

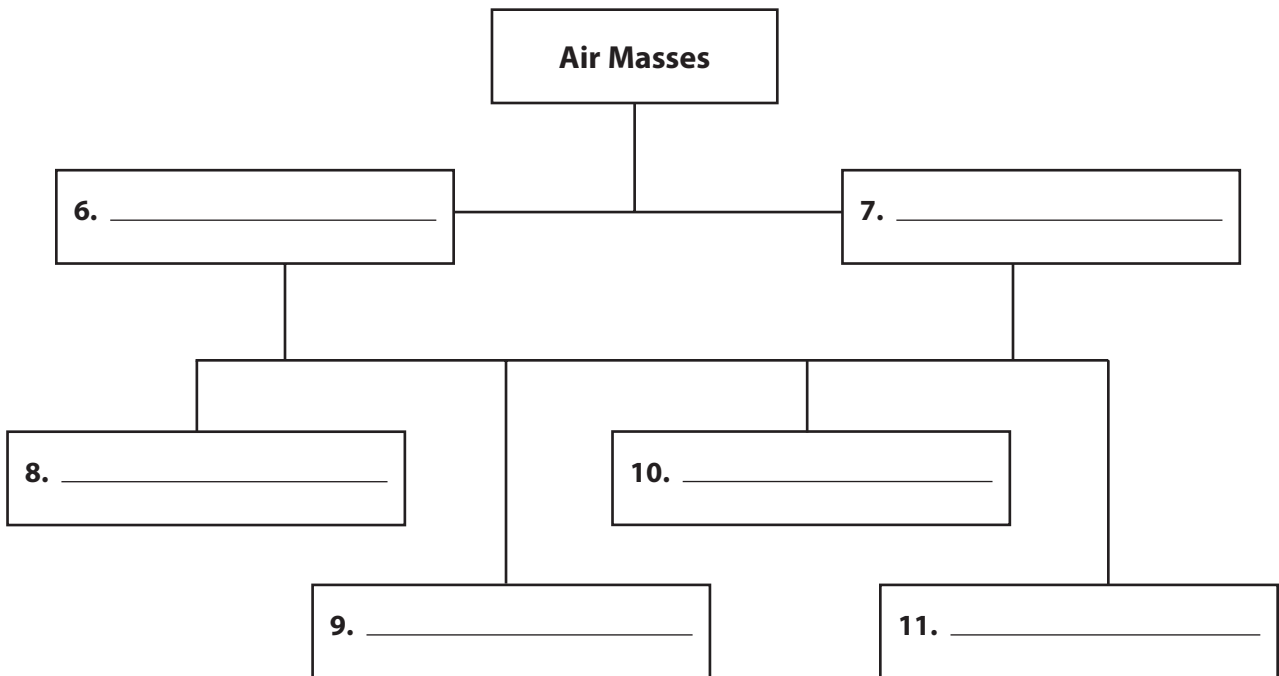
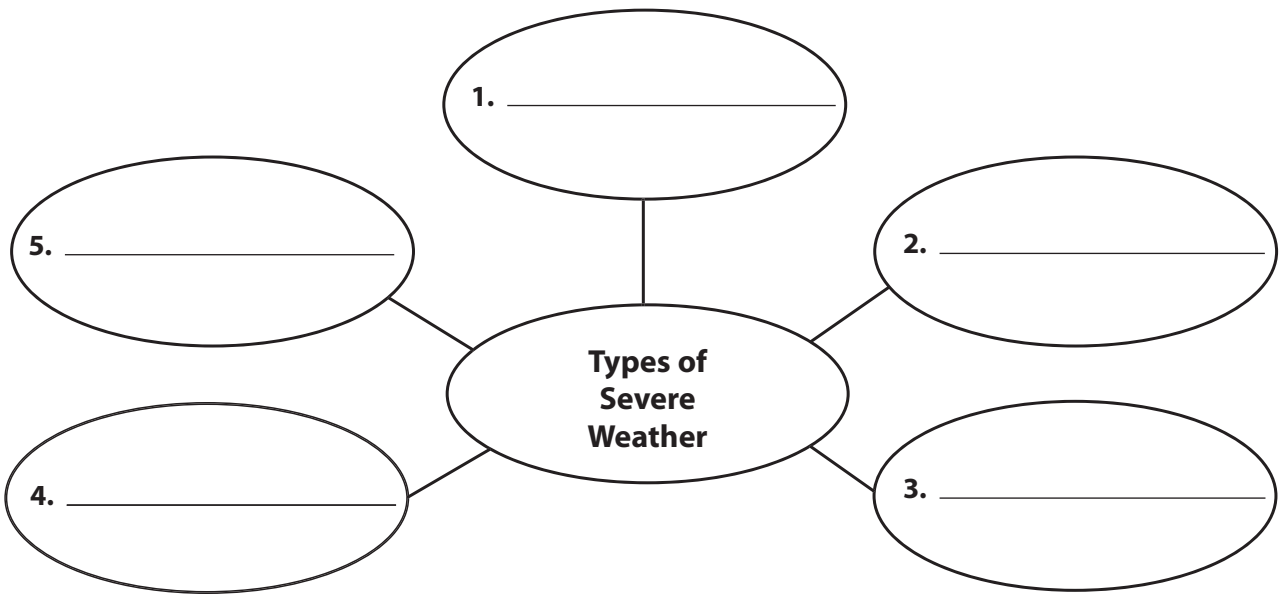
Content Practice A

LESSON 2

Weather Patterns

Directions: Complete these charts by choosing terms from the word bank and writing them in the correct spaces.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| blizzards | cold front | freezing rain | humidity |
| hurricanes | occluded front | stationary front | temperature |
| thunderstorms | tornado | warm front | |



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Content Practice B**LESSON 2****Weather Patterns**

Directions: On the blank line, write the term from the word bank that correctly completes each sentence. Some terms may be used more than once or not at all.

air mass	continental	denser	front
high-pressure system	hurricane	lighter	low-pressure system
maritime	occluded	stationary	thunder
thunderstorm	tornadoes	tropical	warm

1. A(n) _____ is the most destructive storm on Earth.
2. A(n) _____ forms when a large, high-pressure system lingers over an area for several days.
3. An example of a(n) _____ air mass is a polar air mass that forms over the northern Atlantic Ocean.
4. A boundary between two air masses is a(n) _____.
5. In a(n) _____, rising air cools and water vapor condenses, forming clouds.
6. Cold air pushes underneath warm air because it is _____.
7. In a(n) _____ front, warm air glides over cold air.
8. A(n) _____ front forms when a fast-moving cold front catches up with a slow-moving warm front.
9. The first stage of a(n) _____ is when clouds form; this is the cumulus stage.
10. Rapidly expanding air molecules near a bolt of lightning cause a sound that is referred to as _____.
11. Dry air masses that form over land are called _____ air masses.
12. More _____ occur in the United States than anywhere else.
13. An air mass that forms near the equator is a(n) _____ air mass.
14. Other names for a(n) _____ are tropical cyclone and typhoon.