

**Content Practice A**

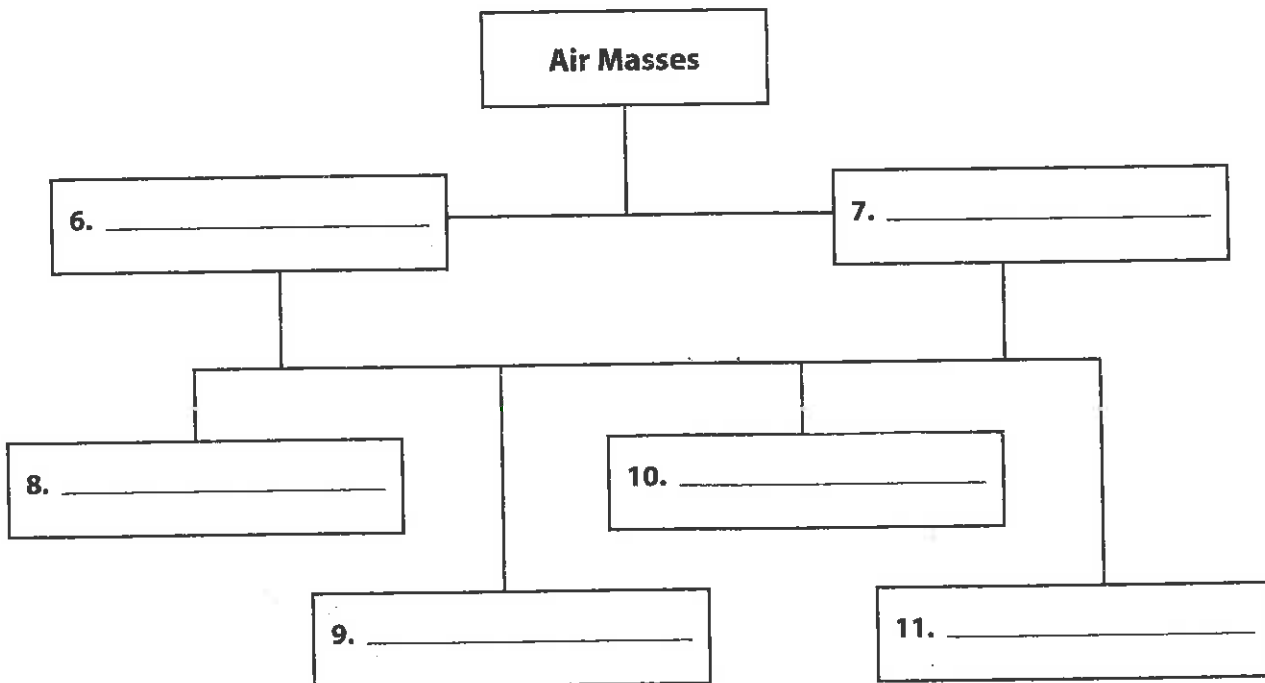
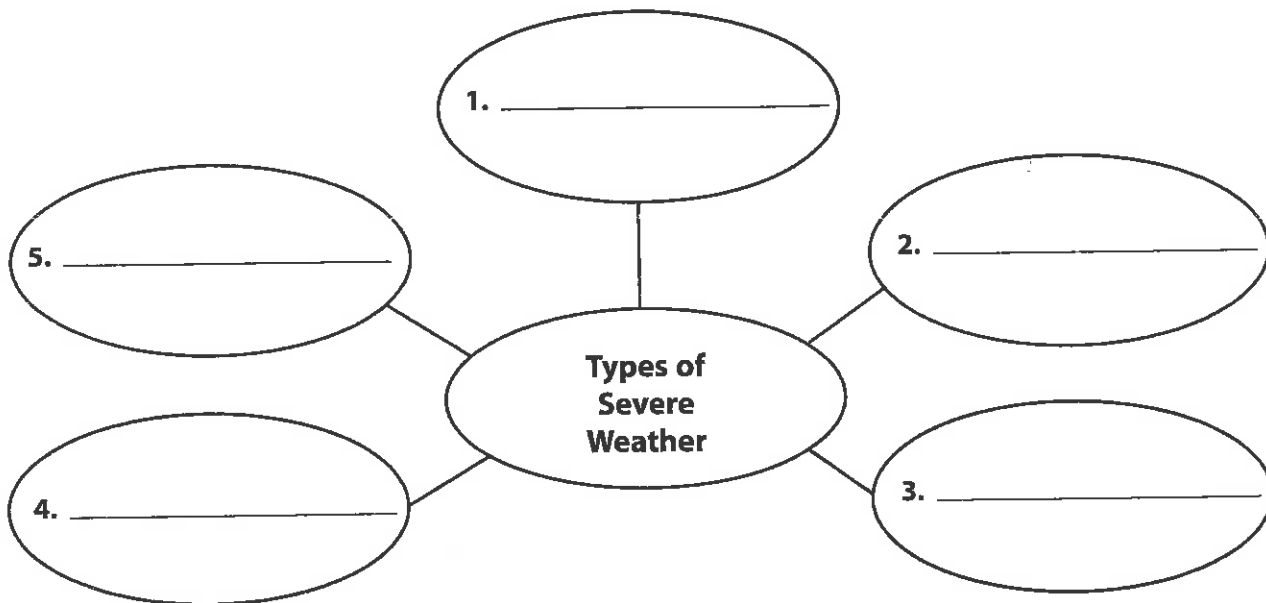
**Chapter 13.2 Review**

