FA		152)	
A) Tropospheric ozone is a component of photoch			
B) Ozone in the stratosphere protects human heal			
C) Stratospheric ozone absorbs harmful radiation.			
D) Ozone in the lower atmosphere protects human	n health.		
153) The single major source for photochemical reactants	in the United States are	153)	
A) steel mills and the agricultural industry.			
B) rapid transit, buses, and excessive use of light r	rail systems.		
C) electrical generation stations.			
D) automobiles.			

154) Industrial smog is		154)
A) principally associated with coal-burning industries.		,
B) principally associated with transportation.		
C) a relatively recent problem that developed	during the latter half of this century.	
D) associated with photochemistry.	,	
7		
155) Natural acidic rainfall primarily results from the	interaction of water with	155)
A) nitrogen oxides.	interaction of water with	155)
B) PAN.		
•		
C) sulfur oxides.		
D) ozone.		
E) carbon dioxide.		
156) Which of the following is NOT true regarding th	-	156)
A) They are causing major environmental pro	•	
B) They are produced by industry and transpo		
C) They lead to the formation of airborne sulfi		
D) They are naturally occurring and, therefore	e, not considered pollutants.	
157) What two pollutants react with water to produce	e acid rain?	157)
A) Sulfur oxides and PAN	B) Sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides	
C) Sulfur oxides and ozone	D) Nitrogen oxides and ozone	
158) Which of the following is TRUE regarding acid of	leposition?	158)
A) Acids have been causally linked to fish kills	-	,
B) No lakes or streams have been damaged by		
C) Acid precipitation is precipitation that mea		
D) Soil processes generally are not affected by		
, 1 0 ,	1 1	
159) The lower the pH of a liquid		159)
A) the more chemical reactive it is.	B) the more acidic it is.	
C) the more neutral it is.	D) the more basic (alkaline) it is.	
C) the more neutral it is.	b) the more busic (arkumic) it is.	
160) Civen the mII early is larger than a vibour or show	a la mumban namasanta a tanfal d in anaga a nain	160)
160) Given the pH scale is logarithmic where each while	•	160)
with a pH of 3 is how many times more acidic th	an rain with a pH of /?	
A) 3		
B) 4		
C) 100		
D) 10,000		
E) 1,000,000,000		
161) Based on human-induced changes to the atmosp	ohere, some have tentatively labeled Earth's next	161)
atmosphere the		
A) ozonosphere.		
B) anthropogenic atmosphere.		
C) living atmosphere.		
D) pollution sphere.		
E) modern atmosphere.		

162) What percent age of the U.	S. population lives with	unhealthy levels of air p	ollution?	162)	
A) 41%	B) 62%	C) 59%	D) 33%		
163) The main ingredients in ph A) PAN, carbon monoxi B) ozone, PAN, and nitr C) PAN, nitric acid, and D) ozone, particulate ma	de, and particulate matt ic acid. carbon monoxide.			163)	
164) Particulate matter				164)	
A) can include material (C) is, by definition, large		B) has not been assoc D) has not yet been s	ciated with health risks. tudied by scientists.		
165) The Clean Air Act				165)	
A))is proposed legislation B) has resulted in the siguing C) was ratified by the U D) has not met its stated	gnificant reduction in va S. Congress in 1987.	ange. rious atmospheric pollut	ants.		
166) According to the EPA, the A) \$500 million.	direct benefits of the Cle B) \$500 billion.	ean Air Act are worth C) \$2 trillion.	D) \$22 trillion.	166)	
167) In 2010, the Clean Air Act				167)	
A) was severely weaken President.B) resulted in some 4 miC) cost \$27 billion to impD) was repealed.	llion lost works days.	new bill that was ultimatestimated \$110 billion.	tely vetoed by the		
168) The Clean Air Act				168)	
A) has saved the countryB) is no longer in effect.C) did not result in signiD) was made stronger d	ficant reductions of any	major air pollutants.			
169) Which best describes the co		•		169)	
A) While costs have exceeddecades.	eed benefits 2 to 1, benef	its are expected to increa	se in the coming		
B) Because many of the comparisons.	benefits of clean air are i	intangible, it is not possik	ole to make such		
C) Costs have been far g D) In 2010, alone, estima					
170) In 2012, Felix Baumgartner				170)	
A) completing the longe B) becoming the first inc	=	ice Shuttle. ree-fall from the stratosp	here.		
_	nger's long-held height	and speed free-fall recor			

