



NASA Spotlite Interactive Lesson

Composition of Earth's Atmosphere Grades 5-8



Student Packet



NASA Spotlite Interactive Lesson



What are NASA Spotlites?

NASA Spotlites are 90-120 second student-produced video segments that address common science misconceptions.

NASA Spotlites are designed to increase scientific literacy in a standards-based classroom. By producing Spotlite videos, students gain production experience, as well as deepen their understanding of science content. Approved NASA Spotlites can be found at the NASA eClips™ website.

<https:nasaclips.arc.nasa.gov>



A misconception is a view or opinion that is incorrect because it is based on faulty thinking or understanding.

This is an Interactive PDF. Features in this packet may include:

- fillable boxes
- quick checks
- multiple choice questions
- interactive GIFs (graphics interchange format)
- links to videos and online interactives

The hyperlinks included in this document open PDFs or webpages and may perform differently based on the device being used. Links may have to be cut and pasted into a web browser to open. PDFs and other documents may need to be downloaded to view.

Try using Adobe Acrobat Reader and Flash Player for optimal performance of all interactive features included in this guide.



Save



Remember to save your responses.

Under "file" choose "save as." Type your name in front of the document name. Choose "save."

**Composition of Earth's Atmosphere
Pretest / Posttest
NASA Spotlite Interactive Lesson**

Read each question and select the best choice.

1. The layer of gases that surrounds Earth is called the:
2. The most abundant gas in Earth's atmosphere is:
3. Which of the following is not a naturally occurring part of Earth's atmosphere?
4. Nitrogen gets returned to the atmosphere through
5. Which statement about Earth's atmosphere is incorrect?

Engage

In today's lesson you will learn about the composition of Earth's atmosphere. Using interactive Frayer Models, you will learn key vocabulary that will help you form a clearer understanding of the elements, compounds, and other materials that make up our atmosphere.

What do you already know about the gases in Earth's atmosphere?

True or False: Oxygen is the most abundant gas in Earth's atmosphere.

Spotlite Video

Next, you will watch a short video about Earth's atmosphere. As you watch the video, pay close attention to any new vocabulary.

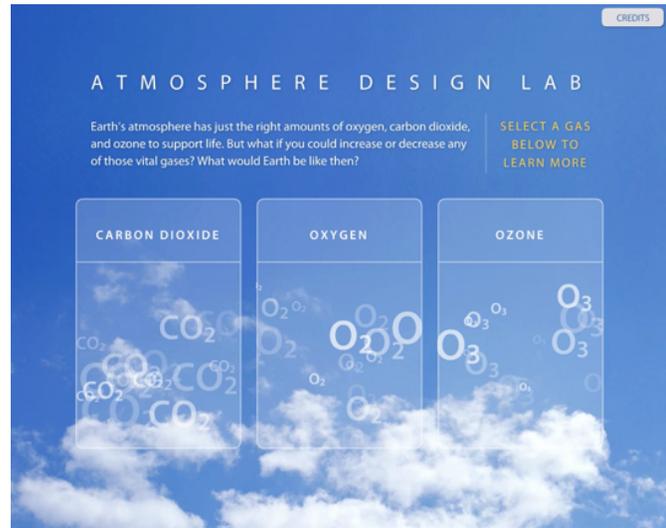


Video Link- NASA Spotlite: [Composition of Earth's Atmosphere](https://nasaclips.arc.nasa.gov/spotlite/earths-atmosphere/earths-atmosphere) NASA eClips Website - <https://nasaclips.arc.nasa.gov/spotlite/earths-atmosphere/earths-atmosphere>
NASA eClips YouTube - <https://youtu.be/e-wYfLpRl3U>

Explore

Explore Activity

Use this interactive to explore carbon dioxide, oxygen and ozone in Earth's atmosphere.



Resource Link - <http://forces.si.edu/atmosphere/interactive/atmosphere.html>
This link gives you the option to use Flash or HTML.

What did you learn about increasing or decreasing the amount of the following found in Earth's atmosphere?

1. carbon dioxide
2. oxygen
3. ozone

This chart show the gases in Earth's atmosphere.

| Gases | Amount in Earth's Atmosphere |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Oxygen (O ₂) | 21.0% |
| Argon (Ar) | 0.9% |
| Nitrogen (N ₂) | 78.0% |
| Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | 0.035% |

Graph the data on the table. What does it show about the gases in the atmosphere?

