Meteorology Test Everyday Weather

Name:

1) Which three gases make up the majority of our atmosphere?, and
2) Name at least two variable gases in our atmosphere.
3) Why are these gases considered "variable"?
4) Put the four layers of the atmosphere in order, from the ground up.
5) In which layers of the atmosphere does an inversion occur?
6) How are orographic clouds formed?
7) Why are there generally clouds in a low pressure center?
8) What are the three energy transfer mechanisms?, and
9) The Coriolis Force deflects objects to the (left, right) in the Northern Hemisphere and deflects objects to the (left, right) in the Southern Hemisphere.
10) Where on earth is the Coriolis Force the greatest?
11) What are the four types of fronts?, and
12) Draw the weather symbols for these fronts below.

13) In the southern hemisphere, winds flow (clockwise, counterclockwise) around a high pressure center and flow (clockwise, counterclockwise) around a low pressure system.
14) What is a dry line?
15) If the barometric pressure at sea level is 1013.9 mb, how would you report this number on a weather station?
16) What is an isobar?
17) What does the Beaufort Scale measure?
18) What is the dry adiabatic lapse rate, per 100m?
19) What does a radiosonde measure?, and
20) What is virga?
21) How are rainbows created? Where must you be standing to see one?
22) What is a Chinook wind?
23) Why are cloudy nights generally warmer than cloudless nights?

24) What does a sling psychrometer measure?

25) What does an anemometer measure?

- 26) Create a weather station based on this information
 - Temperature: 48 degrees Fahrenheit
 - Present weather: Light rain
 - Dew point: 45 degrees Fahrenheit
 - Wind direction: From the NW
 - Total amount of clouds: Overcast
 - Wind speed: 20 knots
 - Pressure is higher than three hours ago, and is rising.
 - Amount of pressure change: 2.2 mb
 - Barometric pressure at sea level: 1011.8 mb