

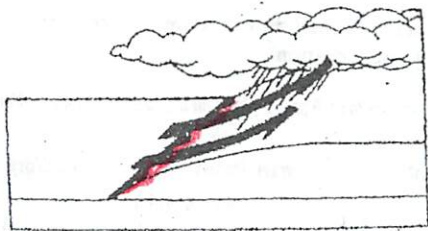
Fronts

6. Draw a line from the type of front to a description of how it forms. Match the letter

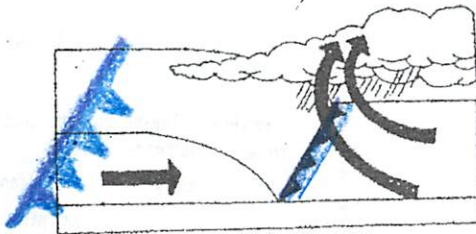
Type of Front	How It Forms
<u>C</u> cold front	a. A warm air mass moves over a cold air mass.
<u>A</u> warm front	b. A warm air mass moves between two cold air masses.
* <u>D</u> stationary front	c. A cold air mass slides under a warm air mass.
* <u>B</u> occluded front	d. Two air masses face each other in a "standoff."

7. Circle the letter of the type of front that can result in thunderstorms.

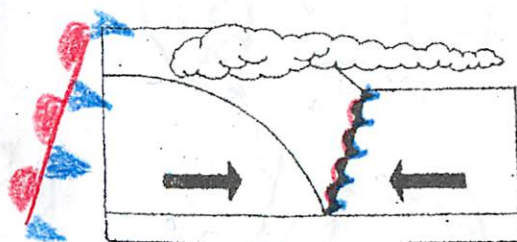
- a. cold front
 b. warm front
 c. occluded front



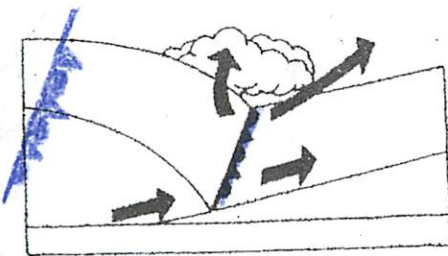
5. warm front



7. cold front

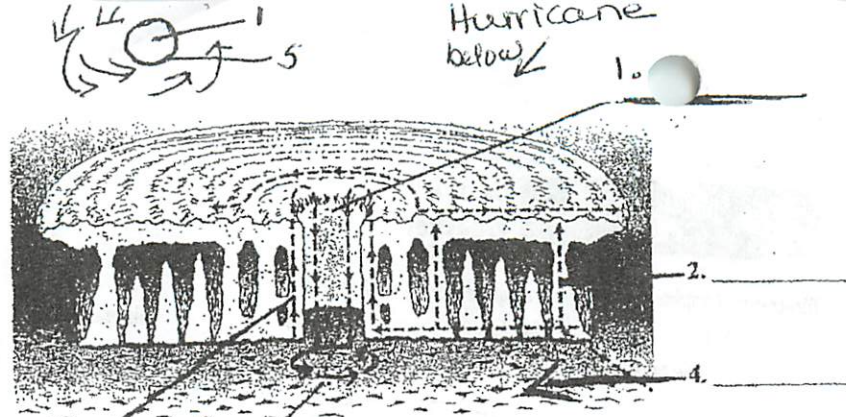


* 6. Stationary front



* 8. occluded front

Use word bank 5-8 warm front cold front
 occluded front stationary front



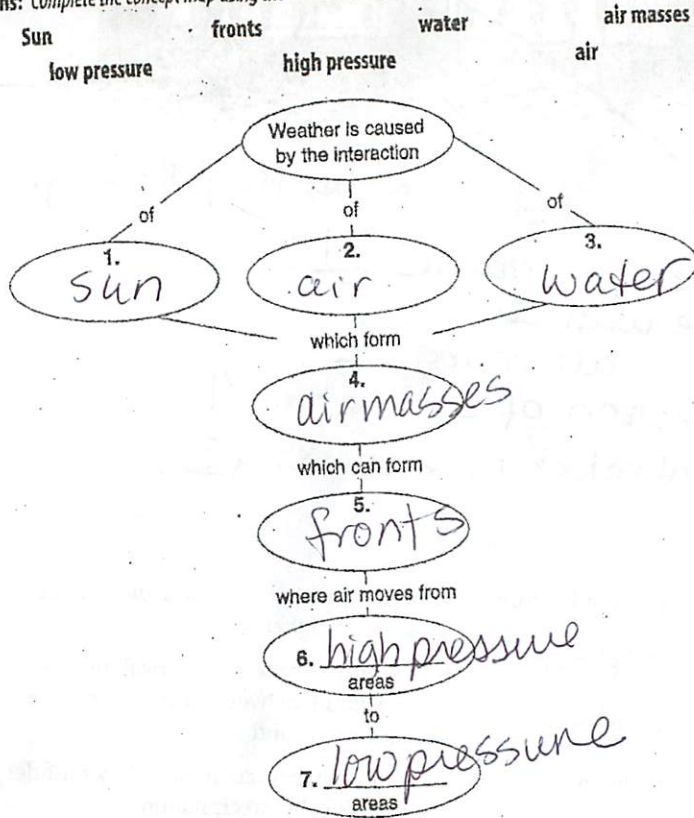
Label the following:
 eye of hurricane 1
 eye wall 5
 warm air rising 2
 direction of entire storm 4
 counterclockwise spinning 3

- C 10. thunderstorm a. a tropical storm that has winds of 119 kilometers per hour or higher
B 11. lightning b. a sudden spark, or electrical discharge, between part of a cloud, between nearby clouds, or between a cloud and the ground
D 12. tornado c. a small storm accompanied by thunder and lightning and often by precipitation
A 13. hurricane d. a rapidly whirling, funnel-shaped cloud that reaches down from a storm cloud to touch Earth's surface
E 14. storm surge e. a "dome" of water that sweeps across the coast when a hurricane lands

15. When the eye of a hurricane passes over you is it calm and dry?

Directed Reading for Content Mastery **Overview Weather**

Directions: Complete the concept map using the terms in the list below.



Meeting Individual Needs

Directions: Complete the following sentences using the correct terms.

- Clouds form as moist air rises and condenses.
- When dense, cold air meets less dense warmer air, the warm air is pushed up.
- Winds form because air moves from an area of high pressure to an area of low pressure.

Directed Reading for Content Mastery **Section 2 - Weather Patterns**
Section 3 - Weather Forecasts

Directions: Unscramble the terms in italics to complete the sentences below. Write the terms on the lines provided.

- A boundary between two different air masses is called a front.
- Atmospheric *serpuser* is determined by the temperature and density of the air and the amount of water vapor in it. pressure
- Storms and *ipitpitconea* occur at fronts. precipitation
- Fronts usually bring a change in *etertermaup*. temperature
- Fronts always bring a change in wind *iridotnec*. direction
- A(n) *ria sarns* is a large body of air with the same properties as Earth's surface under it. air mass
- A line connecting points of equal temperature is a(n) *timsrohe*. isotherm
- A(n) *tiostan emdol* shows the weather conditions at one specific location. station model

Meeting Individual Needs

Directions: Write the descriptive terms for air masses in their proper places on the map. Note that cool/moist and warm/moist appear twice.

