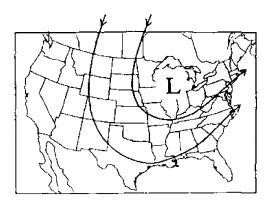
Sample Quiz 4 Multiple Choice Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.		
	2.	The majority of the United States lies within a wind belt. a. westerly b. easterly c. northerly d. southerly
	3.	In the 3-cell model, converging surface winds and rising air motions are found at a. the equator and 30° latitude. b. the equator and 60° latitude. c. 30° latitude and 60° latitude. d. 30° latitude and the poles.
	4.	The polar jet stream is strongest and moves furthest south in the a. winter. b. spring. c. summer. d. fall.
	5.	Average winter temperatures in Great Britain and Norway would probably be much colder if it were not for the a. Labrador current. b. North Atlantic Drift. c. Canary current. d. North Equatorial current. e. Greenland current.
	6.	The ocean current that flows southward parallel to the west coast of North America is the a. Aleutian current. b. California current. c. Gulf Stream. d. Baja Drift.
	7.	The slowing of the wind due to the <i>random motion</i> of air molecules is called a. eddy viscosity b. mechanical turbulence c. molecular viscosity d. convective turbulence

ID: A

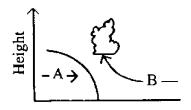
Name: ______ Class: ______ Date: _____

- 8. The wind's speed generally increases with height above the earth's surface because
 - a. only the lowest layer of air rotates with the earth
 - b. air temperature normally decreases with height
 - c. wind instruments are not accurate at the earth's surface
 - d. friction with the earth's surface slows the air near the ground
 - e. air parcels expand and become less dense as they rise above the surface
- 9. Compared to an mP air mass, mT air is
 - a. warmer and drier.
 - b. warmer and moister.
 - c. colder and drier.
 - d. colder and moister.
- 10. The greatest contrast in both temperature and moisture will occur along the boundary separating which air masses?
 - a. cP and cT
 - b. mP and mT
 - c. mP and cT
 - d. mT and cP
 - e. cT and mT
- 11. The air mass with the highest actual water vapor content is
 - a. mT.
 - b. cT.
 - c. mP.
 - d. cP.
- _____ 12. The upper air flow on the map below would bring ______ air masses into western Canada and the United States and ______ air masses into the eastern United States.



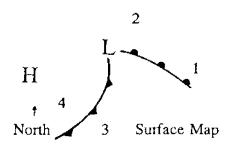
- a. mP, mT
- b. cA, mP
- c. mP, cP
- d. cA, mT
- e. cT, mT
- 13. What type of air mass would be responsible for daily afternoon thunderstorms along the Gulf Coast?
 - a. mP
 - b. mT
 - c. cP
 - d. cT

- 14. Cumuliform cloud development would be most likely in which of the following?
 - a. cT air mass moving over a mountain range
 - b. cP air mass moving over warm water
 - c. mT air mass moving over cold land surface
 - d. cT air mass moving over cold water
- 15. Which of the following is <u>not</u> correct concerning a cold front?
 - a. it marks the position of a trough of low pressure
 - b. it marks a zone of shifting winds
 - c. it is colored purple on a weather map
 - d. it has cold air behind it
- 16. The below diagram represents a side view of



- a. a cold front.
- b. a warm front.
- c. an occluded front.
- d. a stationary front.

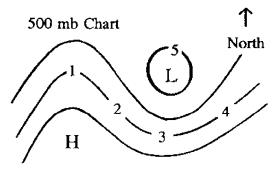
Surface Weather Map



- ____ 17. Refer to the Surface Weather Map. Clearing skies are most likely at position
 - a. 1.
 - b. 2.
 - c. 3.
 - d. 4.
 - 18. Refer to the Surface Weather Map. Which position is located in the warm sector?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4

- 19. A stationary front does not move because
 - a. winds on both sides of the front are calm.
 - b. the winds blow parallel to the front.
 - c. the front is between high and low pressure.
 - d. the winds blow against each other and are of equal strength.
- 20. According to the model of the life cycle of a wave cyclone, the storm system is normally most intense
 - a. as a frontal wave.
 - b. as an open wave.
 - c. as a stationary wave.
 - d. when the system first becomes occluded.

Exhibit 8-2



- 21. Refer to Exhibit 8-2. A developing wave cyclone would most likely be found below
 - a. 1.
 - b. 2.
 - c. 3.
 - d. 4.
 - e. 5.
 - 22. The type of weather system known as a 'mid-latitude cyclone' cannot form over the tropical ocean because
 - a. surface temperature contrasts are not large
 - b. the ocean surface has a lot of waves
 - c. the Coriolis force is weak in the tropics
 - d. both (a) and (b)
 - e. both (a) and (c)

Sample Quiz 4 Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 1. ANS: C
- 2. ANS: A
- 3. ANS: B
- 4. ANS: A
- 5. ANS: B
- 6. ANS: B
- 7. ANS: C
- 8. ANS: D
- 9. ANS: B
- 10. ANS: D
- 11. ANS: A
- 12. ANS: D
- 13. ANS: B
- 14. ANS: B
- 15. ANS: C
- 16. ANS: A
- 17. ANS: D
- 18. ANS: C
- 19. ANS: B
- 20. ANS: D
- 21. ANS: D 22. ANS: E