ENGLISH PLUS

WITH ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS

DO YOU KNOW

ATMOSPHERE

Do You Know | Atmosphere

Listening Practice | Intermediate

1. *Fill in the blanks while you are listening.*

ATMOSPHERE

Every time you take a breath, you are inhaling Earth's atmosphere. You [1]_____ see, [2]_____, or [3]_____ Earth's atmosphere. It is the air all around you. Other planets also have an atmosphere. An atmosphere is a blanket of gases that wraps around a [4]_____ or any other object in [5]_____.

EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE IS AIR

Earth's atmosphere is made up of a mix of gases called air. Air contains more nitrogen than any other gas. [6]_____ makes up 78 percent of the air. Oxygen, the gas that is most important for [7]_____ you alive, makes up 21 percent. [8]_____ is the only planet to have so much [9]_____ in its atmosphere. Water vapor and other gases are also present in small amounts in Earth's atmosphere.

The pull of gravity [10]_____ the [11]_____ in place. [12]_____ gravity, the air in Earth's atmosphere would float off into space. Gravity is the force that also keeps you from floating away from [13]_____.

THE WEIGHT OF AIR

Air has [14]_____. You cannot feel the weight of air, but all the air in the atmosphere presses [15]_____. This weight is called atmospheric pressure. Atmospheric pressure depends on how much gas is in the atmosphere. The higher you go, the less air there is and the lower the atmospheric pressure gets. The atmosphere is heaviest and the atmospheric pressure highest close to Earth.

Differences in air temperature close to Earth form areas of high and low pressure. Warm air is light and rises upward. It makes low-pressure areas. Cold air is heavy and sinks. It [16]_____ high-pressure areas.

WEATHER AND THE ATMOSPHERE

Air in the atmosphere is always moving. You can feel air blowing on your face. You can see air scattering autumn leaves and making tree branches sway. Moving air is called wind. The wind blows [17]_____ areas of high and low atmospheric pressure meet. As warm air rises, cold air

rushes in to take its place.

Big areas of high and low atmospheric pressure cause storms. Thunderstorms often occur [18]_____ big areas of high and low pressure come together. Huge thunderclouds form in these places.

Water vapor in the atmosphere makes clouds. Water vapor is a gas. As the gas cools, it turns to liquid water. The water falls to Earth as rain or snow.

A LAYER CAKE OF AIR

Earth's atmosphere extends about 6,000 miles (9,600 [19]_____) above the surface of Earth, where we live. You can [20]_____ of the atmosphere as having several layers. Most of our weather comes from winds, temperature changes, and water vapor in the layer [21]_____ Earth's surface. This layer is called the troposphere. Most of the clouds you see in the sky are floating in the troposphere.

The stratosphere is the layer above the troposphere. Jet airplanes fly in the stratosphere because there are few clouds up so high and the ride is usually less bumpy. Earth's ozone layer is in the [22]_____. The ozone layer absorbs, or soaks up, harmful rays from the Sun. These harmful rays would probably [23] _____ life if they reached Earth's surface.

The atmosphere gets thinner and [24]_____ in the next layers up, the mesosphere and thermosphere. The top layer of Earth's atmosphere is the exosphere. The atmosphere ends here, about 6,000 miles (9,600 kilometers) above [25]_____ surface. The thin air here gradually merges with outer space.

ATMOSPHERES ON OTHER [26] _____

Any planet that has gas around it has an atmosphere. Mercury, the planet closest to the Sun has almost no atmosphere. Pluto, the planet farthest from the Sun, is so cold that sometimes its atmosphere freezes. The [27] _____ in Pluto's atmosphere turn to ice.

There are colorful bands of clouds in the atmospheres of some planets. A gas called methane makes the [28]_____ of Neptune and Uranus look smooth and blue. Jupiter has a swirling [29]_____ in its atmosphere called the Great Red Spot that may be like a giant hurricane.

A. taste	B. storm	C. Without	D. Earth
E. downward	F. think	G. cannot	H. where
I. keeping	J. nearest	K. Earth	L. space
M. stratosphere	N. PLANETS	O. oxygen	P. gases
Q. kilometers	R. atmospheres	S. holds	T. makes

U. Earth’s
V. Nitrogen
W. thinner
X. destroy
Y. planet
Z. where
AA. smell
BB. weight
CC. atmosphere

Listening Practice | Advanced

2. *Fill in the blanks while you are listening.*

ATMOSPHERE

Every time you take a breath, you are [1]_____ Earth's atmosphere. You cannot see, smell, or taste [2]_____ atmosphere. It is the air all around you. Other [3]_____ also have an atmosphere. An atmosphere is a blanket of gases that [4]_____ [5]_____ a planet or any other object in [6]_____.

