



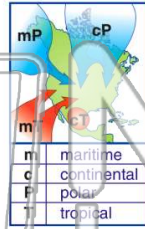
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1

**Air masses** are extensive bodies of air that have similar temperatures and water content throughout. Their characteristics are determined by the **source region** from which they come.

A **tropical** air mass that begins over land is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A cold, dry air
- B cold, wet air
- C warm, dry air
- D warm, wet air



2

**Dry, cold** air that sweeps down over **Canada** into the United States is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A maritime tropical air mass
- B continental tropical air mass
- C maritime polar air mass
- D continental polar air mass



3

The shorthand that scientists use to signify a **continental tropical** air mass \_\_\_\_\_.



4

Texas, Louisiana, and Florida have many strong thunderstorms. These storms are \_\_\_\_\_.



5



## PREVIEW

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7

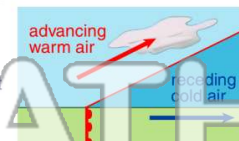
and significant rain, then leaves the air drier and cooler. In the interaction, the cold air mass \_\_\_\_\_.

- A moves over the warm air mass
- B moves under the warm air mass
- C mixes with the warm air mass
- D and warm air mass rise together



and causes drizzly rain. The warm air **replaces** the cool air and the climate becomes warmer and more humid. Meteorologists call this a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

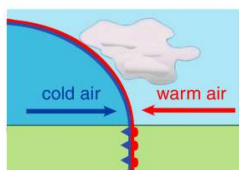
- A cool front
- B warm front
- C stationary front
- D occluded front



9

When a mass of warm air moves into a region, sometimes the warm, less dense air **meets** the dense, cooler air and little to **no movement** occurs between the two air masses. The result is drizzly rain. Meteorologists call this a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

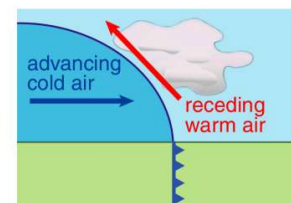
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- D occluded front



10

The weather that occurs at **fronts** can be generally described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A dry and clear
- B humid and clear
- C cloudy and stormy
- D dry and windy





Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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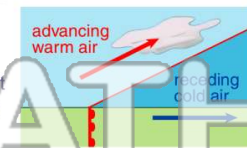
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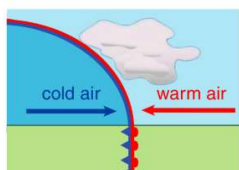
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