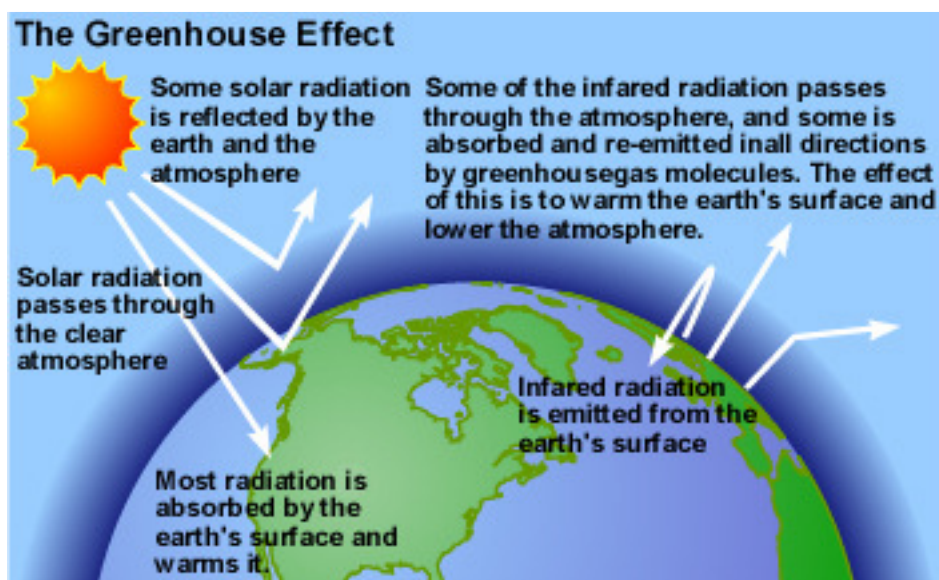


Name: _____
 Pd: _____ Date: _____

Science 9 Solar Energy

_____ reaches the Earth and is absorbed and reflected by the Earth's atmosphere and surface.

Gases in the atmosphere that _____ solar energy are called: _____ and the process that absorbs outgoing solar energy in the Earth's atmosphere is called the _____.

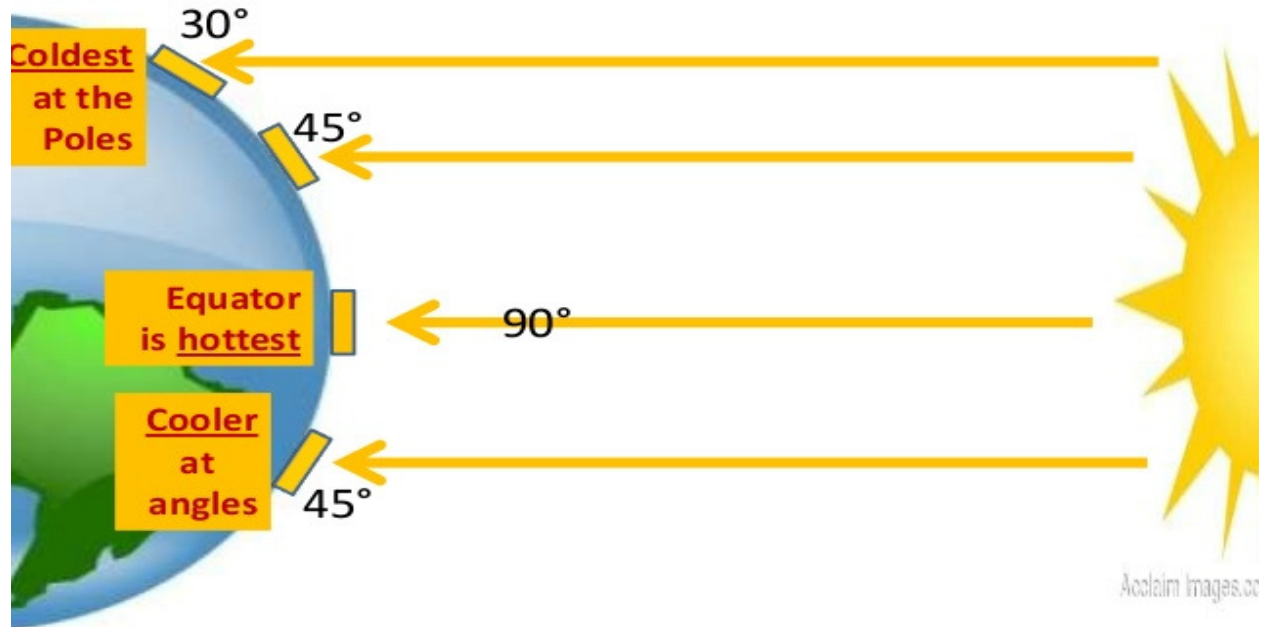


Complete the chart of the Natural Greenhouse Gases:

Greenhouse Gas	Sources	Other details
Water Vapour (H ₂ O)		
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)		
Methane (CH ₄)		
Nitrous Oxide (N _x O _x)		

Because the earth is spherical and rotates on a tilted axis the distribution of solar energy is _____. The concentration of the sun's rays is most intense at the _____ making it _____ and less so at the _____ making it _____.

Curved Earth = Sun rays hit Earth at angles



This uneven heat distribution contributes to the formation of _____. As the hotter air _____ and cooler air _____, convection currents form that move the air around the earth. In addition, the _____; which is a change in the direction of moving air (and water) on or near the earth's surface due to the Earth's rotation, also contributes to circulation of thermal energy throughout the earth's atmosphere.

The names of the **three major wind** systems are:

Name of wind system	Direction wind travels
1.	
2.	
3.	

The type of wind system that affects British Columbia is the _____.

OCEAN CURRENTS also move thermal energy around the Earth:

Surface currents travel mostly due to _____. The warmer equator water travels in a _____ direction and head towards the nearest _____ when they strike a landmass. However, deep ocean currents move as a result of differences in the _____ and _____ content (therefore, density). The cooler more dense water _____ while the warmer less dense water _____.