[7]_____ ATMOSPHERE IS AIR

Earth's atmosphere is made up of a mix of [8]_____ [9]_____ air. Air contains more [10]_____ than any [11]_____ gas. Nitrogen makes up 78 percent of the air. Oxygen, the gas that is most [12]_____ for keeping you [13]_____, makes up 21 [14]_____. [15]_____ is the only [16]_____ to have so much oxygen in its atmosphere. Water [17]_____ and [18]_____ gases are also [19]_____ in [20]_____ amounts in Earth's atmosphere.

The pull of gravity holds the [21]_____ in place. [22]_____ [23]_____, the air in Earth's atmosphere would [24]_____ off into [25]_____. [26]_____ is the [27]_____ that also [28]_____ you from floating away from Earth.

THE [29]_____ OF AIR

Air has weight. You cannot feel the [30]_____ of air, but all the air in the atmosphere presses downward. This weight is [31]_____ atmospheric pressure. Atmospheric pressure depends on how much gas is in the [32]_____. The higher you go, the less air there is and the lower the atmospheric [33]_____ gets. The atmosphere is heaviest and the atmospheric [34]_____ [35]_____ close to Earth.

[36]_____ in air temperature [37]_____ to Earth form areas of high and low [38]_____. Warm air is light and rises upward. It makes low-pressure areas. Cold air is [39]_____ and sinks. It [40]_____ [41]_____ areas.

[42]_____ AND THE ATMOSPHERE

Air in the [43]_____ is always moving. You can feel air blowing on your face. You can see

air [44]_____ autumn leaves and [45]_____ tree [46]_____ sway. Moving air is called wind. The wind blows where [47]_____ of high and low atmospheric pressure meet. As warm air [48]_____, cold air rushes in to take its place.

Big areas of high and low atmospheric pressure cause [49]_____.
[50]_____ often occur [51]_____ big [52]_____ of high and low pressure come together. Huge thunderclouds form in [53]_____ places.

[54]_____ [55]_____ in the atmosphere makes clouds. Water vapor is a gas. As the gas cools, it turns to liquid water. The water falls to Earth as rain or snow.

A LAYER CAKE OF AIR

Earth's atmosphere extends about 6,000 miles (9,600 [56]_____) above the surface of Earth, where we live. You can [57]_____ of the atmosphere as having several layers. Most of our [58]_____ comes from [59]_____, temperature changes, and water [60]_____ in the layer nearest Earth's surface. This [61]_____ is [62]_____ the troposphere. Most of the clouds you see in the sky are floating in the [63]_____.

The stratosphere is the layer [64]_____ the [65]_____. Jet airplanes fly in the stratosphere because there are few clouds up so high and the ride is usually less [66]_____. Earth's ozone layer is in the stratosphere. The ozone layer absorbs, or soaks up, harmful rays from the Sun. [67]_____ harmful rays [68]_____ probably destroy life if they reached Earth's [69]_____.

The atmosphere gets thinner and thinner in the next layers up, the [70]_____ and thermosphere. The top layer of Earth's atmosphere is the [71]_____. The atmosphere ends here, [72]_____ 6,000 miles (9,600 kilometers) above Earth's surface. The thin air here gradually merges with [73]_____ [74]_____.

ATMOSPHERES ON [75]_____ PLANETS

Any [76]_____ that has gas around it has an atmosphere. [77]_____, the planet closest to the Sun has almost no atmosphere. [78]_____, the planet [79]_____ from the Sun, is so cold that sometimes its atmosphere freezes. The gases in Pluto's atmosphere turn to ice.

[80]_____ are colorful [81]_____ of clouds in the atmospheres of some planets. A gas called [82]_____ makes the [83]_____ of

[84]_____ and Uranus look smooth and blue. Jupiter has a [85]_____ storm in its [86]_____ called the Great Red Spot that may be like a giant hurricane.

Spelling Practice

3. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

ATMYSPHERE 1.

Every time you tak a breath, you are inhaling Earth's atmosphere. You 2.
cannot see, smell, or taste Earth's atmosphere. It iz the air all around 3.
you. Other planets also have an atmosphere. An atmosphere is an blanket 4.
of gases that wraps around a planet or any other object inn space. 5.

EARTH'S ATMOSPHEREE IS AIR 6.

Earth's atmosphere is made up off a mix of gases called air. Air contains 7.
more nitrogen than any other gas. Nitrogen makes upp 78 percent of the 8.
air. Oxygen, the gas that is moste important for keeping you alive, makes 9.
upp 21 percent. Earth is the only planet to have so much oxygen in its 10.
atmosphere. Watar vapor and other gases are also present in small 11.
amonts in Earth's atmosphere. 12.

