

37. What is an area of groundwater that holds water trapped between rock layers?	37. An aquifer
38. If you were to drill a well for water, where would you want to drill?	38. Into the saturated zone of an aquifer
39. Why is it hotter in an attic of a house than in the basement?	39. Heat rises, cool sinks. Warm air moves upward in convection currents.
40. What is mainly responsible for uneven heating of the Earth's surface?	40. The angle at which sunshine strikes the earth varies from pole to equator
41. Which absorbs heat more, dark or light surface	41. A dark surface absorbs heat more than a lighter surface.
42. Which absorbs heat faster and cools down faster land or water?	42. Land heats up faster and cools down faster than water. Water heats up slower and cools down slower than land
43. Which occurs during the day a land or a sea breeze?	43. During the day a sea breeze occurs as cool air over the ocean rushes into replace warm air rising over the land. (cool air from ocean toward land)
44. Which occurs at night, a land or a sea breeze?	44. A land breeze occurs as cool air over the land rushes into replace warm air rising over the ocean. (cool air from land toward ocean)
45. Winds are caused by differences in	45. air pressure
46. the amount of water vapor in the air at a particular time is the	46. humidity
47. Global wind generally	47. blow from specific directions over long distances
48. compared with warm air, cool air is	48 more dense (cool sinks) and has a higher pressure
49. A high pressure system produces what type of weather conditions?	49. usually clear and dry (high and dry)
50. A low pressure system produces what type of weather conditions?	50. cloudy or wet
51. A thunderstorm is most likely to occur when the weather is	51. hot and humid
52. What causes thunder?	52. Rapid expansion of heated air (up to 30,000°C)

53. What causes lightning?	53. positive and negative charge differences between clouds, within clouds, or cloud to ground
54. A high-speed spinning cloud in the shape of a funnel is	54. a tornado
55. Tornado Alley in central United States frequently has what two air masses meet	55. a maritime tropical (warm, humid) and continental polar (cool, dry)
55. An air mass that formed over the south Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico and affected the southeastern United States would be	56. a maritime tropical air mass
57. An air mass that formed over the middle of Canada and affected the north central United States would be	57. a continental polar air mass
58. For a tropical storm to be classified as a hurricane, its winds must move faster than	58. 119 km/hr
59. What plays an important role in the formation of hurricanes?	59. The transfer of heat from the ocean to the atmosphere.
60. How do hurricanes begin	60. over warm water as a low pressure-area or tropical depression
61. What results if the path of a hurricane leads it over cool water?	61. the hurricane loses strength
62. What happens in the eye of the hurricane	62. The eye is the center of the storm, it is an area of the lowest pressure, it is usually clear
63. After a hurricane passes over land	63. it loses strength
64. The dome of water that sweeps across the coast where a hurricane lands is called	64. storm surge
65. What causes global winds to turn to the right or the left?	65. the Coriolis effect
66. Colliding air masses cause	66. air fronts (cold fronts, warm fronts, stationary fronts, occluded fronts)
67. Thunderstorms and tornadoes form from what type of cloud?	67. A cumulonimbus cloud
68. a cloud that forms on or near the ground is	68. fog
69. The running of water on the surface of the earth from precipitation is known as	69. run off
70. As water vapor condenses on particles of dust in the atmosphere it forms	70. clouds

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18. The most abundant gas in our atmosphere is _____, the second most abundant gas in our atmosphere is _____.	18. Nitrogen 78%, oxygen 21%
19. Which gas is 60 times more plentiful in the ocean than in the atmosphere?	19. Carbon dioxide (a lot in the ocean, less than 1% in the atmosphere)
20. The amount of salt in sea water is known as the _____.	20. Salinity
21. The ocean that touches Georgia is _____.	21. The Atlantic Ocean
22. The largest ocean is _____.	22. The Pacific Ocean
23. The underwater mountain chain that forms in the middle of the ocean is the _____.	23. the mid ocean ridge
24. The ocean floor is mostly _____.	24. A flat area called the abyssal plain.
25. The area between high and low tides is _____.	25. intertidal zone
26. Tides are caused by _____.	26. the interaction (gravitational pull and positions of the sun, earth, and moon (* the moon has the greatest effect))
27. Tides with the greatest difference between high and low tide occurs _____.	27. During a spring tide
28. Spring tides occur during which moon phases _____.	28. Full and New Moon phases
29. Neap tides occur during which moon phases _____.	29. 1 st and 3 rd quarter
30. Surface currents are caused by _____.	30.. winds
31. Waves are caused by _____.	31. winds
32. Deep ocean currents are caused by differences in _____.	32. Water density caused by differences in salinity and temperature.
33. What causes cold, deep currents to form in the oceans near the poles?	33. Sinking of dense, cold water with high salinity
34. What causes the surface currents to curve to the right or the left?	34. The Coriolis Effect
35. What causes the Coriolis Effect?	35. The rotation of the Earth on its axis.
36. Most coastal areas have how many tides each day?	36. two high and two low tides each day

Study each night!

1. What makes seawater different from fresh water?	1. Seawater contains dissolved minerals (salts), gases, and metals.
2. The total amount of water on Earth...	2. Is fairly constant, and it has remained the same for a very long time.
3. What contains the greatest amount of freshwater?	3. The glaciers and polar ice caps contain most of the freshwater on Earth.
4. What percent of the Earth's water is freshwater?	4. About 3 %
5. What percent of the Earth's water is saltwater or seawater?	5. About 97%
6. What is the arrangement of zones in the water table from the top to the bottom?	6. Surface, Aerated Zone, Saturated Zone, Bedrock
7. How much of the Earth is covered by water?	7. About 75% water
8. How much of the Earth is covered by land?	8. About 25% land
9. The energy for the water cycle comes from the _____.	9. Sun
10. The condition of the atmosphere at a certain time or place is the _____.	10. Weather
11. The condition of an area over a long period of time that includes the average temperature, precipitation _____.	11. Climate
12. Does the level of the oceans and lakes stay about the same and why does that occur?	12. Yes, lake and ocean levels stay about the same because water that evaporates comes back as precipitation.
13. Dew on the grass dries out as the day goes on, why?	13. because the dew evaporates
14. Two processes that add water vapor to the atmosphere are: _____.	14. transpiration and evaporation
15. What is the process where water comes out of plant leaves through tiny holes in the leaf?	15. Transpiration
16. What is the name of the process where water changes from a liquid to a gas form?	16. evaporation
17. What is the name of the process in which water returns to the Earth's surface from the atmosphere?	17. precipitation (rain, snow, sleet, or hail)

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Front Exam Q#2

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