	171) Which of the following is NOT cited as a factor in helping to reduce air pollution?	171)
	A) Increased use of coal as an energy source.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	B) Increased vehicle fuel-efficiency.	
	C) Stricter air emission regulations.	
	D) Use of more alternative, clean energy sources such as wind and solar.	
	D) Ose of more alternative, clean energy sources such as which and solar.	
	172) Why is normal precipitation always slightly acidic?	172)
	A) Sulfur dioxide from volcanic explosions combines with water to form sulfuric acid.	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	B) Nitrogen fixing bacteria form nitric acids which evaporate into the atmosphere.	
	C) Chlorine, in the presence of sunlight and hydrogen, is converted to hydrochloric acid.	
	D) Precipitation dissolved carbon dioxide to form carbonic acid.	
	172) Which of the following is an example of humans influencing solar energy or seasonality?	172)
	173) Which of the following is an example of humans influencing solar energy or seasonality?	173)
	A) Longer summers due to climate change have altered migration patterns of some animals.	
	B) Solar energy drives ecosystem processes that benefit humans.	
	C) Seasonal change determines the rhythm of life and food resources.	
	D) Solar winds affect communication systems on Earth.	
rd.	UE/EALCE VAluita PT 16 the statement in time and PE 16 the statement in Cale	
ΙK	UE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.	
	174) The Solar System, Sun, and Earth formed about 4.6 billion years ago.	174)
	175) The Milky Way galaxy contains approximately 300 billion stars, of which the Sun is an average	175)
	sized star.	
	176) The Milky Way is about 100,000 light-years from side to side.	176)
	177) At the speed of light, Earth is an average of only 6 minutes and 40 seconds from the Sun.	177)
	178) A light-year is an astronomical unit of length equal to approximately 9.5 trillion kilometers.	178)
		· ———
	179) Earth is closest to the Sun in early January.	179)
		,
	180) Our solar system is located towards the middle of the Milky Way galaxy.	180)
	100) Our solar by stem to rocated towards the middle of the minty way galaxy.	
	181) Earth is farthest from the Sun at perihelion and closest at aphelion.	181)
	101) Latin is latitlest from the out at permenon and closest at application.	
	100) Fouth is also at to the Coursin souls Labor	102)
	182) Earth is closest to the Sun in early July.	182)
		100)
	183) According to the planetesimal hypothesis, solar systems condense from nebular dust and gas.	183)
	184) In order to study the planetesimal hypothesis, astronomers study this process in other parts of the	184)
	Galaxy.	
	185) The distance from the Sun to Earth does not vary throughout the year.	185)
	186) The Sun's principal outputs consist of the solar wind and radiant energy.	186)
	, I mio piniopia outputo contest of the count with the facility.	
	187) A solar maximum is a pariod during which superots are numerous	197)
	187) A solar maximum is a period during which sunspots are numerous.	187)

188) Auroras are associated with massive bursts of solar wind called coronal mass ejections.	188)
189) The magnetosphere deflects the solar wind toward Earth's two poles.	189)
190) Auroras are mainly visible at lower latitudes, from the equator to about 15° N/S.	190)
191) The electromagnetic spectrum only shows the wavelengths associated with solar radiation.	191)
192) The electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy travels in waves at the speed of light in all directions from the Sun.	192)
193) The Sun emits radiant energy composed almost entirely of ultraviolet and gamma-ray wavelengths.	193)
194) Shorter wavelengths tend to have a lower frequency.	194)
195) The correct order for wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation from shortest to longest is: X-rays, infrared, radio waves, visible light, and ultraviolet.	195)
196) The Sun's radiant energy is composed primarily of visible light and infrared wavelengths.	196)
197) Earth radiates energy primarily in the ultraviolet wavelengths.	197)
198) Intercepted solar energy is called insolation and is measured as the solar constant at the top of the atmosphere.	198)
199) The uneven distribution of insolation at the thermopause is caused by Earth's curvature, with only the subsolar point receiving sunlight from directly overhead.	199)
200) The solar constant varies by latitude.	200)
201) The amount of the solar energy received by a given location varies depending upon the season.	201)
202) All points on Earth's surface experience the subsolar point at some moment during the year.	202)
203) The seasons are caused by the changing amounts of energy received at Earth as a result of Earth's elliptical orbit.	203)
204) The Sun's height in the sky above the horizon is termed its altitude.	204)
205) Seasonality involves the variability of both daylength and the altitude of the Sun.	205)
206) Rotation is Earth's motion on its axis; revolution is its orbit around the Sun.	206)
207) The speed of Earth's rotation is fasted at the poles.	207)
208) This variation in rotational velocity establishes the effect of the Coriolis force.	208)