Explore

Think-Pair-Share

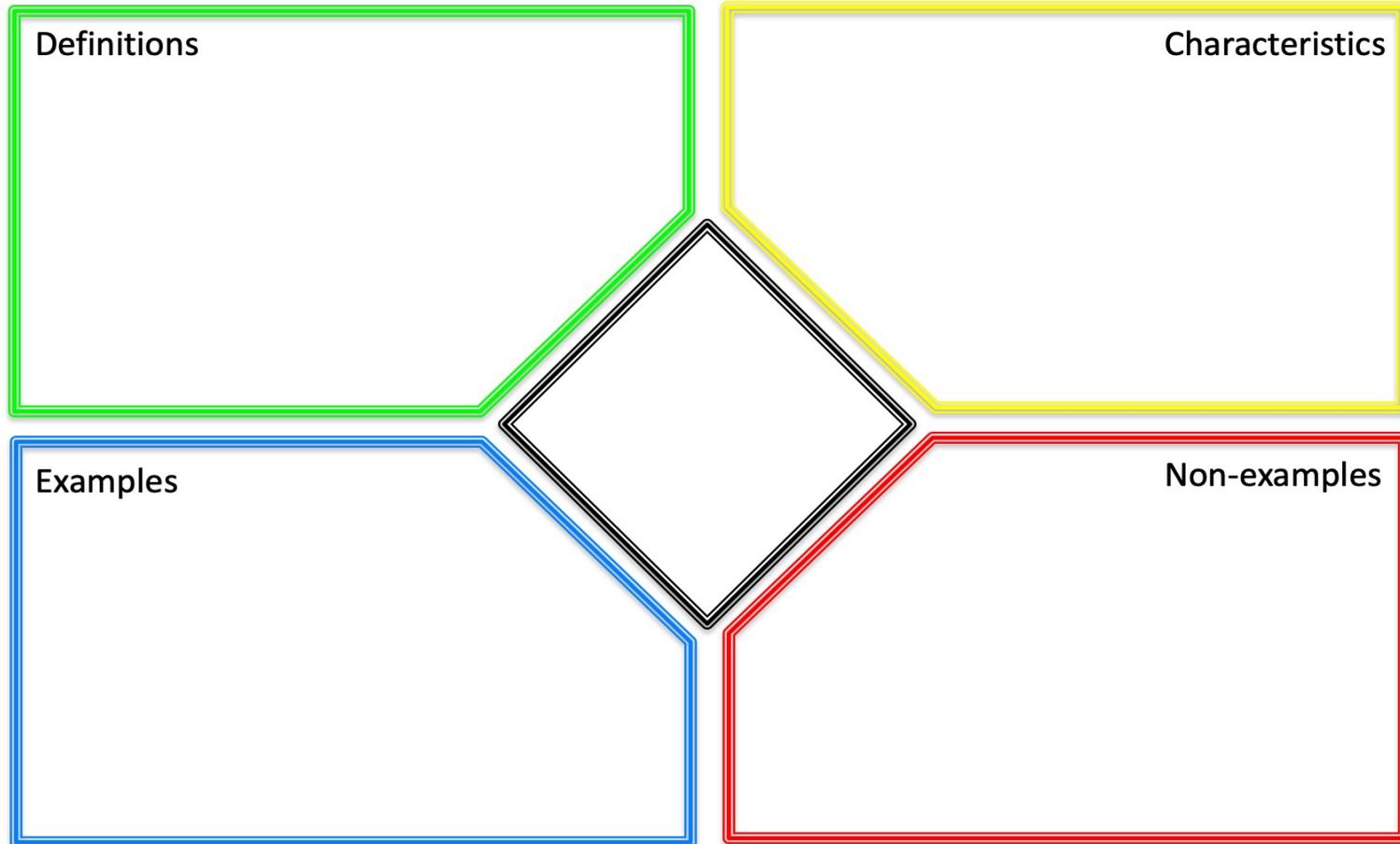


Do you find it surprising that oxygen is not the most abundant gas in Earth's atmosphere? Why or why not? What other gases/materials do you think make up the remaining 1% of the atmosphere?

