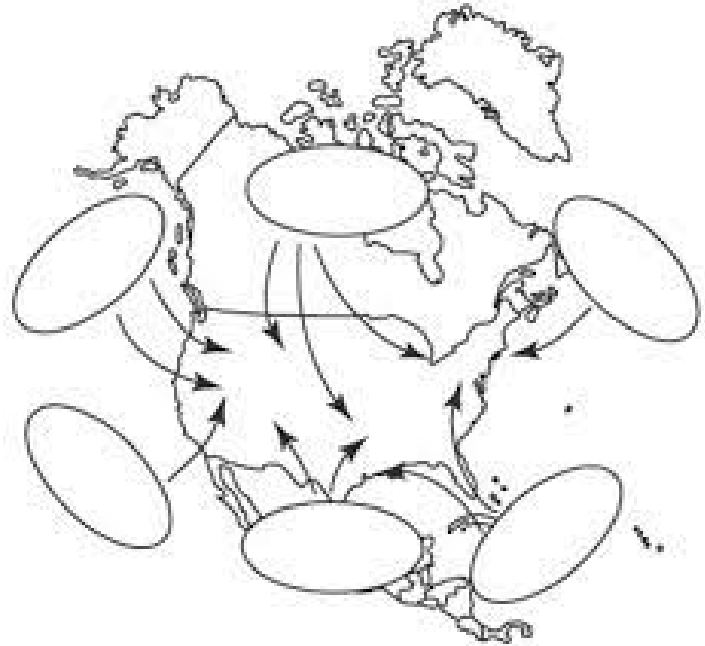


REVIEW CHAPTER 20- AIR MASSES, FRONTS, SEVERE WEATHER

1. 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.

<p>A 3D diagram of a stationary front. On the left, a blue wedge labeled 'Cool air' is being pushed towards the right. On the right, a red wedge labeled 'Warm air' is being pushed towards the left. The two air masses meet at a vertical line labeled 'Stationary front'. The warm air is being forced upwards over the cool air, creating a large white cumulus cloud.</p>	<p>A 3D diagram of a warm front. A red wedge labeled 'Warm air' is moving from left to right over a blue wedge labeled 'Cool air'. The warm air is being forced upwards over the cool air. The clouds are labeled from left to right: 'Warm front', 'Nimbostratus (Ns)', 'Altostratus (As)', 'Cirrostratus (Cs)', and 'Cirrus (Ci)'. Below the clouds, it says 'Light to moderate precipitation'.</p>
<p>7.</p>	<p>8.</p>
<p>A 3D diagram of a cold front. A blue wedge labeled 'Cold air' is moving from left to right under a red wedge labeled 'Warm air'. The cold air is pushing under the warm air, forcing it upwards. A large white cumulonimbus cloud labeled 'Cumulonimbus (Cb)' is shown above the warm air. Below the cloud, it says 'Heavy precipitation'. The front is labeled 'Cold front'.</p>	<p>A 3D diagram of a cold front. A blue wedge labeled 'Cold air' is moving from left to right under a red wedge labeled 'Warm air'. The cold air is pushing under the warm air, forcing it upwards. A large white cumulonimbus cloud is shown above the warm air. Below the cloud, it says 'Heavy rain'. The front is labeled 'Cold front'.</p>
<p>9.</p>	<p>10.</p>

Label the front map symbols with their proper names.

<p>11.</p>	<p>12.</p>
<p>13.</p>	<p>14.</p>

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?