

WEATHER & CLIMATE



EDITABLE student notebook pages - digital links included for students to complete guided notes on Google Drive

Question: What can be learned from the information on a weather map?

WEATHER FORECASTS

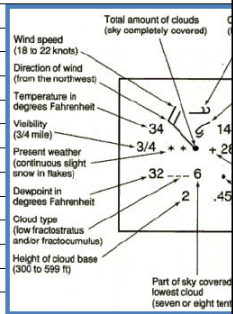
meteorologists - scientists who study the causes of weather and try to predict it, use maps, charts and computers to analyze data to prepare weather forecasts

surface report - description of a set of weather measurements made on Earth's surface

upper-air report - describes wind, temperatures, and humidity conditions above Earth's surface

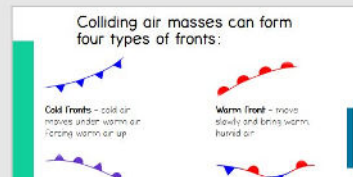
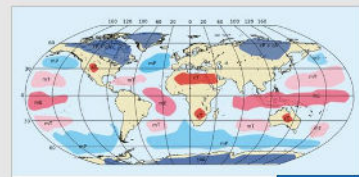
Doppler radar - specialized type of radar that can detect precipitation as well as the movement of small particles, which can indicate wind speed

station models - diagram that displays data for weather measurements for a particular location

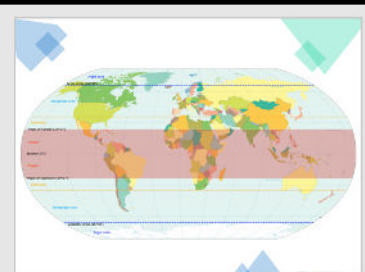
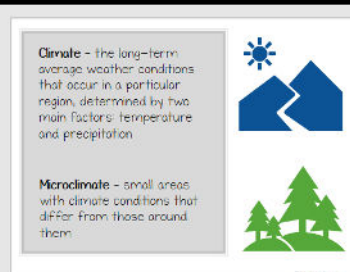


isobars - lines joining places on a map that have the same atmospheric pressure

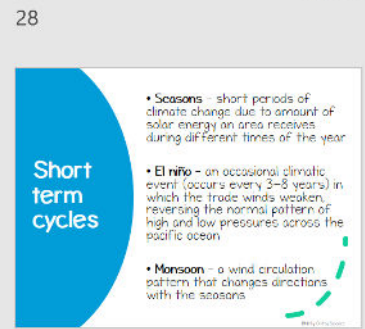
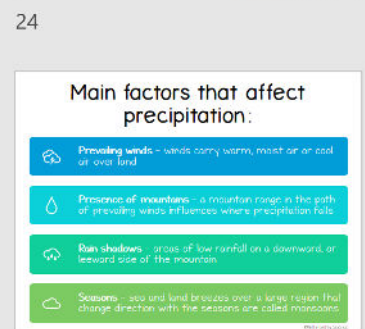
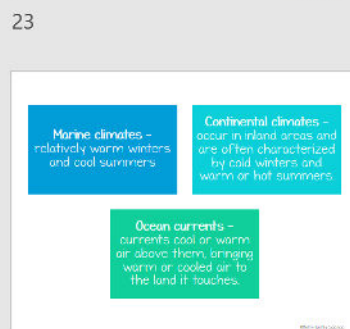
isotherms - lines joining places that have the same temperature



In the continental United States, weather systems are commonly moved by prevailing winds and jet streams.



EDITABLE PowerPoint presentations include high-resolution graphics and feature all topics and vocabulary covered in the notes



EDITABLE Chapter test includes multiple choice, fill in the blank, interpreting diagrams, & short Answers questions

Name _____ Date _____

CHAPTER TEST: WEATHER

Multiple Choice

Choose the answer that best completes each statement.

1. Large clouds that often produce thunderstorms are called _____ clouds.
a. stratus clouds
b. cumulonimbus clouds
c. cirrus clouds
d. nimbostratus clouds
2. Any form of precipitation that falls from clouds is called _____.
a. dew
b. sleet
c. rain
d. snow
3. Cold, dry winds from the north are called _____.
a. chinook
b. foehn
c. Santa Ana
d. dry line
4. The process by which water vapor in the air is cooled and condenses into liquid water is called _____.
a. evaporation
b. condensation
c. precipitation
d. sublimation
5. When a cold front moves into an area, the weather usually changes from _____ to _____.
a. clear to cloudy
b. warm to cold
c. calm to stormy
d. dry to wet
6. When a warm front moves into an area, the weather usually changes from _____ to _____.
a. clear to cloudy
b. warm to cold
c. calm to stormy
d. dry to wet

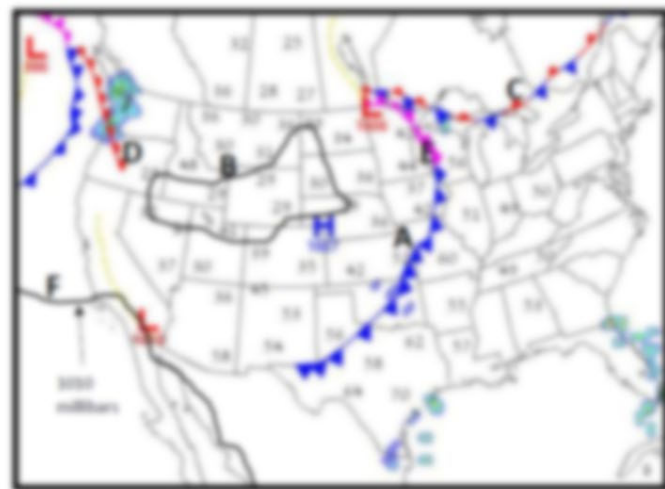
Fill-in-the-blank

Complete each statement with the correct vocabulary term.

21. The boundary where unlike air masses meet but do not easily mix is called a(n) _____.
22. The main factors that affect an area's _____ are prevailing winds and mountains.
23. The _____ of a region is the average of the highest and lowest temperatures recorded there.
24. A(n) _____ is a boundary between two air masses that move the other.
25. When a warm air mass moves into an area, the weather usually changes from _____ to _____.
26. A large amount of precipitation is called a(n) _____.
27. A hurricane's storm _____ is the area of the storm where the winds are the strongest.
28. A long-lasting storm system is called a(n) _____.
29. Tundra and ice cap are examples of _____.

Interpreting Diagrams

Use the diagrams to answer the following questions.



30. What does A represent? In what direction is it moving?
31. What is B called? What does it connect?
32. What does C represent?
33. What does D represent? In what direction is it moving?
34. What does E represent?

Answer key included – Images are blurred for copyright reasons



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