

RESOURCE LIBRARY
ACTIVITY : 45 MINS

Interactions Within Earth's Atmospheres

In this activity, students use computational models to explore how Earth's surface and greenhouse gases interact with radiation. Then they interpret real-world changes in atmospheric carbon dioxide over short and long time frames.

GRADES

7 - 12+

SUBJECTS

Earth Science

CONTENTS

5 Links

OVERVIEW

In this activity, students use computational models to explore how Earth's surface and greenhouse gases interact with radiation. Then they interpret real-world changes in atmospheric carbon dioxide over short and long time frames.

For the complete activity with media resources, visit:

<http://www.nationalgeographic.org/activity/interactions-earths-atmosphere/>

Content Created by



DIRECTIONS

1. Activate students' prior knowledge about greenhouse gases.

Tell students that greenhouse gases cause a warming of Earth's atmosphere. Have students brainstorm a list of greenhouse gases and hypothesize how they warm Earth's atmosphere. Student responses should include greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, water vapor, and methane. Responses about how these gases warm Earth's atmosphere should include that the gases prevent the escape of heat energy (infrared radiation) from the atmosphere.

2. Discuss the role of uncertainty in the scientific process.

Tell students that science is a process of learning how the world works and that scientists do not know the “right” answers when they start to investigate a question. Let students know they can see examples of scientists' uncertainty in climate forecasting.

Show the [Global Temperature Change Graph](#) from the 1995 IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) report. Tell students that this graph shows several different models of forecast temperature changes. Ask: *Why is there more variation (a wider spread) between the models at later dates than at closer dates?* (There is more variation between the models at later dates than at closer dates because there is more variability in predicting the far future than in predicting the near future.)

The ability to better predict near-term events occurs in hurricane and tropical storm forecasting as well. Project [The Definition of the National Hurricane Center Track Forecast Cone](#) and show students the “cone of uncertainty” around the track of the storm. Tell students that the cone shows the scientists' uncertainty in the track of the storm, just as the climate models show the scientists' uncertainty in how much Earth's temperature will change in the future. Ask: *When are scientists most confident in their predictions?* (Scientists are most confident in their predictions when they have a lot of data. This is why the forecast for near-term events is better than forecasts of longer-term events, both in storm forecasting and in climate forecasting.)

Tell students they will be asked questions about the certainty of their predictions and that they should think about what scientific data are available as they assess their certainty with their answers. Encourage students to discuss the scientific evidence with each other to better assess their level of certainty with their predictions.

3. Discuss the role of systems in climate science.

Tell students that forecasting what will happen in Earth's climate system is a complicated process because there are many different interacting parts. Scientists think about how one part of the system can affect other parts of the system. Give students a simple example of a system, as described in the scenario below.

On an island, there is a population of foxes and a population of rabbits. The foxes prey on the rabbits. Ask:

- *When there are a lot of rabbits, what will happen to the fox population?* (It will increase because there is an ample food supply.)
- *What happens to the fox population when they've eaten most of the rabbits?* (The foxes will die of starvation as their food supply decreases.)
- *What happens to the amount of grass when the fox population is high?* (The amount of grass will increase because there are fewer rabbits to eat the grass.)
- *If there is a drought and the grass doesn't grow well, what will happen to the populations of foxes and rabbits?* (The rabbit population will decrease because they have a lesser food supply. The fox population should also decrease as their food supply decreases.)

Humans introduce dogs to the island. The dogs compete with the foxes over the rabbit food supply. Ask: *What will happen to the populations of foxes, rabbits, and grass after the dogs are introduced?* (The foxes will decrease because they are sharing their food supply, the rabbits will decrease because they have more predators, and the grass will do well because of the lowered impact of the smaller rabbit population.)

Tell students that these simple cause-effect relationships can expand into more complex system relationships. Let students know that they will be exploring cause-effect and system feedback relationships between carbon dioxide and water vapor in this activity. Ask students to think about how each piece of the system affects other pieces of the system.

4. Introduce and discuss the use of computational models.

Introduce the concept of computational models, and give students an example of a computational model that they may have seen, such as forecasting the weather. Project the NOAA [Weather Forecast Model](#), which provides a good example of a computational model. Tell students that:

- scientists use information about the past to build their climate models.
- scientists test their climate models by using them to forecast past climates.
- when scientists can accurately forecast past climates, they can be more confident about using their models to predict future climates.

5. Have students launch the [Interactions Within the Atmosphere](#) interactive.

Provide students with the link to the Interactions Within the Atmosphere interactive. Divide students into groups of two or three, with two being the ideal grouping to allow groups to share a computer workstation. Tell students they will be working through a series of pages of models with questions related to the models. Ask students to work through the activity in their groups, discussing and responding to questions as they go.

NOTE: You can access the Answer Key for students' questions—and save students' data for online grading—through a free registration on the [High-Adventure Science portal page](#).

Let students know that this is Activity 3 of the [What Is the Future of Earth's Climate?](#) lesson.

