

Teacher: Ms. McCoy

Write the words and definition in your science notebook

Atmosphere

The mixture of gases that surround the Earth, consisting primarily of nitrogen, oxygen, argon, carbon dioxide, and water vapor.

Hydrosphere

The oceans; the thin film of water that covers approximately 70% of Earth's surface.

Oblate sphere

A sphere that is slightly flattened on the top and bulges on its sides. A celestial object becomes oblate as it rotates on its axis.

Interface

A boundary between two separate objects or different sections of the same object. Energy is transferred across interfaces.

Lithosphere

The solid surface of the Earth. The portion of the Earth consisting of crust and solid upper mantle.

Ozone Layer

A zone of high ozone (O₃) concentration located in the stratosphere. The ozone layer absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation.

Stratosphere

The portion of the Earth's atmosphere located above the troposphere and below the mesosphere. Ultraviolet radiation from the sun is absorbed through the production of ozone in the stratosphere.

Troposphere

The layer of the atmosphere located directly above the Earth's surface and extends to an altitude of approximately 13 kilometers. Almost all weather phenomena occur in the troposphere.

Latitude

The angular distance (in degrees) measured North and South of the equator. The latitude of an observer is equal to the altitude of Polaris.

Longitude

The angular distance, measured in degrees, east and west of the Prime Meridian.

Meridians

Lines of longitude. The meridians connect the North Pole and the South Pole. Fifteen degrees (15°) of longitude separating two locations indicates a difference of time equal to one hour.

Parallels

Lines of latitude. Parallels of latitude are equidistant.