209) Earth rotates east to west, or clockwise, when viewed from above the North Pole.	209)
210) Earth's axis is titled 19.5° relative to the plane of the ecliptic.	210)
211) Earth's axial alignment varies throughout the year.	211)
212) Earth's spherical shape is not a factor with regards to seasonality.	212)
213) The subsolar point is at the Tropic of Cancer on or about December 21.	213)
214) All places on Earth experience the same daylength on or about March 21.	214)
215) The Sun is directly overhead north of 23.5° north latitude twice a year.	215)
216) The June solstice marks the beginning of the Southern Hemisphere's winter.	216)
217) On the Northern Hemisphere's summer solstice, areas above Arctic Circle are completely within the circle of illumination.	217)
218) The subsolar point's maximum latitude is 47° N/S.	218)
219) The beginning of the Northern Hemisphere spring occurs when the subsolar point is at the Tropic of Cancer.	219)
220) The sun rises at the North Pole on the March equinox and remains over the horizon for the following six months.	220)
221) Lower latitudes experience the greatest seasonal variation throughout an average year.	221)
222) While seasonality can affect humans, humans cannot affect seasonality.	222)
223) Weather (rain, fog, storms, etc.) occurs primarily in the troposphere.	223)
224) Based on the criteria of composition, the atmosphere is divided into two broad regions: the	224)
ionosphere and the ozonosphere. 225) The heterosphere has a layered structure, whereas the homosphere occurs as an even mixture of	225)
gases.	
226) Of the atmosphere's thermal layers, the stratosphere is the hottest.	226)
227) When the Sun is active (e.g. more sunspots and eruptions), the thermosphere increases in altitude.	227)
228) Despite the thermosphere's high temperature, the density of molecules is so low little actual heat is produced.	228)
229) The ionosphere resides principally within the thermosphere, and the ozonosphere resides within the stratosphere.	229)

230) The aurora occur primarily in the ozonosphere.	230)
231) Air pressure is produced through the motion, size, and number of air molecules.	231)
232) Captain Kittenger came close to the speed of sound during his record-breaking sky dive.	232)
233) The atmosphere exerts an average force of approximately 1 kg/cm^2 (14.7 lbs/in^2) at sea level.	233)
234) Approximately fifty percent of the atmosphere is compressed by gravity below an elevation of 5500 m (18,000 ft).	234)
235) The principal gases of the homosphere (by volume) are nitrogen, helium, and argon.	235)
236) Atmospheric pressure decreases with altitude.	236)
237) The ozone layer protects Earth's surface from most of the incoming ultraviolet radiation.	237)
238) The amount of CO_2 in the atmosphere is higher now than any time in the last 800,000 years.	238)
239) By volume, nitrogen is the most abundant gas in the modern homosphere.	239)
240) Because percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is so small, it is considered an insignificant gas.	240)
241) Oxygen is a byproduct of photosynthesis.	241)
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	252) Photochemical smog results from the interaction of sunlight with the combustion products of automobiles.	252)
	253) Normal rainfall has a neutral pH.	253)
	254) Rainfall is naturally acidic due to the presence of carbonic acids.	254)
	255) Annually, acid deposition costs and estimated \$50 billion in the United States, Canada and Europe.	255)
	256) Air pollution can easily cross national boundaries.	256)
	257) So far, the Arctic region has been free of air pollution.	257)
	258) Ground-level ozone is the principal ingredient of photochemical smog.	258)
	259) The Clean Air Act actually saves fewer than 1000 lives per year.	259)
	260) The Clean Air Act has not been cost effective.	260)
	261) Longer falls and earlier springs caused by climate change have lengthened the growing season in the United States.	261)
	262) Scientists predict that air quality will continue to improve even without emission regulations.	262)
	263) Increased fuel efficiency may help mitigate urban pollution.	263)
ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.		
	264) Why is the light year a useful unit of measurement for astronomical distances?	
	265) Describe the causes and consequences of the uneven distribution of insolation.	
	266) Describe the radiation emitted from both the Sun and Earth in terms of the electromagnetic spectrum.	
	267) How does the daily insolation received at the top of the atmosphere vary annual from lower to higher latitudes.	
	268) Define these terms: thermopause, insolation, solar constant, subsolar point.	
	269) What the the primary factors to contribute to seasonality on Earth.	
	270) Explain the significance of each of the equinoxes and solstices.	
	271) What is the circle of illumination and its importance?	
	272) For where you live, how do daylength and the Sun's altitude vary throughout the year?	

