

Content Vocabulary

Chapter 14.2 Review **LESSON 2**

Climate Cycles

Directions: Each of the sentences below is false. Make the sentence true by replacing the underlined word(s) with a term from the list below. Write your changes on the lines provided.

drought

El Niño/Southern Oscillation

ice age

interglacial

monsoon

phenomenon

revolution

- _____ 1. A(n) heat wave occurs when below-average precipitation occurs.

- _____ 2. A warm period that occurs during an ice age is called a(n) drought.

- _____ 3. Revolution affects climate change.

- _____ 4. One interglacial of Earth occurs once about every 365 days.

- _____ 5. A(n) phenomenon is a cold period that lasts hundreds to millions of years.

- _____ 6. A(n) ice age is a wind circulation pattern that changes directions with the seasons.

- _____ 7. A revolution is defined as "an observable fact or event."

Content Practice A**LESSON 2****Climate Cycle**

Directions: On each line, write the term from the word bank that correctly completes each sentence. Each term is used only once.

axis	climate	drought	El Niño/Southern Oscillation
heat wave	ice ages	interglacials	monsoon
ocean	orbit	seasons	

1. Cold periods lasting from hundreds to millions of years, when glaciers cover much of Earth, are called _____.
2. Warm periods that occur during ice ages are _____.
3. Earth has experienced many major atmospheric and _____ changes, such as ice ages and interglacials, throughout its history.
4. The shape of Earth's _____ varies over the course of about 100,000 years and causes climate changes.
5. The tilt of Earth's _____ changes in cycles of approximately 41,000 years and influences climate.
6. The combined ocean and atmospheric cycle that results in weakened trade winds across the Pacific Ocean is called _____.
7. The tilt of Earth's axis as it revolves around the Sun causes _____.
8. A(n) _____ is a wind circulation pattern that changes direction with the seasons.
9. El Niño/Southern Oscillation and monsoons are two climate patterns that result from interaction between the _____ and the atmosphere.
10. A(n) _____ is a period that has below-average precipitation.
11. A period of unusually high temperatures is called a(n) _____.

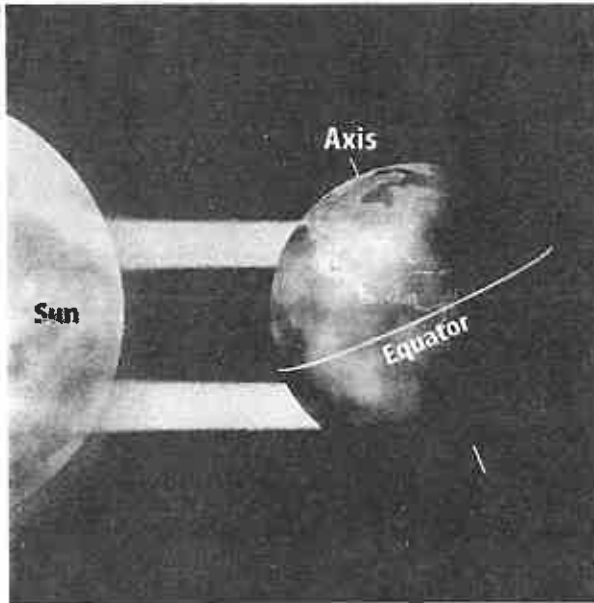
Key Concept Builder 

LESSON 2

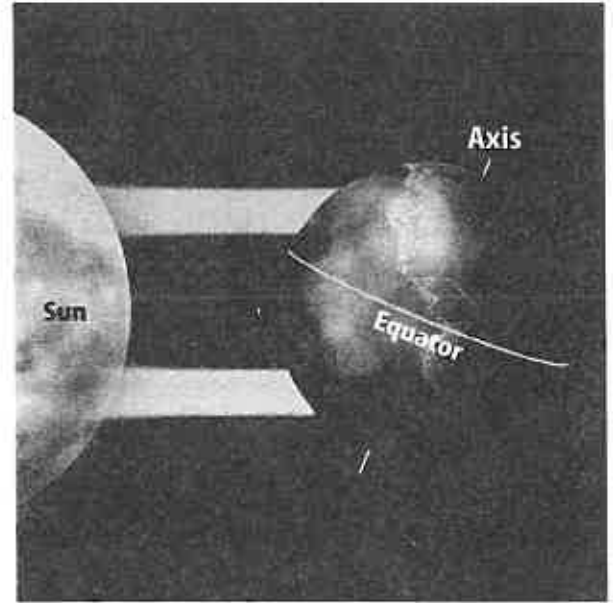
Climate Cycles

Key Concept What causes seasons?

A.



B.



Directions: Use the diagrams to answer each question or respond to each statement on the lines provided.

1. In which diagram does the northern hemisphere have summer? How do you know?

2. Which season does the southern hemisphere have in the same diagram? How do you know?

3. What short-term natural weather cycles occur as the season changes to summer?

4. What are solstices and equinoxes the beginning of?

Lesson Quiz A**LESSON 2****Climate Cycles****Multiple Choice**

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

- _____ 1. Which option is **NOT** used to study ancient climates?
- A. ice cores
 - B. ocean sediment
 - C. weather patterns
- _____ 2. What causes ice ages?
- A. changes in Earth's orbit
 - B. El Niño/Southern Oscillation
 - C. increases in carbon dioxide in the air
- _____ 3. What causes seasons to change?
- A. monsoons
 - B. Earth's tilt on its axis
 - C. changes in the shape of Earth's orbit
- _____ 4. Summer solstice is the day when the
- A. number of daylight and nighttime hours are the same.
 - B. northern hemisphere is pointing directly toward the Sun.
 - C. southern hemisphere is pointing directly toward the Sun.
- _____ 5. During El Niño, _____ over the Pacific Ocean.
- A. the trade winds weaken
 - B. upwelling is greater than normal
 - C. winds strengthen and push cold water
- _____ 6. Which statement is true of monsoons?
- A. They only occur in winter.
 - B. They bring dry winds into an area.
 - C. They bring much precipitation into an area.
- _____ 7. When a polar air mass stays over an area for several weeks, a _____ often develops.
- A. drought
 - B. monsoon
 - C. cold wave