

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>atmosphere</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>exosphere</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ionosphere</u></p>
<p>The gases that surround a star, planet, or moon.</p>	<p>This is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere, where gases are the lightest, including hydrogen, with some helium, carbon dioxide, and atomic oxygen near its base. Last layer before space.</p>	<p>This atmospheric layer is in the uppermost part of the atmosphere, ionized by solar radiation, and plays an important part in atmospheric electricity and forms the inner edge of the magnetosphere. Influences radio propagation to distant places on the Earth Located within the thermosphere.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>magnetosphere</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>thermosphere</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>troposphere</u></p>
<p>This atmospheric layer is highly magnetized, a region in space whose shape is determined by the extent of Earth's, or another planet's, internal magnetic field, the solar wind plasma, and the interplanetary magnetic field.</p>	<p>This atmospheric layer is directly above the mesosphere and directly below the exosphere. Within this layer, ultraviolet radiation causes ionization. It begins about 90 km above Earth's surface.</p>	<p>This atmospheric layer is in the lowest portion of the atmosphere, contains approximately 75% of the atmosphere's mass and almost all of its water vapor and aerosols, and has constantly convecting air.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>transpiration</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>air</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>air pollution</u></p>

<p>The process by which water in plants is transferred as water vapor to the atmosphere.</p>	<p>The mixture of gases, which form the atmosphere of the Earth.</p>	<p>Chemicals or substances in the atmosphere directly or indirectly harmful to living things.</p>
<p><u>inversion</u></p>	<p><u>aurora australis</u></p>	<p><u>aurora borealis</u></p>
<p>A layer in the atmosphere where the temperature increases with height.</p>	<p>"Southern lights," occurs 50 to 100 miles above the earth, when energetic particles from a solar storm cause the gases in the upper atmosphere to glow.</p>	<p>"Northern lights," occurs 50 to 100 miles above the earth, when energetic particles from a solar storm cause the gases in the upper atmosphere to glow.</p>
<p><u>Coriolis force</u></p>	<p><u>condensation</u></p>	<p><u>contrails</u></p>
<p>A force that deflects moving objects to one side because of the Earth's rotation. The object is still going straight but the Earth moves underneath it, making it look like it is moving to one side. In the Northern Hemisphere, this force deflects objects to the right.</p>	<p>The change of water vapor to liquid water, as when fog or dew forms.</p>	<p>Long, narrow, ice-crystal clouds that form behind jet planes flying at high altitudes in below-freezing temperatures. They result from the condensation of water vapor remaining in jet exhaust.</p>

<u>convection</u>	<u>ozone</u>	<u>evaporation</u>
Motions in a fluid that transport and mix the properties of the fluid.	A form of oxygen that has a weak chlorine odor. It heats the upper atmosphere by absorbing ultraviolet from sunlight. In the troposphere, it is a pollutant, but in the stratosphere it filters out harmful ultraviolet radiation.	The process of changing a liquid to a vapor.
<u>global warming</u>	<u>greenhouse effect</u>	<u>haze</u>
The theory that increased concentrations of greenhouse gases cause the Earth's surface temperature to warm.	The heating effect of the Earth's atmosphere. The atmosphere acts like a greenhouse because sunlight freely passes through it and warms the surface, but the Earth's re-radiated heat is slowed in its escape from the planet back into space.	Tiny particles of dust, smoke, salt or pollution droplets that are scattered through the air. The particles are too small to be seen or felt individually.
<u>jet stream</u>	<u>water vapor</u>	<u>ridge</u>

<p>A strong high level wind found in the atmosphere that can reach speeds in excess of 200 mph, usually occurring 6 to 9 miles above the ground. These winds often steer the movement of surface air masses and weather systems.</p>	<p>1% to 4% of the gases in the atmosphere, but without it we would have no clouds, rain, or snow. It is one of the greenhouse gases, which help to trap the Earth's heat.</p>	<p>An elongated area of high pressure.</p>
<p><u>meridional flow</u></p>	<p><u>trough</u></p>	<p><u>zonal flow</u></p>
<p>When the winds in the upper levels of the atmosphere blow from north to south, which usually creates a buckling effect in the jet stream.</p>	<p>An elongated area of low pressure.</p>	<p>When the winds in the upper levels of the atmosphere blow from coast to coast, in straight lines or with little or no deviation.</p>
<p><u>smog</u></p>	<p><u>stable air</u></p>	<p><u>mesosphere</u></p>
<p>It is visible air pollution in urban areas, and looks like dirty fog in large cities.</p>	<p>Air that is colder than its surroundings and is resistant to upward movement.</p>	<p>Atmospheric layer above the stratosphere and below the thermosphere, located from about 50 km to 80-90 km above the Earth's surface. Temperature decreases with increasing altitude due to decreasing solar heating and increasing cooling by carbon dioxide.</p>

<p><u>unstable air</u></p>	<p><u>visibility</u></p>	<p><u>sublimation</u></p>
<p>Air that is warmer than its surroundings and tends to rise, leading to the formation of clouds and precipitation.</p>	<p>The greatest distance that is possible for a person to see with his or her eyes.</p>	<p>The process of a solid changing directly into a gas.</p>
<p><u>deposition</u></p>	<p><u>halos</u></p>	<p><u>cloud</u></p>
<p>The process of a gas changing directly into a solid.</p>	<p>An optical phenomenon produced by light interacting with ice crystals suspended in the atmosphere, resulting in a wide variety of colored or white rings or arcs in the sky.</p>	<p>The general term for a visible mass of condensed water vapor. At cold temperatures may include ice crystals and near the surface may be fog. Sometimes produce precipitation. Come in many different sizes and shapes.</p>