Name: _____

Date: _____ Period: _____

Review: Weather

Directions: Carefully read over the checklist of items that you need to know for the "Weather" test. Be sure to attend extra help if you have any questions.

CYCLONIC WEATHER

- ☐ High pressures wind patterns are outward and clockwise
- ☐ Low pressures wind patterns are inward and counterclockwise
- ☐ Weather moves towards the northeast due to the Southwesterly Winds
- ☐ Saffir Simpson Scale - used to categorize hurricanes
- ☐ Enhanced Fujita Scale - scale used to classify tornadoes

WEATHER INSTRUMENTS

- ☐ Terms to Know: thermometer, barometer, anemometer, weather vane, sling psychrometer
- ☐ Earth Science Reference Tables: Temperature Conversion Chart
- ☐ Earth Science Reference Tables: Pressure Conversion Chart, Pressure
- ☐ Earth Science Reference Tables: Key to Weather Map Symbols
- ☐ Earth Science Reference Tables: Dewpoint and Relative Humidity
- ☐ Wind is named for the direction it is coming from [not towards]

ATMOSPHERE AND CLOUDS

- ☐ Secret formula to build a cloud [R.E.C.C.] - air **r**ises, **e**xpands, **c**ools, **c**ondenses
- ☐ Earth Science Reference Tables: Properties of the Atmosphere
- ☐ Air pressure, temperature and moisture content decreases with altitude

ATMOSPHERIC VARIABLES

- ☐ Terms to Know: temperature, air pressure, air currents, wind
- ☐ Convection causes hot air to rise and cold air to sink [due to density differences]
- ☐ Wind is due to air pressure differences and wind blows from high to low pressure
- ☐ Earth Science Reference Tables: Properties of the Atmosphere
- ☐ The closer the air temperature is to the dew point temperature, the greater chance of precipitation
- ☐ Sea Breeze - during the day land heats up faster than the water, thus creating a low pressure zone over the land
- ☐ Land Breeze - during the Night land cools faster while water holds its heat, thus creating a low pressure zone over the water

AIR MASSES AND FRONTS

- ☐ Terms to Know: air masses, source region, jet stream,
- ☐ When two unlike air masses collide a weather front is created
- ☐ Cold Front - boundary where dense cold air advances under less dense warm air pushing it up
- ☐ Warm Front - a boundary where less dense warm air advances over the top of more dense cold air
- ☐ Stationary front - forms along a boundary where neither air mass is moving