**LESSON 2**

**Weather Patterns**

**Directions:** Complete these charts by choosing terms from the word bank and writing them in the correct spaces.

- |               |                |                  |             |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| blizzards     | cold front     | freezing rain    | humidity    |
| hurricanes    | occluded front | stationary front | temperature |
| thunderstorms | tornado        | warm front       |             |



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**Content Practice B****LESSON 2****Weather Patterns**

**Directions:** On the blank line, write the term from the word bank that correctly completes each sentence. Some terms may be used more than once or not at all.

<b>air mass</b>	<b>continental</b>	<b>denser</b>	<b>front</b>
<b>high-pressure system</b>	<b>hurricane</b>	<b>lighter</b>	<b>low-pressure system</b>
<b>maritime</b>	<b>occluded</b>	<b>stationary</b>	<b>thunder</b>
<b>thunderstorm</b>	<b>tornadoes</b>	<b>tropical</b>	<b>warm</b>

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most destructive storm on Earth.
2. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ forms when a large, high-pressure system lingers over an area for several days.
3. An example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ air mass is a polar air mass that forms over the northern Atlantic Ocean.
4. A boundary between two air masses is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, rising air cools and water vapor condenses, forming clouds.
6. Cold air pushes underneath warm air because it is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ front, warm air glides over cold air.
8. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ front forms when a fast-moving cold front catches up with a slow-moving warm front.
9. The first stage of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is when clouds form; this is the cumulus stage.
10. Rapidly expanding air molecules near a bolt of lightning cause a sound that is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Dry air masses that form over land are called \_\_\_\_\_ air masses.
12. More \_\_\_\_\_ occur in the United States than anywhere else.
13. An air mass that forms near the equator is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ air mass.
14. Other names for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ are tropical cyclone and typhoon.

**Key Concept Builder** 

**LESSON 2**

**Weather Patterns**

**Key Concept** Why is it useful to understand weather patterns?

**Directions:** Work with a partner. Put a check mark in the space to identify the correct front(s).

Weather Event	Front			
	Cold	Warm	Stationary	Occluded
1. A colder air mass moves toward a warmer air mass.				
2. An approaching front stalls.				
3. Warm air glides above a cold air mass.				
4. A fast-moving cold front catches up with a slow-moving warm front.				
5. The boundary between two air masses stalls.				
6. The wind becomes gusty and changes directions.				
7. A wide blanket of clouds is created.				
8. A few days of warm weather occur.				
9. Warm air is forced to rise.				
10. This is present at the edge of an approaching air mass.				
11. This front moves faster than a warm front.				
12. This usually brings precipitation.				

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**Lesson Quiz A****LESSON 2****Weather Patterns****Multiple Choice**

**Directions:** *On the line before each question, write the letter of the correct answer.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which type of weather is associated with a maritime polar air mass?  
A. cloudy and rainy  
B. cloudy, warm, and dry  
C. warm, sunny, and clear
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which front brings several days of steady rain or snow into an area?  
A. a cold front  
B. a warm front  
C. a stationary front
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. When would a thunderstorm likely cause severe flooding?  
A. during its mature stage  
B. during its cumulus stage  
C. during its dissipation stage
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which air mass is warm and humid and forms over the ocean?  
A. maritime polar  
B. maritime tropical  
C. continental tropical
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. How does air move in a low-pressure system?  
A. toward the low-pressure area  
B. away from the low-pressure area  
C. clockwise around the low-pressure area
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What are characteristics of a blizzard?  
A. swirling winds, a central eye, heavy rain  
B. low temperatures, strong winds, blowing snow  
C. rotating updrafts, high wind speeds, heavy rain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. When might a beach area be evacuated?  
A. when a tornado watch is given  
B. when a hurricane warning is given  
C. when an occluded front is over the water