*The following topics, questions, and vocabulary will be on the Weather Unit Test on Friday June 7. You will not only have to define the words but understand how to identify or use them in diagrams or in describing the weather phenomena. Fill out what you can and be prepared to ask questions in class on anything you do not understand.*

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| Atmosphere1. What is the atmosphere made of? (Know the % of gases)
2. What are the layers in order?
3. How do you determine the layers?
4. In which layers are the northern lights, ozone layer, & weather events located?
5. How does the temperature and pressure change as you go up in the atmosphere?
6. Which layer contains the most gas molecules?
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| Air Pressure1. How do you measure air pressure? (instrument & units)
2. What are isobars?
3. Be able to look at a map and read the isobars. How do you label isobars on a weather map.
4. Which direction do low pressure systems flow?
5. Which direction do high pressure systems flow?
6. Know what happens to air pressure with change in altitude, temperature, and humidity.
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| Air Mass1. What are air masses characterized by?
2. What are the 5 different air masses that usually affect the US? (Know the initials, type of air that they would have, & where they come from on the globe)
3. What is the difference between a cyclone and an anticyclone?
4. What is the dew point? Why is it important?
5. What happens when the dew point is close to the air temperature?
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| Wind1. Compare and contrast Global vs. Local Winds
2. What are the 3 major global wind patterns? Between which lines of latitude do they fall?
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| Fronts1. What are the 4 different kinds of fronts?
2. What are the symbols for the fronts?
3. What clouds/weather would you expect with each front?
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| Station Model1. Know parts on a station model (Where is temperature, precipitation, air pressure, current weather, cloud coverage, and change in pressure)
2. How do you code and decode the air pressure and calculate the change in pressure?
3. How do you calculate wind direction and wind speed?
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| Weather Maps1. What are isotherms? Why would you use them?
2. Be able to read and interpret a weather map.
3. Predict what type of weather will occur in different areas given data.
4. Identify areas of high and low pressure.
5. Identify areas receiving precipitation.
6. Identify air masses.
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