## **AIR**

## AFE

Level of readership	Primary, Secondary, advanced

by Fakinlede K

English	Yorùbá	English	Yorùbá
Air Pollution	Ibafefeje	Organisms	Àwọn ệdá-aláàyé
Atmosphere	Òkun-òyì ojú-ayé	Photosynthesis	Àsè-ìtànná
Barometer	Òşùwòn eéfun-ayé	Pressure	Efun***
Breeze-moving air	Afefe		
Boiling point	Ibi ihò	Solar radiation	Itan oorun
Density	Òrìn	Ultraviolet	Itanna-àrè ti UV

**Air** is the name given to atmosphere used in breathing and photosynthesis

Atmosphere of earth: a layer of gases surrounding the planet Earth that is by Earth's retained gravity. The atmosphere protects life on Earth by ultraviolet solar radiation. absorbing warming surface through the heat retention (greenhouse effect), and reducing temperature extremes between day and night (the diurnal temperature variation).

Air pollution is the introduction of chemicals, particulate matter, or biological materials that cause harm or discomfort to organisms into the atmosphere. Stratospheric ozone depletion is believed to be caused by air

Afe: orúko tí a fún òkun-òyì tí a nlò fún mimi àti fún àsè-alòtànná (àsè-reaction; alo itanna: uses light)

Okun-òyì ojú-ayé: Ipele àwọn òyì tó yí ayé ka tí ayé sì nfi òòfà-ile fa mora. Àjọ-òyì yi ndáàbò bo àwọn oun alààyè nípa fifamu (absorbing) àwọn ìtànná àrè ti ultraviolet tí ó ti oòrùn wà. Ó sì wà fún mímu ojú agbaye lọ (lọ = warm) nípa ṣiṣe ìdání ìgbóná tó ti oòrùn wà (greenhouse effect), àti láti má a ṣe adinku ìyàtọ ìgbóná láarín ọsán àti òru (the diurnal temperature variation)

İbafeje jási kí a şe àfikún pèlú àwon elà (elà = chemicals), àwon èwé, tàbí àwon nkan elemi miran tó lee fa ìpalára tàbí tó le fa àìgbádùn fún àwon èdá, sínú òkun-àjo òyì ayé. A ní igbagbo pé ibafeje yi ló nfa kí àwon òyì-àrá (ozone) tó wà ní

pollution (chiefly from	stratosphere máa dinku sí i.
chlorofluorocarbons).	
Compressed air is air which is kept under a certain pressure, usually greater than that of the atmosphere. In Europe, 10 percent of all electricity used by industry is used to produce compressed air, amounting to 80 terawatt hours consumption per year.	Afúnpo afe jé afe tó wà nínú ìfúnpo, papa èyí tó po ju ti òyì-afe ayé. Ni Uroopu, ida-òrún mewa gbogbo agbára-ara tí àwon ileese isodoro won won fi ìpilese afunpo afe. Eleyi jasi elo ejo-ìdì **** l'odun
Air Pressure:	Èéfún afe jé èéfún tí àwon moleku afe ní
Air Pressure is defined as Pressure	lóri ohunkóhun to wà ní ile ayé. Afe ní
exerted by air molecules on a body on	Ìwòn tire àti pápa, nitori òòfà-ile, ipá
Earth. Air has specific weight and due to	(force) lori re a má ní ipa (direction) sí
gravity, force on it always acts	odò, a sì má șe ìpilẹ èéfún
downwards and creates pressure.	
Air pressure results in the weight of the	Èéfún afe já sí Ìwòn afe lori ibi kọokan
air above a certain point on the earth. It	lori ile ayé. ***
is caused by the pull of the Earth's	
gravity on the molecules	
Pneumatics: is a branch of technology,	Eko eefun-afe: Eka imon-ero to wa fún
which deals with the study and	eko àti isamulo eefun afe fún ise sise àti
application of use of pressurized gas to	fún ipapoda
effect mechanical motion	
Humidity:	Ikuuku ję isewon iseri tó wà nínú afę, ní
-	pato, ti òyì omi, èyí tó jệ omi tó wà ní ipò
air, specifically that of water vapor,	òyì. Bi ojú-ọjó bá rin púpọ, afe a má gbona l'ara, a sì máa mú kí ara ***
which is water in its gaseous state. If the climate is very <b>humid</b> , the air commonly	goona i ai a, a si maa mu ki ai a
feels hot and sticky.	
Global warming:	Ilowowo akariaye:
Global warming refers to the rising	_
average temperature of Earth's	
atmosphere and oceans and its related	
effects. In the last 100 years, Earth's	ìwòn bí òrún odun sehin, Àròpín
average surface temperature increased by	

about 0.8 °C (1.4 °F) with about two thirds of the increase occurring over just the last three decades.

bí 0.8C (1.4F) tó sì jệ wipe bí ìdámệta méjì nínú èyí şẹlẹ láarín ẹwá-ọdún (decade) meta sehin