273) Why are seasonal changes less noticeable near the equator than at midlatitudes?

- 274) Draw and label a diagram of the Earth–Sun relationship for the four seasons. Include the average distance from Earth to the Sun, the location of the subsolar point for each seasonal event, and the name and date for each of the solstices and equinoxes.
- 275) The atmosphere can be studied using three basic criteria: composition, temperature, and function. Discuss these three classifications, giving relevant details of each.
- 276) Trace the changing temperature of the atmosphere from Earth's surface to the top of the thermosphere.
- 277) List and describe the four main gases of the homosphere. Which is least important to life?
- 278) Ozone is found in both the ozonosphere and as a component of smog. Discuss its properties and function in the ozonosphere, and also its destruction by anthropogenic chemicals and the international efforts undertaken to ameliorate the destruction. Also examine ozone's production and effects at ground level.
- 279) What is the role of ozone in the ozonosphere? Discuss and explain the chemical reactions that lead to its destruction.
- 280) List and describe at least five natural sources of air pollution, as well as the source and effects of at least eight human–generated air pollutants.
- 281) What have been some of the significant achievements of the Clean Air Act?
- 282) Discuss ways in which anthropogenic climate change affects seasonality.
- 283) Describe how anthropogenic activity may influence both the troposphere and the stratosphere.

Testname: UNTITLED2

1) B

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.2 Locate Earth in the Solar System and Galaxy.

2) C

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.2 Locate Earth in the Solar System and Galaxy.

3) B

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.3 Summarize the origin, formation, and development of Earth.

4) B

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.3 **Summarize** the origin, formation, and development of Earth.

5) B

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.3 Summarize the origin, formation, and development of Earth.

6) A

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.2 Locate Earth in the Solar System and Galaxy.

7) A

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.5 **Describe** the Sun's operation.

8) C

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.5 **Describe** the Sun's operation.

Testname: UNTITLED2

9) B

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.2 Locate Earth in the Solar System and Galaxy.

10) D

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

11) A

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.4 Reconstruct Earth's annual orbit about the Sun.

12) A

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.4 Reconstruct Earth's annual orbit about the Sun.

13) B

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: Global Sci. LO:

LO:

14) D

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.6 Explain the characteristics of the solar wind.

15) C

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.6 Explain the characteristics of the solar wind.

16) C

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.6 Explain the characteristics of the solar wind.

Testname: UNTITLED2

17) B

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.6 Explain the characteristics of the solar wind.

18) B

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.6 Explain the characteristics of the solar wind.

19) B

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

20) A

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data. LO: 2.6 Explain the characteristics of the solar wind.

21) B

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.6 Explain the characteristics of the solar wind.

22) B

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

23) A

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

24) C

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

Testname: UNTITLED2

25) D

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

26) B

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

27) D

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

28) E

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

29) B

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

30) A

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

31) D

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.8 Illustrate the interception of solar energy and its uneven distribution at the top of the atmosphere.

