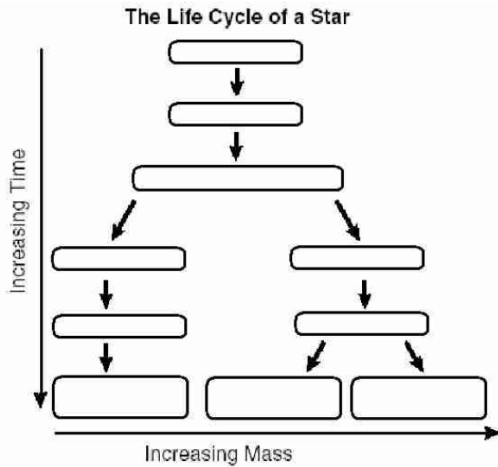


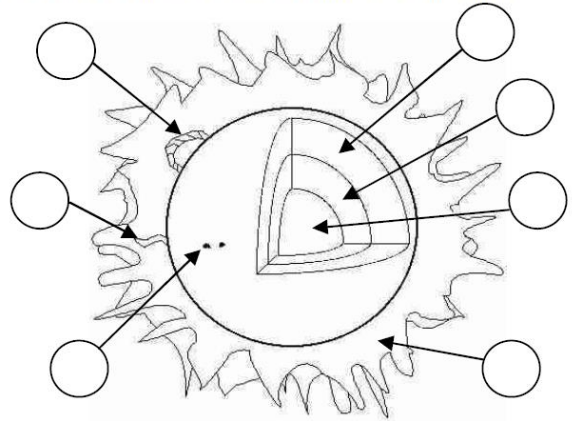
EARTH SCIENCE REVIEW 2ND SEMESTER

Stages in Star Formation: Fill in the blanks using the terms or the letter for that term listed below the diagram.



- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. black dwarf | f. protostar |
| b. black hole | g. red giant |
| c. main-sequence | h. supergiant |
| d. nebula | i. supernova |
| e. neutron star | j. white dwarf |

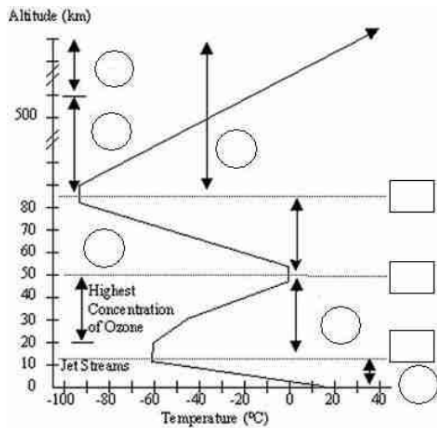
Solar Features: Using the letters with the terms, match the features in the diagram to their term.



- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| a. chromosphere | d. flare | f. prominence |
| b. core | e. photosphere | g. sunspot |
| c. corona | | |

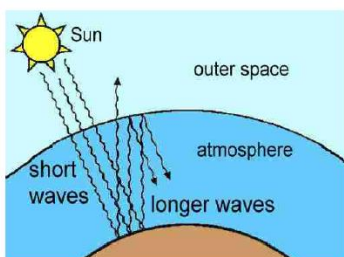
Layers of the Atmosphere:

Use the space below the pictures to label the layers and the pauses. The circles are the layers and the boxes are the pauses.

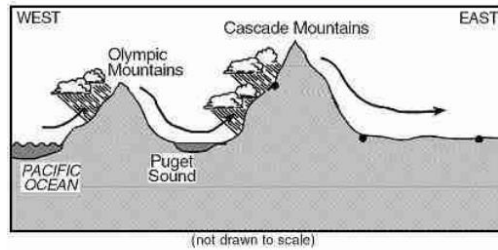


- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| ___ exosphere | ___ stratosphere |
| ___ ionosphere | ___ thermosphere |
| ___ mesopause | ___ tropopause |
| ___ mesosphere | ___ troposphere |

Solar Heating of the Atmosphere: Label this diagram with the percentages that are absorbed by Earth, the atmosphere and the amount reflected back out to space.



Orographics: Describe why the rains only occur on the west side of these mountains.

