Unit D Chapter 3 Review Questions

1. a boundary between air masses
2. a weather system that surrounds a low pressure center
3. a huge mass of water pushed by a hurricane
4. a low pressure system in the tropics with winds of at least 65 km/h
5. a large volume of air characterized by a particular humidity and temperature
6. a storm with lightning and thunder (often produced by convection)
7. a rotation column of air between a thunderstorm could and the ground
8. a blinding snowstorm associated with a low pressure sytem
9. B
10. A
11. C
12. C
13. C
14. A
15. A
16. A
17. A
18. D
19. C
20. Ocean water is too cold in the spring to provide the energy needed for hurricane formation
21. Cold air gains warmth and moisture as it passes over the Great Lakes. When it reaches land, it cools again and releases the moisture as snow.
22. They can cause flash floods that wash away houses. The winds of thunderstorms can damage trees and roofs. The hail from thunderstorms can damage crops. Lightning can cause fires and loss of life.
23. Continental polar – dry (no clouds or rain at fronts) and cold (from north)
24. They make it stormy
25. Washington DC because it is in the path of a front
26. Oklahoma City is behind the front, in the colder air mass. Little Rock is in the warmer air mass.
27. It will get colder as the front passes
28. No, winter weather in the north and moderate temperatures in the south suggest winter.
29. Will depend on the day!
30. Both: show cloud cover. Visible: works in daytime only. Infrared: works and night and shows cloud height
31. Brief, heavy precipitation
32. Cloudy, followed by rain or snow
33. Clouds and thunderstorms
34. Cloudy and rain
35. Fair weather
36. Possible tornado
37. Possible tropical storm or hurricane
38. Freezing rain or ice storm
39. The air moves down; weather is usually fair.
40. A hurricane is most dangerous because its effects include storm surges, floods, high winds, tornadoes, and thunderstorms.