32) B

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.8 **Illustrate** the interception of solar energy and its uneven distribution at the top of the atmosphere.

Testname: UNTITLED2

33) C

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.8 Illustrate the interception of solar energy and its uneven distribution at the top of the atmosphere.

34) A

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.8 Illustrate the interception of solar energy and its uneven distribution at the top of the atmosphere.

35) A

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.8 Illustrate the interception of solar energy and its uneven distribution at the top of the atmosphere.

36) D

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.8 Illustrate the interception of solar energy and its uneven distribution at the top of the atmosphere.

37) B

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

38) C

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

39) D

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.8 Illustrate the interception of solar energy and its uneven distribution at the top of the atmosphere.

40) B

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

Testname: UNTITLED2

41) D

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.9 Define solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength.

42) C

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.9 Define solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength.

43) A

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.9 Define solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength.

44) A

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

45) A

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

46) A

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

47) D

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.9 Define solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength.

48) A

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.9 Define solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength.

Testname: UNTITLED2

49) C

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

50) D

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.9 Define solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength.

51) D

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.9 Define solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength.

52) A

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

53) A

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

54) B

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.9 Define solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength.

55) B

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.4 Reconstruct Earth's annual orbit about the Sun.

56) E

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

Testname: UNTITLED2

57) D

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

58) A

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

59) B

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

60) A

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

61) D

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

62) B

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

63) D

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

64) A

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

Testname: UNTITLED2

65) A

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.9 Define solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength.

66) A

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

67) A

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

68) C

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.9 Define solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength.

69) D

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

70) D

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

71) C

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

72) B

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

Testname: UNTITLED2

73) B

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

74) C

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

75) D

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

76) D

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

77) C

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

78) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

79) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

80) C

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

Testname: UNTITLED2

81) B

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

82) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

83) B

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

84) B

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

85) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

86) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

87) E

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

Testname: UNTITLED2

88) C

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

89) B

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

90) C

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

91) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

92) C

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

93) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

94) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

95) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

Testname: UNTITLED2

96) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

97) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

98) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

99) B

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

100) B

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

101) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

102) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

Testname: UNTITLED2

103) C

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

104) B

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

105) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

106) C

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

107) C

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

108) B

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

109) B

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

110) B

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

Testname: UNTITLED2

111) C

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

112) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

113) B

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

114) B

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

115) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

116) C

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

117) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

118) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

Testname: UNTITLED2

119) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

120) C

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

121) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

122) B

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

123) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

124) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

125) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

Testname: UNTITLED2

126) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 Describe conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, review the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

127) A

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

128) C

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

129) C

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

130) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

131) B

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

132) B

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. I.O.

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

Testname: UNTITLED2

133) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

134) C

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

135) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

136) D

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

137) A

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

138) D

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

139) A

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

140) B

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

Testname: UNTITLED2

141) D

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

142) B

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

143) A

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.15 Construct a simple diagram illustrating the pollution from photochemical reactions in motor vehicle exhaust

144) B

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.15 Construct a simple diagram illustrating the pollution from photochemical reactions in motor vehicle exhaust

145) A

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.15 Construct a simple diagram illustrating the pollution from photochemical reactions in motor vehicle exhaust

146) D

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.15 Construct a simple diagram illustrating the pollution from photochemical reactions in motor vehicle exhaust

147) C

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.15 Construct a simple diagram illustrating the pollution from photochemical reactions in motor vehicle exhaust

148) A

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.15 Construct a simple diagram illustrating the pollution from photochemical reactions in motor vehicle exhaust

Testname: UNTITLED2

149) A

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.15 Construct a simple diagram illustrating the pollution from photochemical reactions in motor vehicle exhaust

150) B

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.15 Construct a simple diagram illustrating the pollution from photochemical reactions in motor vehicle exhaust

151) A

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.15 Construct a simple diagram illustrating the pollution from photochemical reactions in motor vehicle exhaust

152) D

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.15 Construct a simple diagram illustrating the pollution from photochemical reactions in motor vehicle exhaust

153) D

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.15 Construct a simple diagram illustrating the pollution from photochemical reactions in motor vehicle exhaust

154) A

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.16 Describe the sources and effects of industrial smog.