6. Have students discuss what they learned in the activity.

After students have completed the activity, bring the groups back together and lead a discussion focusing on these questions:

- *What do models help you visualize?* (Models are used to show systems that are too small to see or too big to see. They can also show events that happen really fast or really slow, allowing you to see what's happening.)
- *What are the similarities and differences between the Earth System Model (Model 1) and the Molecular Model (Model 2)?* (Both models show the interactions of radiation [solar and infrared] with particles on Earth. The molecular model shows how the greenhouse gases absorb and reflect only the infrared radiation in a way that is more difficult to see in the larger-scale model [Earth system model]. The larger-scale model shows how the temperature changes as a result of the greenhouse gases.)
- *What are the limitations of the models in this activity?* (The models don't show all of the types of radiation emitted by the sun. They also don't show all of the interactions that happen in Earth's climate system.)
- *Based on these models, what is the relationship between atmospheric carbon dioxide and temperature?* (When there is more carbon dioxide, there is a higher temperature. This is because carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas.)
- *Show the Keeling curve. Why do you think the carbon dioxide level fluctuates so regularly?* (The carbon dioxide level fluctuates because of the seasons. In the spring and summer, plants are actively growing and taking up carbon dioxide. In the winter, plants are not growing, and as organisms decay, carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere.)
- *Based on the Keeling curve, what do you expect the temperature of Earth to do?* (Based on the Keeling curve, the temperature should increase. This is because carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas, which absorbs and re-emits infrared radiation in the atmosphere, keeping heat energy in the atmosphere for longer than would happen without greenhouse gases.)

TipTeacher Tip

This activity is part of a sequence of activities in the What Is the Future of Earth's Climate? lesson. The activities work best if used **in sequence**.

TipTeacher Tip

To save your students' data for grading online, register your class for free at the [High-Adventure Science portal page](#).

Modification

This activity may be used individually or in groups of two or three students. It may also be modified for a whole-class format. If using as a whole-class activity, use an LCD projector or interactive whiteboard to project the activity. Turn embedded questions into class discussions. Uncertainty items allow for classroom debates over the evidence.

Informal Assessment

1. Check students' comprehension by asking them the following questions:

- What two things can happen to solar radiation as it enters Earth's atmosphere?
- Which type of solar radiation is absorbed by greenhouse gases?
- What is the long-term trend of carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere and global temperature?

2. Use the answer key to check students' answers on embedded assessments.

OBJECTIVES

Subjects & Disciplines

Earth Science

Learning Objectives

Students will:

- explore and critically analyze real-world data about changes in atmospheric carbon dioxide levels over Earth's history
- describe what happens when solar radiation interacts with Earth's surface and atmosphere
- explain how greenhouse gases cause Earth's temperature to warm

Teaching Approach

- Learning-for-use

Teaching Methods

- Discussions
- Multimedia instruction
- Self-paced learning
- Visual instruction
- Writing

Skills Summary

This activity targets the following skills:

- 21st Century Student Outcomes
 - Information, Media, and Technology Skills
 - Information Literacy
 - Learning and Innovation Skills
 - Critical Thinking and Problem Solving
- 21st Century Themes
 - Global Awareness
- Critical Thinking Skills
 - Analyzing
 - Evaluating
 - Understanding

National Standards, Principles, and Practices

NATIONAL SCIENCE EDUCATION STANDARDS

- (5-8) Standard A-1:

Abilities necessary to do scientific inquiry

- (5-8) Standard A-2:

Understandings about scientific inquiry

- (9-12) Standard A-1:

Abilities necessary to do scientific inquiry

- **(9-12) Standard A-2:**

Understandings about scientific inquiry

- **(9-12) Standard D-1:**

Energy in the earth system

COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS & LITERACY

- **Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 6-12:**

Craft and Structure, RST.11-12.4

- **Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 6-12:**

Key Ideas and Details, RST.9-10.1

- **Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 6-12:**

Craft and Structure, RST.9-10.4

- **Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 6-12:**

Key Ideas and Details, RST.6-8.1

- **Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 6-12:**

Key Ideas and Details, RST.11-12.1

- **Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 6-12:**

Key Ideas and Details, RST.11-12.3

- **Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 6-12:**

Craft and Structure, RST.6-8.4

- **Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 6-12:**

Key Ideas and Details, RST.9-10.3

- **Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects 6-12:**

Key Ideas and Details, RST.6-8.3

ISTE STANDARDS FOR STUDENTS (ISTE STANDARDS*S)

- **Standard 3:**

Research and Information Fluency

- **Standard 4:**

Critical Thinking, Problem Solving, and Decision Making

NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS

- **Crosscutting Concept 2:**

Cause and effect: Mechanism and prediction

- **Crosscutting Concept 3:**

Scale, proportion, and quantity

- **Crosscutting Concept 4:**

Systems and system models

- **Crosscutting Concept 5:**

Energy and matter: Flows, cycles, and conservation

- **Crosscutting Concept 7:**

Stability and change

- **HS. Earth and Human Activity:**

HS-ESS3-5. Analyze geoscience data and the results from global climate models to make an evidence-based forecast of the current rate of global or regional climate change and associated future impacts to Earth systems.

