

## Weather Study Notes

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Use it to complete your copy of the study notes.

1. Triangular shaped symbols colored blue on a weather map point the direction a cold air mass is moving.
2. Winds in a low pressure system that form in the Northern Hemisphere appear to rotate counter clockwise when viewed from space.
3. Doppler radar can provide the location, type, and motion of precipitation to weather forecasters.
4. A low pressure system form when warm air rises.
5. An instrument that measures relative humidity with two identical thermometers is a psychrometer.
6. Hurricanes begin when warm, moist air rises and the moisture condenses, releasing energy in the form of latent heat.
7. When an air mass moves rapidly upward temperatures fall and water vapor condenses.
8. Clouds that often bring thunderstorms are cumulonimbus.
9. Doppler radar measures precipitation by bouncing radio waves off rain or snow.
10. Air masses move in the United States move from west to east.
11. States in the mid-central United States are more likely to have tornados because the cold dry air from Canada contacts warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico.
12. An occluded front forms when a cold air mass overtakes a warm air mass and lifts the warm air mass off the ground and over another air mass.
13. The type of weather associated with an incoming low pressure system would be cloudy, chance of storms.
14. Scientists use colors and symbols to convey information on a weather map.
15. A warm front occurs when warm air moves into cold air.
16. Severe thunderstorms form when a cold air mass comes in contact with warm, moist air.
17. An instrument used to measure air pressure is a barometer.
18. A cloud whose name has the prefix *nimbo-* or the suffix *-nimbus* is rain-producing.
19. Weather map symbols *H* and *L* indicate air pressure centers.
20. The type of air mass that forms in an area depends on the location where it forms.