

Air masses and Fronts Study Guide

1. What is the source of all energy in our atmosphere?
2. Cold air is denser than warm air; therefore, it has ____ pressure.
3. Wind results when two air masses collide that have a difference in ____.
4. An air mass gets its temperature and humidity from ____.
5. Warm air is less dense than cold air. When a warm air mass moves into a cold air mass the warm air mass____. This results in a warm front.
6. An air mass forms over the Gulf of Mexico and moves northeast across Georgia. What weather conditions are likely to occur in Georgia?
7. On a hot summer day, the wind suddenly starts to blow, clouds start to form, there is a brief thunderstorm, and it becomes cooler. What probably happened?
8. The uneven heating of the Earth's surface by the Sun causes some areas to be warmer than others resulting in the formation of ____.
9. Which global wind system moves weather across North America?
10. Around mid-December, a low-pressure system began to develop near the equator. Over time it increased in strength and began to move in a counter-clockwise direction headed for North America. What is responsible for the movement of this system in this direction?

11. One way of identifying a tropical air mass on the weather map below is to look for a region of higher _____.
12. An air mass gets its temperature and humidity from _____.
13. A cold dry air mass would be called _____.
14. Explain how a cold front is formed.
15. Define a front:

Illustrate the symbols for each type of front.

16. Occluded Front
17. Cold Front
18. Stationary Front
19. Warm Front
20. Cold air is denser than warm air; therefore, it has_____ pressure.
21. Define air mass.
22. Explain the difference between weather and climate.