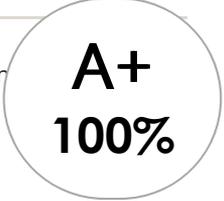


26 Multiple choice questions



A+
100%

1. a form of radiant energy that comes from the sun and can cause skin damage, such as melanoma and other types of skin cancer
 - a. **CORRECT: ultraviolet (UV) radiation**
 - b. evapotranspiration
 - c. solar radiation
 - d. terrestrial radiation

2. the water vapour content of the air
 - a. **CORRECT: humidity**
 - b. ozone
 - c. acid rain
 - d. wind

3. the colourless gas that is the product of the reaction between oxygen and the sun's ultraviolet radiation
 - a. ozone layer
 - b. wind
 - c. **CORRECT: ozone**
 - d. humidity

4. a small, localised area within a larger climatic region in which the atmospheric characteristics differ significantly from those of the major climate
 - a. humidity
 - b. **CORRECT: microclimate**
 - c. lapse rate
 - d. conduction

5. a complex mixture of air pollutants produced in the atmosphere by the reaction of hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides under the influence of sunlight
 - a. atomic oxygen
 - b. condensation
 - c. ozone layer
 - d. **CORRECT: photochemical smog**

6. areas of the atmosphere with relatively high or low barometric pressure; often referred to as highs and lows
 - a. atmospheric pollution
 - b. atmosphere
 - c. atomic oxygen
 - d. **CORRECT: atmospheric pressure systems**

7. energy transfer from one material to another by direct contact
 - a. wind
 - b. **CORRECT: conduction**
 - c. acid rain
 - d. condensation

8. the amount of heat that is lost or gained when a substance undergoes a phase change, such as condensation, evaporation or sublimation
 - a. **CORRECT: latent heat**
 - b. ozone
 - c. atmosphere
 - d. lapse rate

9. the innermost layer of the atmosphere in which most of the earth's weather occurs
 - a. atmosphere
 - b. lapse rate
 - c. ozone
 - d. **CORRECT: troposphere**

10. the trapping and buildup of heat in the troposphere, near the earth's surface
 - a. troposphere
 - b. **CORRECT: greenhouse effect**
 - c. greenhouse gases
 - d. latent heat

11. movements within a medium caused by a difference in temperature
 - a. **CORRECT: convection currents**
 - b. condensation
 - c. conduction
 - d. fossil fuels

12. the process by which water vapour becomes a liquid
 - a. **CORRECT: condensation**
 - b. acid rain
 - c. solar radiation
 - d. conduction

13. precipitation containing excessive amounts of acid that is formed when oxides of sulfur and nitrogen mix in the atmosphere
 - a. **CORRECT: acid rain**
 - b. humidity
 - c. lapse rate
 - d. conduction

14. a phenomenon of urban settlements where relatively warm atmospheric temperatures prevail in the most heavily built-up areas and decrease outward towards the fringes
 - a. condensation
 - b. latent heat
 - c. **CORRECT: urban heat island**
 - d. acid rain

15. gases in the earth's atmosphere that contribute to the greenhouse effect e.g. carbon dioxide, ozone, methane and nitrous oxide
 - a. greenhouse effect
 - b. ozone layer
 - c. lapse rate
 - d. **CORRECT: greenhouse gases**

16. the transparent, odourless mass of air surrounding the earth
- latent heat
 - CORRECT: atmosphere**
 - troposphere
 - ozone
17. single oxygen atoms compared to oxygen molecules (two oxygen atoms) found in air
- acid rain
 - ozone layer
 - CORRECT: atomic oxygen**
 - atmosphere
18. a change in the chemical composition of the atmosphere that affects the well-being and activities of all living things
- atomic oxygen
 - CORRECT: atmospheric pollution**
 - atmosphere
 - atmospheric pressure systems
19. stored heat emitted as longwave radiation by the earth, including islands, oceans and atmosphere
- evapotranspiration
 - ultraviolet (UV) radiation
 - solar radiation
 - CORRECT: terrestrial radiation**
20. the transport of moisture from the earth to the atmosphere by evaporation of water and transpiration from plants
- lapse rate
 - CORRECT: evapotranspiration**
 - solar radiation
 - condensation
21. energy received from the sun, on which all life depends
- conduction
 - condensation
 - terrestrial radiation
 - CORRECT: solar radiation**

22. when a layer of dense, cool air is trapped under a layer of less dense warm air
- evapotranspiration
 - greenhouse gases
 - CORRECT: temperature inversion**
 - terrestrial radiation
23. the layer of gaseous ozone in the stratosphere that protects life on earth by filtering out harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun
- condensation
 - CORRECT: ozone layer**
 - lapse rate
 - ozone
24. a movement of air from areas of relatively high atmospheric pressure to areas of relatively low atmospheric pressure
- conduction
 - humidity
 - ozone
 - CORRECT: wind**
25. energy sources formed in past geological times from organic materials e.g. coal, petroleum and natural gas
- ozone
 - latent heat
 - acid rain
 - CORRECT: fossil fuels**
26. the decline in temperature that occurs with increasing altitude throughout the troposphere
- acid rain
 - ozone layer
 - latent heat
 - CORRECT: lapse rate**