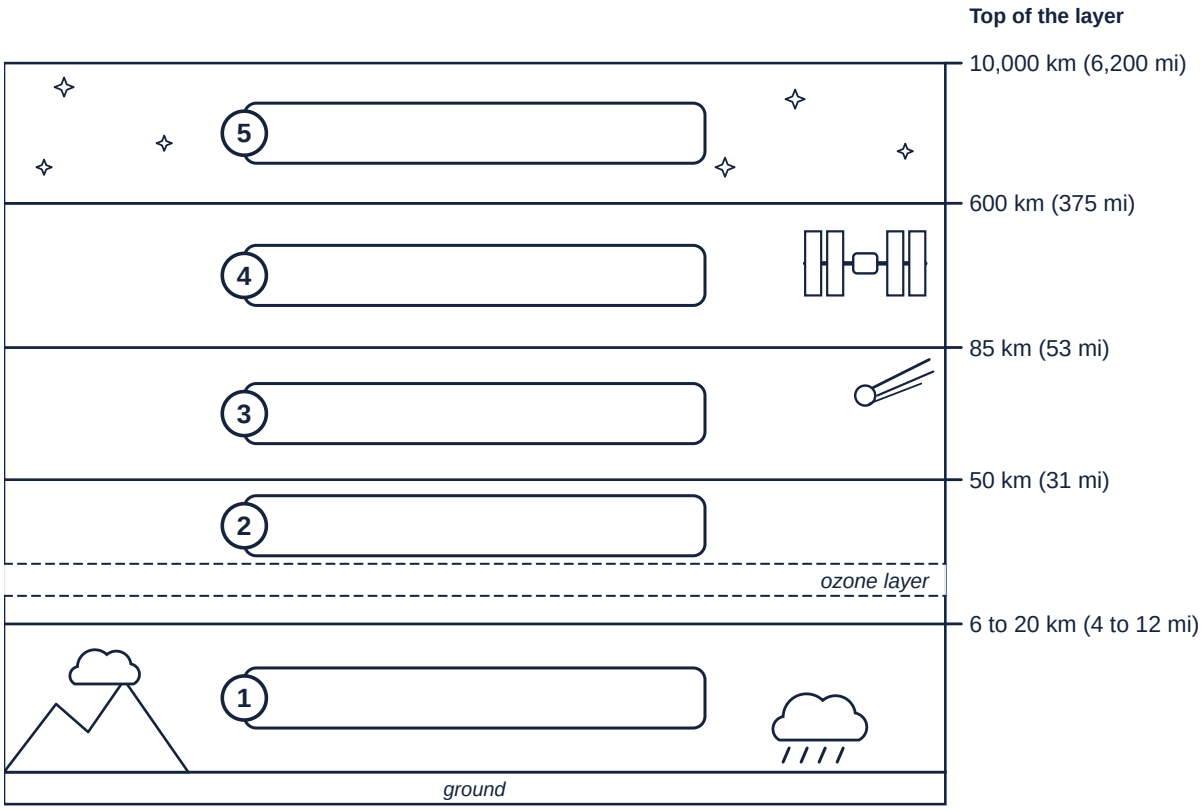
Name _____ Date _____

Label the layers of the atmosphere

For students: write the name of each layer of the atmosphere in its box, starting from the ground. Use the word bank. Then write the layer that matches each fact. Then color each layer a different color.