The pull of gravity holds the atmosphere inn place. Without gravity, the 13.
air in Earth's atmosphere would float off into space. Gravite is the force 14.
that also keeps you frome floating away from Earth. 15.

THE WEIGHT EF AIR 16.

Air has weight. You canot feel the weight of air, but all the air in the 17.
atmosphere presses dounward. This weight is called atmospheric 18.
pressure. Atmospheric pressure dipends on how much gas is in the 19.
atmosphere. The highar you go, the less air there is and the lower the 20.
atmospheric pressure gets. The atmosphere is heaviest and tha 21.
atmospheric pressure highest close to Earrth. 22.

Differences in air temperature close to Earth form areas of high and lo 23.
pressure. Warm air is light and rises updard. It makes low-pressure 24.
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WEATHER AGD THE ATMOSPHERE 26.

Air inn the atmosphere is always moving. You can feel air blowing on 27.
youre face. You can see air scattering autumn leaves and making tree 28.
branches sway. Moving air is called whind. The wind blows where areas 29.
of high and lou atmospheric pressure meet. As warm air rises, cold air 30.
rushes in to take its plase. 31.

Big areas off high and low atmospheric pressure cause storms. 32.

Thunderstorms often occur where big areas of high end low pressure come together. Huge thunderclouds ferm in these places.

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1. *Fill in the blanks while you are listening.*

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EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE IS AIR

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The pull of gravity [10] holds the [11] atmosphere in place. [12] Without gravity, the air in Earth's atmosphere would float off into space. Gravity is the force that also keeps you from floating away from [13] Earth.

THE WEIGHT OF AIR

Air has [14] weight. You cannot feel the weight of air, but all the air in the atmosphere presses [15] downward. This weight is called atmospheric pressure. Atmospheric pressure depends on how much gas is in the atmosphere. The higher you go, the less air there is and the lower the atmospheric pressure gets. The atmosphere is heaviest and the atmospheric pressure highest close to Earth.

Differences in air temperature close to Earth form areas of high and low pressure. Warm air is light and rises upward. It makes low-pressure areas. Cold air is heavy and sinks. It [16] makes high-pressure areas.

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The stratosphere is the layer above the troposphere. Jet airplanes fly in the stratosphere because there are few clouds up so high and the ride is usually less bumpy. Earth's ozone layer is in the [22] stratosphere. The ozone layer absorbs, or soaks up, harmful rays from the Sun. These harmful rays would probably [23] destroy life if they reached Earth's surface.

The atmosphere gets thinner and [24] thinner in the next layers up, the mesosphere and thermosphere. The top layer of Earth's atmosphere is the exosphere. The atmosphere ends here, about 6,000 miles (9,600 kilometers) above [25] Earth's surface. The thin air here gradually merges with outer space.

ATMOSPHERES ON OTHER [26] PLANETS

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There are colorful bands of clouds in the atmospheres of some planets. A gas called methane makes the [28] atmospheres of Neptune and Uranus look smooth and blue. Jupiter has a swirling [29] storm in its atmosphere called the Great Red Spot that may be like a giant hurricane.

A. taste	B. storm	C. Without	D. Earth
E. downward	F. think	G. cannot	H. where
I. keeping	J. nearest	K. Earth	L. space
M. stratosphere	N. PLANETS	O. oxygen	P. gases
Q. kilometers	R. atmospheres	S. holds	T. makes

U. Earth’s
V. Nitrogen
W. thinner
X. destroy
Y. planet
Z. where
AA. smell
BB. weight
CC. atmosphere

Listening Practice | Advanced

2. *Fill in the blanks while you are listening.*

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Every time you take a breath, you are [1] inhaling Earth's atmosphere. You cannot see, smell, or taste [2] Earth's atmosphere. It is the air all around you. Other [3] planets also have an atmosphere. An atmosphere is a blanket of gases that [4] wraps [5] around a planet or any other object in [6] space .

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The pull of gravity holds the [21] atmosphere in place. [22] Without [23] gravity, the air in Earth's atmosphere would [24] float off into [25] space. [26] Gravity is the [27] force that also [28] keeps you from floating away from Earth.

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[42] WEATHER AND THE ATMOSPHERE

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air [44] scattering autumn leaves and [45] making tree [46] branches sway. Moving air is called wind. The wind blows where [47] areas of high and low atmospheric pressure meet. As warm air [48] rises, cold air rushes in to take its place.

Big areas of high and low atmospheric pressure cause [49] storms. [50] Thunderstorms often occur [51] where big [52] areas of high and low pressure come together. Huge thunderclouds form in [53] these places.

[54] Water [55] vapor in the atmosphere makes clouds. Water vapor is a gas. As the gas cools, it turns to liquid water. The water falls to Earth as rain or snow.

