2nd Quarter Review Questions

1. The curved paths of global winds and surface currents are caused by the _____ of the earth. p. 127
2. Ocean currents in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres turn in _____ directions. p.162
3. What does a surface current do when it deflects? p.126
4. What is the process that increases the salinity of the ocean water? p. 128
5. A local rise in the sea level near the shore caused by hurricane winds is a _____ _____. p.203
6. Deep currents are more or less dense than surface currents? _____ Deep currents are warmer or colder than surface currents? _____
7. When surface water evaporates and leaves solids behind does it cause the water to be more or less dense? _____ p. 126
8. Why is the process of upwelling important? p. 131
9. What is the atmosphere composed of and give the percentages also. p.150
10. What are the two highest layers of the atmosphere? p. 153-154
11. How much of the sun's energy is absorbed by the Earth's surface? 156
12. _____ _____ is the transfer of heat through a material. p.157
13. Thermal energy transferred by the circulation of a liquid or gas is _____. p.157
14. Define greenhouse effect. p.158
15. Explain what radiation balance is.p.158
16. The differences in air pressure around the Earth is caused from warm air _____ at the equator and _____ at the poles. p. 160
17. Name the global winds that blow from west to east. _____. p. 162
18. Define a jet stream. p,164
19. What type of winds are caused from local geographic features? Global or Local p. 164
20. What type of pollution is caused when the atmosphere is contaminated by pollutants from human and natural resources? p. 166
21. Global warming is caused by _____ gases. p. 159
22. Wind occurs because of differences in _____ pressure. p.160
23. What is the name of the winds that blow from 30 degrees latitude on both hemispheres toward the equator? _____ _____ p. 162
24. Name the largest source of human-caused air pollution in the United States. _____ _____ p. 166
25. Why does the temperature of different layers of the atmosphere vary? p.151
26. The ozone layer is located in the _____. p. 153
27. Which global winds blow across the United States? _____ p. 162
28. Name examples of different primary pollutants. p. 166
29. What is the role of runoff in the water cycle? p.184
30. When air reaches its dew point _____ occurs? p. 187
31. Nimbostratus clouds bring _____ weather. p. 189
32. What is the moisture content and temperature of an air mass with the symbol cT? p.192
33. A continental polar air mass forms in what country? p. 192-193
34. Winds in a cyclone spiral how? p.196
35. What type of weather does a anticyclone bring? p. 197
36. The most powerful storms on Earth are _____. p. 201
37. What type of weather would a cumulonimbus clouds likely bring? p. 189
38. A tornado is dangerous because of its _____ _____. p. 200-201

39. Isobars connect points of equal _____ _____. p. 209
40. What type of weather does a stationary front bring? p.195
41. Lightening is an electric discharge between a positively charged area and a _____ charged area. p. 199
42. What type of front forms when a cold air mass displaces a warm air mass? p. 194
43. Cirrus clouds are made of _____ _____. p.189
44. Why are humans dependent on plants? Plants give off _____
45. Why are plants dependent on humans? Humans give off _____
46. Food in an ecosystem generally flows from producers to _____ to decomposers.
47. Producers are at the bottom of the food chain because they carry on _____. p. 52
48. Non living factors are called _____ factors. p. 48
49. What is the greatest problem created by the ozone hole? p. 170