Word bank exosphere mesosphere stratosphere thermosphere troposphere

Match each fact to its layer

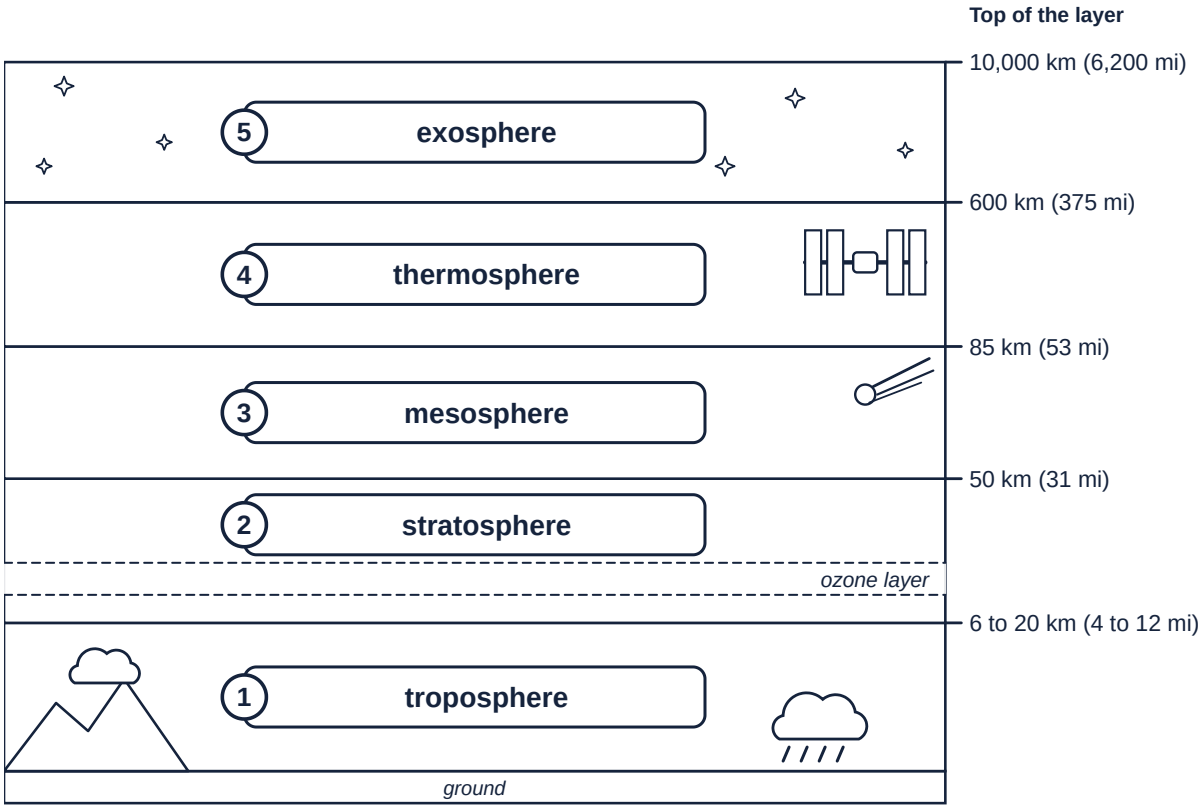
1. Most meteors burn up in this layer. _____
2. Almost all weather happens in this layer. _____
3. This is the outermost layer. It fades into outer space. _____
4. The ozone layer is in this layer. _____
5. The International Space Station orbits in this layer. _____

Not to scale. Heights are approximate. The troposphere is thickest at the equator (about 18 to 20 km) and thinnest at the poles (about 6 km).

Sources: NOAA National Weather Service, JetStream: Layers of the atmosphere (noaa.gov/jetstream/atmosphere/layers-of-atmosphere); NASA Space Place, The thermosphere (spaceplace.nasa.gov/thermosphere).

Name _____ Date _____

Answer key: label the layers of the atmosphere



Match each fact to its layer

1. Most meteors burn up in this layer. **mesosphere**

2. Almost all weather happens in this layer. **troposphere**

3. This is the outermost layer. It fades into outer space. **exosphere**

4. The ozone layer is in this layer. **stratosphere**

5. The International Space Station orbits in this layer. **thermosphere**

Not to scale. Heights are approximate. The troposphere is thickest at the equator (about 18 to 20 km) and thinnest at the poles (about 6 km).

Sources: NOAA National Weather Service, JetStream: Layers of the atmosphere (noaa.gov/jetstream/atmosphere/layers-of-atmosphere); NASA Space Place, The thermosphere (spaceplace.nasa.gov/thermosphere).