155) E

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

156) D

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

Testname: UNTITLED2

157) B

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

158) A

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

159) B

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

160) D

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

161) B

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

162) A

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

163) B

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

164) A

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 **Distinguish** between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

Testname: UNTITLED2

165) B

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

166) D

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

167) C

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

168) A

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

169) D

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

170) C

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

171) A

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

172) D

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

Testname: UNTITLED2

173) A

Chapter/section: 2.6 The Human Denominator Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

174) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.1 Distinguish between galaxies, stars, and planets.

175) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.1 Distinguish between galaxies, stars, and planets.

176) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.1 Distinguish between galaxies, stars, and planets.

177) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.1 Distinguish between galaxies, stars, and planets.

178) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.1 Distinguish between galaxies, stars, and planets.

179) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.2 Locate Earth in the Solar System and Galaxy.

180) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.2 Locate Earth in the Solar System and Galaxy.

Testname: UNTITLED2

181) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.2 Locate Earth in the Solar System and Galaxy.

182) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.2 Locate Earth in the Solar System and Galaxy.

183) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.3 Summarize the origin, formation, and development of Earth.

184) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.3 Summarize the origin, formation, and development of Earth.

185) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

186) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.5 **Describe** the Sun's operation.

187) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.5 **Describe** the Sun's operation.

188) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.6 Explain the characteristics of the solar wind.

Testname: UNTITLED2

189) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.6 Explain the characteristics of the solar wind.

190) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.6 Explain the characteristics of the solar wind.

191) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

192) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

193) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.6 Explain the characteristics of the solar wind.

194) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

195) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

196) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

Testname: UNTITLED2

197) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

198) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.8 Illustrate the interception of solar energy and its uneven distribution at the top of the atmosphere.

199) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.8 Illustrate the interception of solar energy and its uneven distribution at the top of the atmosphere.

200) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.8 Illustrate the interception of solar energy and its uneven distribution at the top of the atmosphere.

201) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

202) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.9 Define solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength.

203) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

204) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.9 Define solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength.

Testname: UNTITLED2

205) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

206) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.4 Reconstruct Earth's annual orbit about the Sun.

207) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

208) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

209) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

210) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

211) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

212) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 3/4 Application/Analysis

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

Testname: UNTITLED2

213) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

214) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

215) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

216) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

217) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

218) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

219) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

220) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

Testname: UNTITLED2

221) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

222) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.6 The Human Denominator Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

223) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

224) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

225) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

226) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

227) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

Testname: UNTITLED2

228) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

229) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

230) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.11 Draw a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

231) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

232) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

233) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

234) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

235) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

Testname: UNTITLED2

236) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

237) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

238) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

239) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

240) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

241) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

242) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

243) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

Testname: UNTITLED2

244) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

245) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO:

246) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

247) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

248) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

249) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

250) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

251) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

Testname: UNTITLED2

252) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

253) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

254) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

255) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

256) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

257) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

258) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

259) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 **Distinguish** between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

Testname: UNTITLED2

260) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

261) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.6 The Human Denominator Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

262) FALSE

Chapter/section: 2.6 The Human Denominator Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

263) TRUE

Chapter/section: 2.6 The Human Denominator Bloom's Taxonomy: 1/2 Knowledge/Comprehension

Geo Standard: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Global Sci. LO:

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

264) The size of the universe is vast; the light year is therefore a useful unit of measurement for distances of such galactic scale.

Chapter/section: 2.1 The Solar System, Sun, and Earth

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO:

265) Due to Earth's curved surface, lower latitudes receive more concentrated direct insolation, while higher latitudes receive less concentrated, more diffuse insolation. This latitudinal imbalance in energy drives global circulation in the atmosphere and oceans.

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.8 Illustrate the interception of solar energy and its uneven distribution at the top of the atmosphere.

266) The sun emits shortwave radiation primarily in the visible and infrared wavelengths, while Earth emits longwave radiation primarily in the thermal infrared wavelengths.

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.7 Explain the characteristics of the electromagnetic spectrum of radiant energy.

