Global Precipitation Measurement Mission

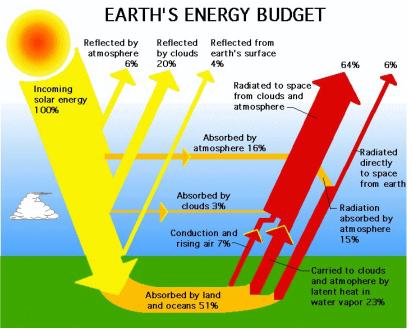
GPM.NASA.GOV / EDUC	ATION 🗢	TWITTER.COM	/ NASA_RAIN	► FAC	EBOOK.COM / NASA.RAIN	
Name-			Date-		Period	
Globa	al Energy 1	3udget – 9	Student Ca	pture	Sheet	
Objective: <u>Identify where</u>	the energy for	the Earth syst	em comes from,	and wher	re it goes on Earth	
Important vocabulary v	vords for toda	ay are radiat	ion, reflection	and ab	sorption. Brainstorm a	
list of any words or phr	ases you can	think of relat	ed to those ter	ms		
-						
	Evplori	ng tha Clah	al Energy Bu	dant		
Big Questio	-	_	" its energy allo	_	rom the sun?	
Listen to the presenta		_		note the	key information about	
	ea	ch lab in the	boxes below.			
mmary of Albedo Lab:			Summary of Land vs. Water Lab:			
	Summary	of Clouds I	ab:			
	ļ				_	
					_	
					_	
Energy budget						
Key points from the vid	eo:					

Global Precipitation Measurement Mission

GPM.NASA.GOV / EDUCATION

TWITTER.COM / NASA_RAIN

FACEBOOK.COM / NASA.RAIN



Summarizer:

	t a
how it works	

What would happen if the surface of Earth changed to be more or less reflective?
What would happen if there were more or less clouds all the time?
How are the oceans and other water on Earth important to the Global Energy Budget?

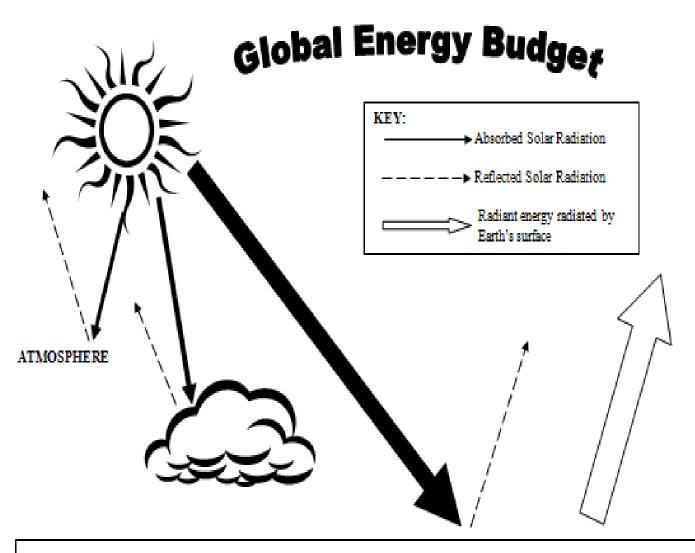


Global Precipitation Measurement Mission

GPM.NASA.GOV / EDUCATION

TWITTER.COM / NASA_RAIN

FACEBOOK.COM / NASA.RAIN



EARTH'S SURFACE

Directions: Label each arrow with the number that shows the approximate percentage of energy

- 1. 20% of sunlight is *reflected* by clouds and 3% is **absorbed**
- 2. 16 % is **absorbed** by gases and dust in the air and 6% is *reflected*
- 3. 4% is *reflected* by the surface back into the atmosphere.
- 4. 51% of energy is **absorbed** by land and water (Earth's surface).
- 5. Absorbed heat is radiated back into the atmosphere. A large percentage of that heat is latent heat in water vapor.