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Fill In the Blanks for Geography

1. Because all objects are made out of molecules it is possible to determine how tightly packed those molecules are, this is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The density of a \_\_\_\_\_ object will remain the same no matter where we place the object.
3. The density of a liquid will change only \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The density of a gas will change \_\_\_\_\_.
5. As heat energy is added to molecules, those molecules begin to move more \_\_\_\_\_, which cause those molecules to exert an increased pressure as they bump into objects around them.
6. More often as the temperature \_\_\_\_\_, the atmospheric pressure actually decreases.
7. Air \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by differences in pressure from one location to another in the Earth's atmosphere.
8. The only force acting to hold gases in on Earth, is the \_\_\_\_\_. Thus, all the gases of our atmosphere try to spread out until they are equally dense all around the \_\_\_\_\_. This is called homeostasis.
9. The main force responsible for the inability of the gases of the Earth's atmosphere to \_\_\_\_\_ is the unequal heating of one portion of the atmosphere compared to another, by the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Three important factors effect the direction that wind blows. These factors are \_\_\_\_\_ gradient, the \_\_\_\_\_ effect, and \_\_\_\_\_.
11. A gradient is a \_\_\_\_\_ change from one thing, to something else.
12. A pressure \_\_\_\_\_ starts with a high pressure. Slowly the pressure exerted by the atmosphere becomes less and less, until it is very low.
13. Wind often blows outward from a high pressure location towards lower \_\_\_\_\_.