Testname: UNTITLED2

267) At lower latitudes, daily insolation is high throughout the year, with little variation month to month. At higher latitudes, insolation values are greatest in the summer months, lowest in the winter months, and vary greatly with latitude.

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.8 Illustrate the interception of solar energy and its uneven distribution at the top of the atmosphere.

268) thermopause: outer boundary of Earth's energy system, the region at the top of the atmosphere (approx. 480 km); insolation: incoming solar radiation; solar constant: average insolation received at the thermopause when Earth is at its average distance from the Sun (1372 W/m²); Subsolar point: the only point where insolation arrives perpendicular to the surface.

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.9 Define solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength.

269) Earth's revolution around the sun; Earth's rotation on its axis; Earth's axial tilt; axial parallelism; and Earth's sphericity.

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

270) The equinoxes mark the beginning of the spring and fall, all locations on Earth between the poles have equal daylengths; and it marks the sunrise/set at the poles. The solstices mark the beginning of the summer and winter, are when the subsolar point is at its maximum latitude; and when either the Arctic (June solstice) or Antarctic (December Solstice) Circles are completely within the circle of illumination.

Chapter/section: 2.2 Solar Energy: From Sun to Earth

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

271) The circle of illumination is the dividing line between day and night. Combined with the four factors that cause the seasons, the circle of illumination will influence daylength throughout the year.

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

272) Answers will vary depending on where students live.

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.9 Define solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength.

Testname: UNTITLED2

273) Because the equatorial region receives fairly constant high insolation and has consistent daylength throughout the year, there are little seasonal variations; insolation varies throughout the year (as does daylength), there are greater season variations.

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

274) Answers will vary. Figure GIA 2.1 is a good basis for the answer.

Chapter/section: 2.3 The Seasons

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

275) composition: homosphere and heterosphere; temperature: thermosphere, mesosphere, stratosphere, and troposphere; and function: ionosphere and ozonosphere. Students should provide relevant information about each.

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

276) It follows a zig-zag patter: decreases in troposphere, increases in stratosphere, decreases again in mesosphere, and increases in thermosphere.

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.11 **Draw** a diagram showing atmospheric structure based on three criteria for analysis–composition, temperature, and function

277) nitrogen, oxygen, argon, and carbon dioxide. Argon is least important to life (it is inert).

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.12 List and describe the components of the modern atmosphere, giving their relative percentage contributions by volume.

278) In a nutshell, stratospheric ozone protects Earth from harmful UV radiation. Through a complex set of chemical reactions, CFCs and other ozone–destroying chemicals destroy ozone. International efforts, such as the Montreal Protocol, have sought to ban these chemicals. In the troposphere, though, ozone is a principal component of photochemical smog.

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

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Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED2

279) In a nutshell, stratospheric ozone protects Earth from harmful UV radiation. Through a complex set of chemical reactions, CFCs and other ozone–destroying chemicals destroy ozone.

Chapter/section: 2.4 Atmospheric Composition, Temperature, and Function

Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.13 **Describe** conditions within the stratosphere; specifically, **review** the function and status of the ozonosphere, or ozone layer.

280) Natural: volcanoes, forest fires, plants, soil, and oceans. Anthropogenic: carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, VOCs, ozone, PANs, sulfur oxides, PM, carbon dioxide, etc.

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

281) Significant reductions in atmospheric pollution, direct economic benefits, has saved lives, etc.

Chapter/section: 2.5 Pollutants in the Atmosphere Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 07. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.

282) There are several examples given in the book, but students can select others, as well. Seasonal shift in the subtropical high pressure zone in Africa are leading to decreased rainfall; in the United States, the trend has been towards a longer growing season; and in Alaska, longer summers have changed migration patterns of moose.

Chapter/section: 2.6 The Human Denominator Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.10 Describe the annual variability of solar altitude, solar declination, and daylength-Earth's seasonality.

283) Troposphere: various types of pollution; Stratosphere: ozone depletion.

Chapter/section: 2.6 The Human Denominator Bloom's Taxonomy: 5/6 Synthesis/Evaluation

Geo Standard: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Global Sci. LO: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

LO: 2.14 Distinguish between natural and anthropogenic pollutants in the lower atmosphere.