Questions

1. Define/draw a convection cell (where are the high and low pressure spots?)
2. What does the ozone layer do for us?
3. What is the basis for the temperature layer divisions?
4. What is the ionosphere used for?
5. List the gases in the homosphere (including percentages.)
6. List the temperature layers of the atmosphere from the ground up.
7. What is an isobar?
8. What cloud sequence indicates a warm front?
9. What does the Coriollis effect cause in the Northern hemisphere?
10. Why does moist air result in lower pressure?
11. Explain the greenhouse effect.
12. What is a front?
13. What are two other names for hurricanes?
14. Describe three details about a tornado.
15. How does frost form?
16. Draw a sea breeze including what is warmer and what pressure is where.
17. How do you determine how far away a thunderstorm is?
18. Define climate.
19. List three main climate controls.
20. List and describe the three main cloud types.

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Answers

1. A circular motion of air due to pressure differences:
2. Absorbs the harmful, cancer-causing ultraviolet rays from the sun.
3. The way the temperature changes in each layer (ie decreases with height in troposphere, etc)
4. To bounce radio waves off of to other parts of Earth
5. N 78%, O 21%, Ar <1%, CO_2 0.03%, other 0.01%
6. Troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere
7. A line connecting points of equal pressure
8. Cirrus, thickening to stratus, and maybe nimbostratus
9. Causes the winds in the northern hemisphere to veer to the right
10. Water vapour weighs less than the nitrogen that it replaces in a given volume
11. The sun sends short waves to the Earth which have no trouble getting through the atmosphere. The Earth absorbs the rays and re-emits as longer waves that get absorbed by the CO_2 and H_2O vapour
12. The line between 2 air masses
13. Willy-willies, baguios, cyclones, typhoons
14. Compact, circular storm, funnel shaped, travels 40-65 km/hr, forms over land, damage where touches down only, finger of God, satan's tail, low pressure zone, from thunderstorms
15. When the ground is freezing and colder than the air, it cools the air below its dew point and the H_2O vapour in the air condenses directly to solid ice crystals
16. Sea breeze
17. See the lightning and count until you hear the thunder: every 3 seconds = 1 km
18. Average weather of an area
19. Latitude, altitude, prevailing winds, topography, distance from large bodies of water, near ocean currents
20. Cumulus (fluffy), stratus (low, sheet-like), cirrus (high, feathery)

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