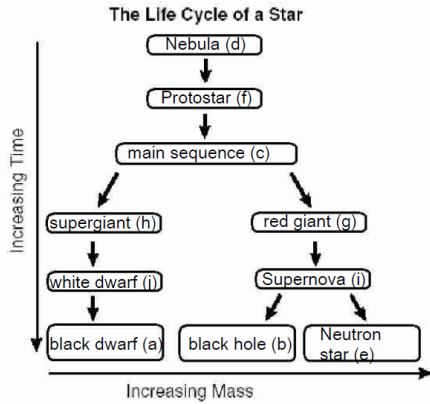


Land Breezes/Sea Breezes:

On the diagrams below, determine which picture is a land breeze and which is a sea breeze. Label it on the line above the word 'breeze'. Also show the direction of air movement AND where the high and low pressure areas are the cause the winds to blow.

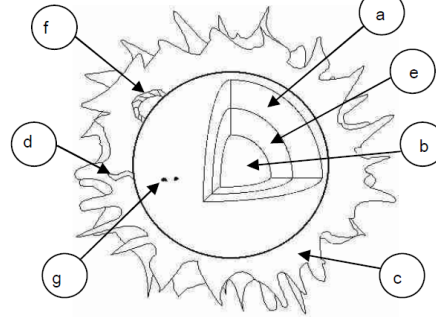


Stages in Star Formation: Fill in the blanks using the terms or the letter for that term listed below the diagram.



- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. black dwarf | f. protostar |
| b. black hole | g. red giant |
| c. main-sequence | h. supergiant |
| d. nebula | i. supernova |
| e. neutron star | j. white dwarf |

Solar Features: Using the letters with the terms, match the features in the diagram to their term.

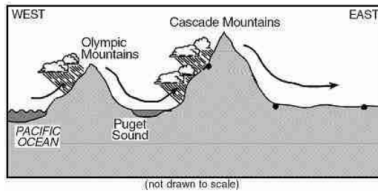


- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| a. chromosphere | d. flare | f. prominence |
| b. core | e. photosphere | g. sunspot |
| c. corona | | |

Ancient Astronomers: Next to the name of each of the early astronomers, state one major contribution they made to our understanding of astronomy.

Nicolaus Copernicus – first person to say the Earth was not

Orographics: Describe why the rains only occur on the west side of these mountains.



because when the warm, moist air rises, on the west side, it condenses, forming clouds and precipitation on the east side dry air sinks

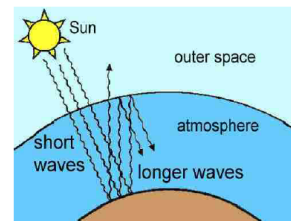
Human Impacts to the Atmosphere:

List some ways the atmosphere is impacted by the following things.

currents blue. Put an "H" where the pressure is high and an "L" where the pressure is low.

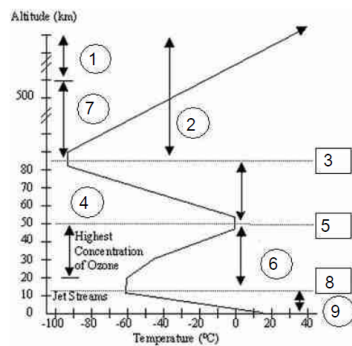


Solar Heating of the Atmosphere: Label this diagram with the percentages that are absorbed by Earth, the atmosphere and the amount reflected back out to space.



Layers of the Atmosphere:

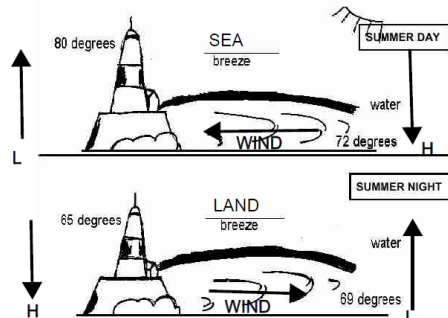
Use the space below the pictures to label the layers and the pauses. The circles are the layers and the boxes are the pauses.



- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 exosphere | 6 stratosphere |
| 2 ionosphere | 7 thermosphere |
| 3 mesopause | 8 tropopause |
| 4 mesosphere | 9 troposphere |
| 5 stratopause | |

Land Breezes/Sea Breezes:

On the diagrams below, determine which picture is a land breeze and which is a sea breeze. Label it on the line above the word 'breeze'. Also show the direction of air movement AND where the high and low pressure areas are the cause the winds to blow.



Use this set of arrows to show how air currents move. Color the warm currents red and the cold currents blue. Put an "H" where