Explain

Frayer Model for Vocabulary Development

Use the graphic organizer to write definitions, characteristics, examples and non-examples for a vocabulary word. You can include drawings, graphics, and diagrams.



The diagram is a Frayer Model graphic organizer. It consists of a central diamond shape with a double black border. Four rectangular boxes are attached to the sides of the diamond, each with a colored border: a green border for the top-left box labeled 'Definitions', a yellow border for the top-right box labeled 'Characteristics', a blue border for the bottom-left box labeled 'Examples', and a red border for the bottom-right box labeled 'Non-examples'. The diamond itself is empty, serving as a central space for the student to write the vocabulary word.

NASA Connection

Compare Earth's Atmosphere to the Atmospheres of Mars and Earth's Moon.

In the near future, NASA has plans to return to the Moon and continue studying Mars. Draw three pie graphs that illustrate the composition of the atmospheres for Earth, Mars and Earth's moon.

| Object | Mass (kilograms) | Carbon Dioxide | Nitrogen | Oxygen | Argon | Methane | Sodium | Hydrogen | Helium | Other |
|---------|----------------------|----------------|----------|--------|-------|---------|--------|----------|--------|-------|
| Sun | 3.0×10^{30} | | | | | | | 71% | 26% | 3% |
| Mercury | 1000 | | | 42% | | | 22% | 22% | 6% | 8% |
| Venus | 4.8×10^{20} | 96% | 4% | | | | | | | |
| Earth | 1.4×10^{21} | | 78% | 21% | 1% | | | | | <1% |
| Moon | 100,000 | | | | 70% | | 1% | | 29% | |
| Mars | 2.5×10^{16} | 95% | 2.7% | | 1.6% | | | | | 0.7% |
| Jupiter | 1.9×10^{27} | | | | | | | 89.8% | 10.2% | |
| Saturn | 5.4×10^{26} | | | | | | | 96.3% | 3.2% | 0.5% |
| Titan | 9.1×10^{18} | | 97% | | | 2% | | | | 1% |
| Uranus | 8.6×10^{25} | | | | | 2.3% | | 82.5% | 15.2% | |
| Neptune | 1.0×10^{26} | | | | | 1.0% | | 80% | 19% | |
| Pluto | 1.3×10^{14} | 8% | 90% | | | 2% | | | | |

Image and activity source - <https://spacemath.gsfc.nasa.gov/astrob/10Page7.pdf>

1. How does Earth's atmosphere compare with that of the Moon? Mars?
2. Which planet has the greatest percentage of oxygen in its atmosphere? the greatest percentage of nitrogen?

Does Air Contain Water Vapor?

To further explore the composition of Earth's atmosphere, have students complete this investigation to determine if air contains water vapor.

Think About This!

Have you ever observed water droplets on the outside of a glass when you were drinking a cold drink on a very warm day? Where did these droplets come from? Did the liquid seep through the glass to the outside? How do you know? Could you test a prediction about this phenomenon?



Image and Activity Source - Meteorology Activities for Grades 5-9
<https://science.nasa.gov/does-air-contain-water-vapor>

Evaluate

Identify Misconception

What is a common misconception about the composition of Earth's atmosphere and how can you correct it?

Carefully rewatch the NASA Spotlight video about the composition of Earth's atmosphere to assess your understanding of what make up the atmosphere.



Video Link- NASA Spotlight: Composition of Earth's Atmosphere
NASA eClips™ Website - <https://nasaclips.arc.nasa.gov/spotlite/earths-atmosphere/earths-atmosphere>
NASA eClips™ YouTube - <https://youtu.be/e-wYfLpRI3U>

Vocabulary Review

Fill-in-the-blanks activity using vocabulary about the components of Earth's atmosphere.

The layers of gases surrounding Earth is called the 1) _____. Earth's atmosphere is a mixture of elements and compounds called air.

A substance formed by the chemical combination of two or more elements are 2) _____. Carbon dioxide and water vapor are the most abundant compounds in the atmosphere.

Substances that cannot be separated or broken down into simpler substances by chemical means are 3) _____.

In Earth's atmosphere, the most abundant element is 4) _____.

The element 5) _____ only makes up 21% of the air.

Product Information

This product has been developed by the National Institute of Aerospace's Center for Integrative STEM Education.

This document is based upon work supported by NASA under award No. NNX16AB91A. 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 Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Published December 2019

