**Ch. 6 Section 2 Review**

**Heat** – is energy that flows from an object with a higher temperature to an object

with a lower temperature.

* Heat is then transferred through the atmosphere in 3 ways: Conduction, Convection and radiation.

**Radiation** – is energy that is transferred in the form of rays or waves. EX) Sun

**Conduction** – is the transfer of energy that occurs when molecules bump into one

another. Heat transfer that involved **DIRECT CONTACT**.

**Convection** - is the transfer of heat by the flow of material. Heat is circulated

throughout the atmosphere. **INDIRECT CONTACT**. Happens in

**CYCLES** or a **PATTERN**

* Cold air is more dense that warm air
* Cold air sinks and warm air rises
* This creates a convection current and this is how rooms are heated, drinks use ice to get cold, etc.

**The Water Cycle**

**Hydrosphere** – a term that describes to all the water on Earth.

* Energy from the Sun changes water from a liquid to a gas (**Water Vapor**) –**Evaporation.** Water evaporates from lakes, rivers, streams and oceans and enters earth’s atmosphere.
* If water vapor cools enough it changes back into a liquid **Condensation**. Condensation occurs in the clouds where water droplets collide and form larger drops.
* When drops are large enough they will fall to Earth **Precipitation**

**Water Cycle** = Evaporation → Condensation → Precipitation → Runoff

**Runoff**- when precipitation falls and runs off back into lakes, rivers, streams and

oceans