Air mass: a large region of air that has a similar temperature and humidity

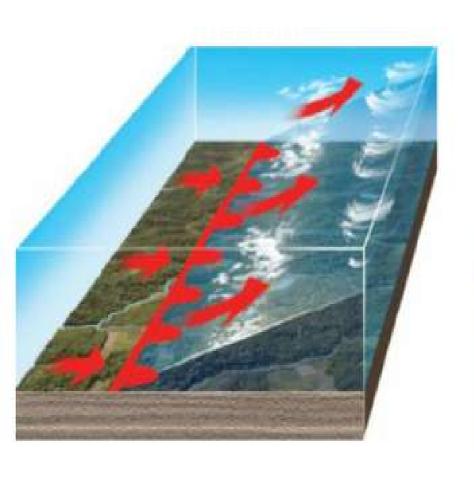
2) front: where air masses meet or collide

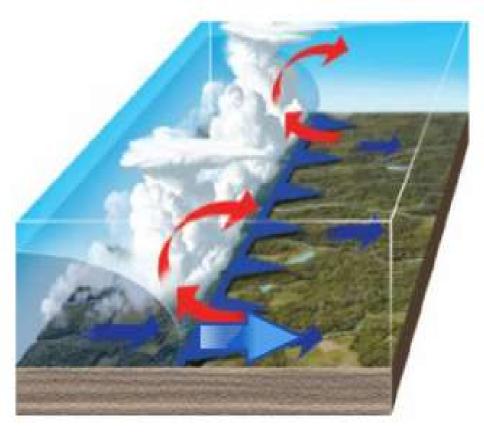
3) Thunderstorm (Brainpop): a rainstorm that includes lightning

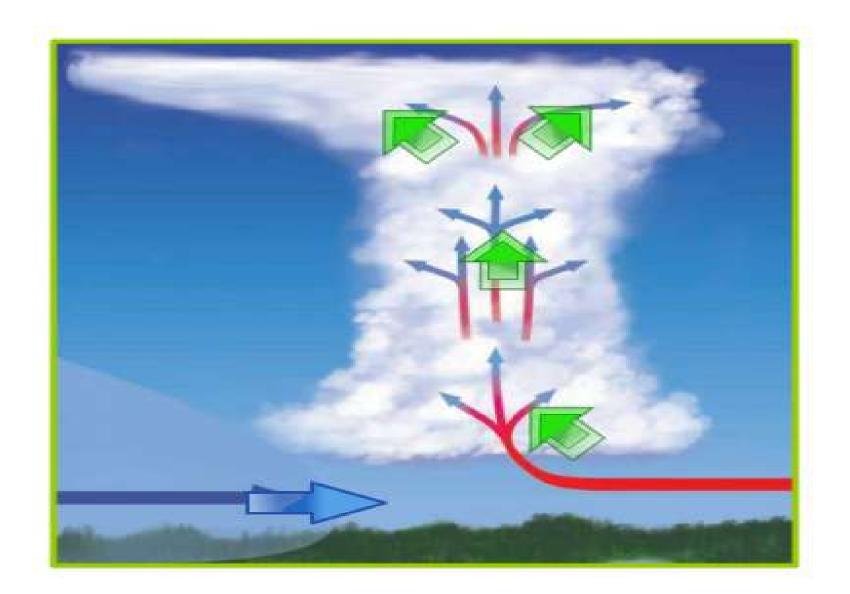
4) tornado: a rotating, low pressure, funnel shaped cloud that touches the ground with wind speed as fast as 299 mph

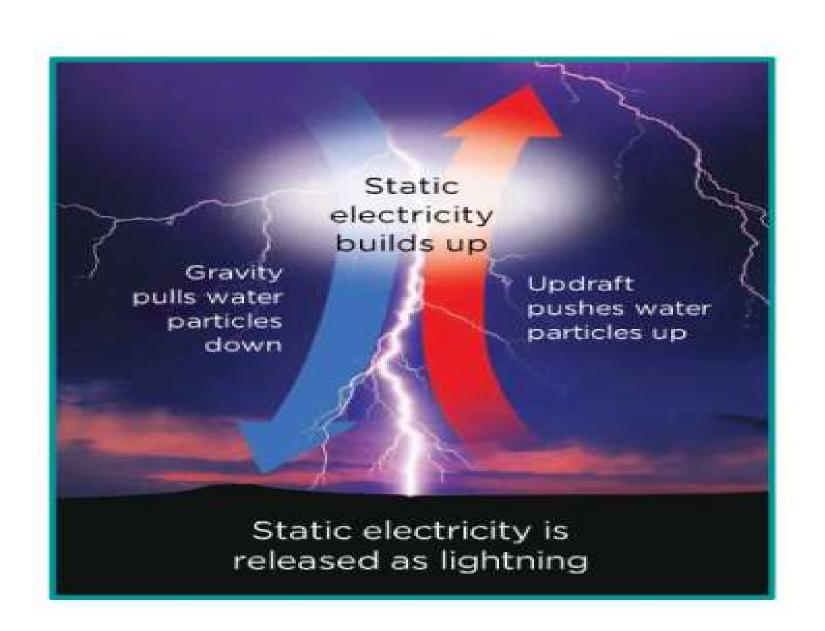
5) Low pressure closure: when an area of low pressure is surrounded by high pressure

- 6) **Hurricane** (Brainpop): a large rotating storm with a low pressure center and wind speeds more than 75 mph
- 7) **Storm surge:** a bulge of water in the ocean created by large waves
- 8) **Cyclone:** any storm that has wind that rotates in circular pattern with a low pressure closure
- 9) **Monsoon** (Brainpop): a seasonal wind that brings a lot of









- What causes severe weather? (pg. 264-265)→
 - a) The collision of a warm front (low pressure) and a cold front (high pressure) and the condensation of water.

- -What happens when a cold air mass moves into an area of warm air?
 - a) The warm air rises, there is a drop in temperature, tall billowy clouds form and

- 2) What causes thunderstorms? Use the slide on page 5 to help answer this question. (pg. 266-267)→
 - A cold front moves into warm, humid air pushing the warm, humid air up. The warm humid air cools and the water vapor condenses forming clouds. This releases energy in the form of heat. Water droplets begin to fall.
 - Lightning is formed when air causes water molecules moving up to rub against water molecules falling down which builds up static electricity. Sometimes this electricity is released in the form of lightning.

a) A rotating funnel shape cloud with a low pressure closure that touches the ground.

a) The Earth spinning and the low pressure in the center of the rotation pulls in more air making it spin faster.

a) Tornado Alley. A cold, dry air mass moves south from Canada and a warm, humid air mass moves north from the Gulf of Mexico and they meet in Tornado Alley.



- -Cause and Effect: What causes the size of hurricanes to increase? ->
 - a) Warm air rises quicker and quicker being replaced with a larger amounts of cold air. More water evaporates from the ocean and condenses as it cools which lowers the pressure in the middle even more, creating faster winds.

 Water near the equator warms and evaporates. Humid air has lower pressure than dry air. When humid air accumulates it forms a low pressure area.

