Name		Student ID:						
		ose the one alternative that best answers the question.	6) The boundary between a warm air mass moving into a cold air mass is called a(n):					
1`	\ Their n	nass forms off the Mexican	A) occluded front.	B) warm front.				
1,		impacts the southwestern	C) cold front.	D) stationary front.				
part of the United States.			,					
A) Arctic			7) The earliest explanation for occluded fronts held that they formed when:					
B) Continental Polar								
C) Maritime Polar			A) a cold front overtakes a warm front.					
D) Continental Tropical			B) a circular region of low pressure at the					
E) Maritime Tropical			junction of a cold front and a warm front changed shape.					
2) The coldest air mass is:			<ul><li>C) two warm fronts meet while traveling in different directions.</li></ul>					
A) arctic.			D) cold air aloft sunk below warm air nearer					
	B) maritime pola		the surface.					
	C) continental po		8) This type of front has a mass of warm air cut off from the surface:					
	D) continental tr	•						
	E) maritime tropical.							
2,	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		<ul><li>A) stationary front.</li><li>C) warm front.</li></ul>	D) cold front.				
3,	-	ones in the Northern ally travel primarily in this	C) warm from:					
	direction:	any daver primarny in this	9) Drylines are most common in this part of					
	A) east. B) south.		North America:					
	C) north.	D) west.	A) Southeast.					
			B) southern Great Plains.					
4)	An "air mass" is a	large body of air that has	C) Northeast.					
similar horizontal characteristics of:			D) Pacific Northwest.					
	<ul><li>A) moisture and temperature.</li><li>B) moisture and winds.</li><li>C) temperature and density.</li></ul>		<i>'</i>					
			10) The difference between "mid-latitude" cyclones and "tropical" cyclones is that:					
<ul> <li>D) density and pollen.</li> <li>E) none of the above</li> <li>5) The forming of a Mid-latitude Cyclone is called: <ul> <li>A) Frontolysis.</li> <li>B) Cyclogenesis.</li> <li>C) Frontogenesis.</li> <li>D) Generation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			<ul> <li>A) tropical cyclones have only warm air while mid-latitude cyclones have three kinds of air.</li> </ul>					
					B) mid-latitude cyclones can only form over land. C) tropical cyclones can only form over water.			
			D) tropical cyclones occur only during the					
			Northern Hemisphere summer.					
					44) = 4			
			E) Mid-latitude bombs.			11) cT air masses usually form:		
					A) in summer.			
			B) large quantities of rain-producing clouds.					
		C) in moderately cool areas.						
			D) in high-latitude areas.					

A) west. B) east. C) north. D) south. B) the storm mystem undergoes occlusion. B) the storm moves over water. C) the warm sector reaches its maximum strength. D) the storm moves over cold air. D) the storm move	12)	In North America, cl <sup>2</sup> matravel:	asses are most likely to	18) A mid-latitude cyclone reaches its mature stage when:		
C) north. D) south.  B) the storm moves over water. C) the warm sector reaches its maximum strength. D) the storm moves over cold air. D) the store		A) west.	B) east.	A) the storm	system undergoes occlusion.	
13) This is the first type of cloud an observer will see when a warm front is approaching:  A) altostratus.  B) cirrus.  C) low-level stratus. D) nimbostratus.  19) There arekinds of frontal systems.  A) one B) two C) three Culf of Mexico, the largest drop in temperature will occur at: A) Birmingham. B) Minneapolis. C) the U.SCanadian border. D) Saint Louis.  20) The boundary between two air masses is called a(n): A) dividing line. B) fronts usually have showery precipitation whilefronts usually have continuous precipitation. A) Occluded; cold B) Cold; warm C) Occluded; squall lines D) Warm; cold E) none of the above  16) An air mass that formed over northern Canada would most likely be designated: A) cT. B) mP. C) mA. D) cP.  17) Air-mass source regions are least likely to be found here: A) middle latitudes. B) polar regions. C) low latitudes.		C) north.	D) south.			
A) altostratus. B) cirrus. C) low-level stratus. D) nimbostratus. B) two C) three  14) As cP air moves south from Canada to near the Gulf of Mexico, the largest drop in temperature will occur at: A) Birmingham. B) Minneapolis. C) the U.SCanadian border. D) Saint Louis.  15) fronts usually have showery precipitation while fronts usually have continuous precipitation. A) Occluded; cold B) Cold; warm C) Occluded; squall lines D) Warm; cold E) none of the above  16) An air mass that formed over northern Canada would most likely be designated: A) cT. B) mP, C) mA. D) cP.  17) Air-mass source regions are least likely to be found here: A) middle latitudes. B) polar regions. C) low latitudes.	13)	This is the first type of cloud an observer will see when a warm front is approaching:  A) altostratus.		·	sector reaches its maximum	
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B) polar regions. C) low latitudes.	17)					
C) low latitudes.		A) middle latitudes.				
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D) high latitudes.	• 0					
		D) high latitudes.				
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Answer Key Testname: HOMEWORK.7.2008.TST

## MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) D
- 2) A
- 3) A
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) B
- 7) A
- 8) B
- 9) B
- 10) A
- 11) A
- 12) D
- 13) B
- 14) C
- 15) B
- 16) D
- 17) A
- 18) A
- 19) D
- 20) B
- 21) B