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The stratosphere is the layer [64] above the [65] troposphere. Jet airplanes fly in the stratosphere because there are few clouds up so high and the ride is usually less [66] bumpy. Earth's ozone layer is in the stratosphere. The ozone layer absorbs, or soaks up, harmful rays from the Sun. [67] These harmful rays [68] would probably destroy life if they reached Earth's [69] surface.

The atmosphere gets thinner and thinner in the next layers up, the [70] mesosphere and thermosphere. The top layer of Earth's atmosphere is the [71] exosphere. The atmosphere ends here, [72] about 6,000 miles (9,600 kilometers) above Earth's surface. The thin air here gradually merges with [73] outer [74] space.

ATMOSPHERES ON [75] OTHER PLANETS

Any [76] planet that has gas around it has an atmosphere. [77] Mercury, the planet closest to the Sun has almost no atmosphere. [78] Pluto, the planet [79] farthest from the Sun, is so cold that sometimes its atmosphere freezes. The gases in Pluto's atmosphere turn to ice.

[80] There are colorful [81] bands of clouds in the atmospheres of some planets. A gas called [82] methane makes the [83] atmospheres of

[84] Neptune and Uranus look smooth and blue. Jupiter has a [85] swirling storm in its [86] atmosphere called the Great Red Spot that may be like a giant hurricane.

Spelling Practice

3. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

ATMYSPHERE 1. ATMOSPHERE

Every time you tak a breath, you are inhaling Earth's atmosphere. You cannot see, smell, or taste Earth's atmosphere. It iz the air all around you. Other planets also have an atmosphere. An atmosphere is an blanket of gases that wraps around a planet or any other object inn space.

2. take
3. is
4. a
5. in

EARTH'S ATMOSPHEREE IS AIR 6. ATMOSPHERE

Earth's atmosphere is made up off a mix of gases called air. Air contains more nitrogen than any other gas. Nitrogen makes upp 78 percent of the air. Oxygen, the gas that is moste important for keeping you alive, makes upp 21 percent. Earth is the only planet to have so much oxygen in its atmosphere. Watar vapor and other gases are also present in small amonts in Earth's atmosphere.

7. of
8. up
9. most
10. up
11. Water
12. amounts

The pull of gravity holds the atmosphere inn place. Without gravity, the air in Earth's atmosphere would float off into space. Gravite is the force that also keeps you frome floating away from Earth.

13. in
14. Gravity
15. from

THE WEIGHT EF AIR 16. OF

Air has weight. You canot feel the weight of air, but all the air in the atmosphere presses dounward. This weight is called atmospheric pressure. Atmospheric pressure dipends on how much gas is in the atmosphere. The highar you go, the less air there is and the lower the atmospheric pressure gets. The atmosphere is heaviest and tha atmospheric pressure highest close to Earrth.

17. cannot
18. downward
19. depends
20. higher
21. the
22. Earth

Differences in air temperature close to Earth form areas of high and lo pressure. Warm air is light and rises updard. It makes low-pressure areas. Cod air is heavy and sinks. It makes high-pressure areas.

23. low
24. upward
25. Cold

WEATHER AGD THE ATMOSPHERE 26. AND

Air inn the atmosphere is always moving. You can feel air blowing on youre face. You can see air scattering autumn leaves and making tree branches sway. Moving air is called whind. The wind blows where areas of high and lou atmospheric pressure meet. As warm air rises, cold air rushes in to take its plase.

27. in
28. your
29. wind
30. low
31. place

Big areas off high and low atmospheric pressure cause storms.

32. of

Thunderstorms often occur where big areas of high end low pressure come together. Huge thunderclouds ferm in these places.

33. and
34. form

Water vapor in the atmosphr makes clouds. Water vapor is a gas. As the gas cools, it turns too liquid water. The water falls to Earth as rain or snoe.

35. atmosphere
36. to
37. snow

AE LAYER CAKE OF AIR

38. A

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39. about
40. can
41. of
42. temperature
43. Most
44. floating

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45. airplanes
46. the
47. Earth
48. absorbs
49. Earth

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50. the
51. atmosphere
52. ends
53. air
54. outer

ATMOSPHERES ON OTSER PLANETS

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Any planet that has gas around et has an atmosphere. Mercury, the planet closest to tha Sun has almost no atmosphere. Pluto, the planet farthest from the Sun, is so cold that sometimes its atmosphere freeezes. The gases in Pluto's atmosphere tujn to ice.

56. it
57. the
58. freezes
59. turn

There are colorful bands of clowds in the atmospheres of some planets. A gas called mthan makes the atmospheres of Neptune and Uranus look smooth and blue. Jupiter has a swirleng storm in its atmosphere calld the Great Red Spot that may be like a giant hurricane.

60. clouds
61. methane
62. swirling
63. called