- **HS. Earth and Human Activity:**

HS-ESS3-6. Use a computational representation to illustrate the relationships among Earth systems and how those relationships are being modified due to human activity.

- **HS. Earth's Systems:**

HS-ESS2-6. Develop a quantitative model to describe the cycling of carbon among the hydrosphere, atmosphere, geosphere, and biosphere.

- **HS. Earth's Systems:**

HS-ESS2-4. Use a model to describe how variations in the flow of energy into and out of Earth's systems result in changes in climate.

- **HS. Earth's Systems:**

HS-ESS2-2. Analyze geoscience data to make the claim that one change to Earth's surface can create feedbacks that cause changes to other Earth systems.

- **MS. Earth and Human Activity:**

MS-ESS3-5. Ask questions to clarify evidence of the factors that have caused the rise in global temperatures over the past century.

- **Science and Engineering Practice 1:**

Asking questions and defining problems

- **Science and Engineering Practice 2:**

Developing and using models

- **Science and Engineering Practice 4:**

Analyzing and interpreting data

- **Science and Engineering Practice 6:**

Constructing explanations and designing solutions

- **Science and Engineering Practice 7:**

Engaging in argument from evidence

• **Science and Engineering Practice 8:**

Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information.

Preparation

What You'll Need

REQUIRED TECHNOLOGY

- Internet Access: Required
- Tech Setup: 1 computer per classroom, 1 computer per learner, 1 computer per small group, Projector

PHYSICAL SPACE

- Classroom
- Computer lab
- Media Center/Library

GROUPING

- Heterogeneous grouping
- Homogeneous grouping
- Large-group instruction
- Small-group instruction

BACKGROUND & VOCABULARY

Background Information

In this activity, students use computational models to explore how Earth's surface and greenhouse gases interact with radiation. Computational models are used to explore phenomena that are too large, too small, too quick, or too slow to observe otherwise. The computational models with which you may be familiar are used for forecasting weather events such as hurricanes. Scientists are more confident in the output of their models when they can

input a lot of data. Other scientists check their models against what happens in reality; when the model accurately reflects what happens in reality, scientists can be more confident in their models.

Greenhouse gases warm the atmosphere by trapping outgoing infrared (heat) radiation. Sunlight brings visible (and ultraviolet and infrared) light to Earth. The radiation can be absorbed by Earth's surface, or it can be reflected back into space. The radiation that is absorbed heats molecules in Earth's surface. This heat energy, or infrared radiation, is radiated back out towards space. The infrared energy can be absorbed and re-emitted by greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. This absorption and re-emission keeps heat trapped in the atmosphere for longer periods of time, leading to an increased atmospheric temperature.

Prior Knowledge

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Recommended Prior Activities

- None

Vocabulary

Term	Part of Speech	Definition
absorb	verb	to soak up.
atmosphere	noun	layers of gases surrounding a planet or other celestial body.
carbon dioxide	noun	greenhouse gas produced by animals during respiration and used by plants during photosynthesis. Carbon dioxide is also the byproduct of burning fossil fuels.
climate	noun	all weather conditions for a given location over a period of time.
emit	verb	to give off or send out.
greenhouse effect	noun	phenomenon where gases allow sunlight to enter Earth's atmosphere but make it difficult for heat to escape.
greenhouse gas	noun	gas in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide, methane, water vapor, and ozone, that absorbs solar heat reflected by the surface of the Earth, warming the atmosphere.
ice core	noun	sample of ice taken to demonstrate changes in climate over many years.

Term	Part of Speech	Definition
infrared radiation	<i>noun</i>	part of the electromagnetic spectrum with wavelengths longer than visible light but shorter than microwaves.
model, computational	<i>noun</i>	a mathematical model that requires extensive computational resources to study the behavior of a complex system by computer simulation.
parts per million (ppm)	<i>plural noun</i>	A unit of measure of the amount of dissolved solids in a solution in terms of a ratio between the number of parts of solids to a million parts of total volume.
radiation	<i>noun</i>	energy, emitted as waves or particles, radiating outward from a source.
system	<i>noun</i>	collection of items or organisms that are linked and related, functioning as a whole.
temperature	<i>noun</i>	degree of hotness or coldness measured by a thermometer with a numerical scale.

For Further Exploration

Articles & Profiles

- [National Geographic: All About Climate](#)
- [National Geographic Education: Encyclopedia—Climate Change](#)
- [National Geographic Education: Encyclopedia—Global Warming](#)

Instructional Content

- [National Geographic Education: Activity—Constructing/Interpreting Climate Graphs](#)

Maps

- [NG MapMaker Interactive: Climate Zones](#)

FUNDER



This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation

under Grant No. DRL-1220756. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.

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