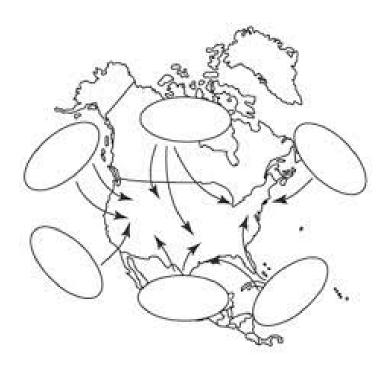
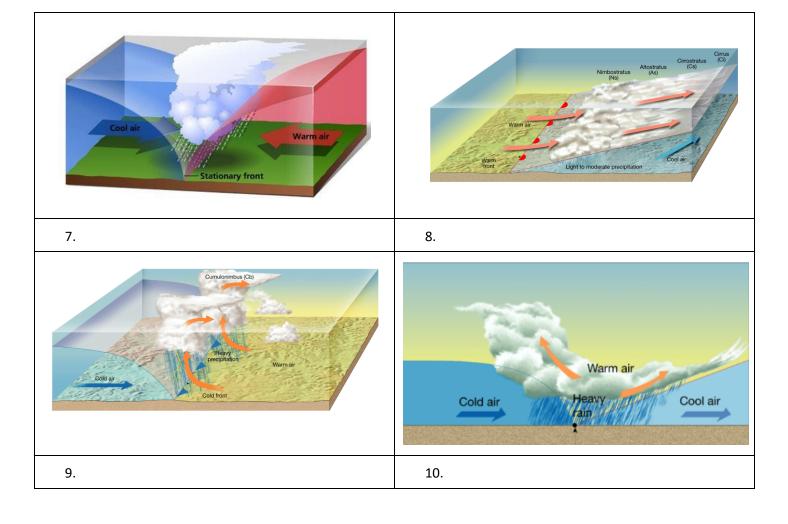
REVIEW CHAPTER 20- AIR MASSES, FRONTS, SEVERE WEATHER

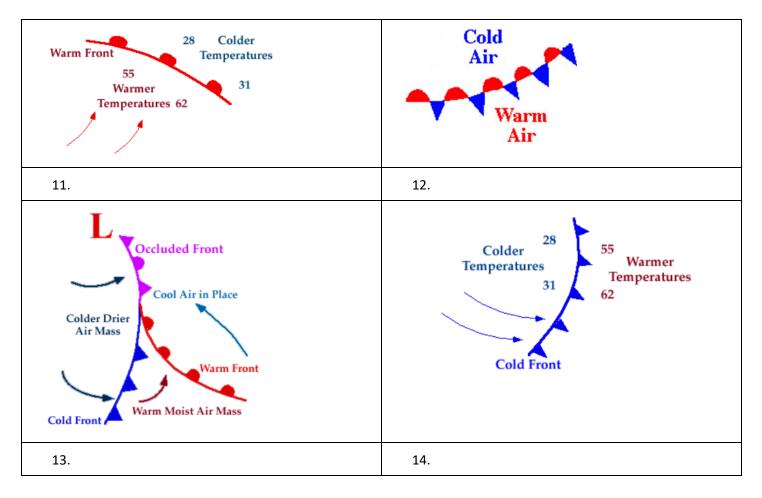
- Label each circle with the proper initials (6pts)
- 2. Air masses that form over oceans are probably .
- 3. Air masses that form over land are more
- 4. Why don't air masses mix very well?
- 5. When one air mass collides with another, what occurs?
- 6. In general cold air masses are found in the _____ and hot air masses are found in the .



Label the front pictures with their names.



Label the front map symbols with their proper names.



- 15. Which front moves like a bulldozer and makes heavy precipitation?
- 16. Which front makes temperatures warmer when it moves through?
- 17. Which front makes gentle precipitation that may last for days because neither air mass moves?
- 18. Which front may create severe weather due to warm air being forced up by two cold air masses?
- 19. Name six features of a thunderstorm.

1

2

3

4

5

6

- 20. Which is bigger: a tornado or a hurricane?
- 21. Which is more destructive: a tornado or a hurricane?
- 22. When do tornadoes start? (what time of the year?)

- 23. Hurricanes start in late summer and continue on into fall. Why is that? (What fuels a hurricane?)
- 24. Which severe weather system occurs most often?
- 25. Which severe weather system occurs least often?
- 26. What are the other names for a hurricane? (2)
- 27. A person is talking about an F5 storm. What was it?
- 28. A person is talking about a category 4 storm. What was it?
- 29. What is an average size for a tornado? What is the biggest one?
- 30. What is the average size for a hurricane? What is the biggest one?
- 31. Why is a hurricane more destructive if it's winds are slower?
- 32. Why do hurricanes form between 5 and 20° latitude? (why aren't they forming closer to the poles?)
- 33. Why does Michigan never get hurricanes?
- 34. Which severe weather system lasts the longest?
- 35. What is a storm surge?