

Study Guide Atmosphere 1**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. What is the atmosphere?
a. the air we breathe
b. carbon dioxide
c. a mixture of gases
d. mostly oxygen
- _____ 2. The protective ozone layer is found in the
a. thermosphere
b. mesosphere
c. troposphere
d. stratosphere
- _____ 3. Air pressure decreases as what increases?
a. altitude
b. radiation
c. water vapor
d. pollution
- _____ 4. What kind of weather does a stationary front bring?
a. drizzly rain followed by clear weather
b. severe storms
c. many days of cloudy, wet weather
d. cold, dry weather
- _____ 5. If there is a tornado warning for your area, you should
a. find a high place to stay
b. go to a room with no windows
c. cover your windows with plywood
d. not listen to the radio
- _____ 6. Lightning is an electric discharge between a positively charged area and
a. a rising air mass
b. a source region
c. another positively charged area
d. a negatively charged area
- _____ 7. What is the best tool for measuring length?
a. Beaker
b. Balance
c. Ruler
d. Graduated Cylinder
- _____ 8. Why does the temperature of different layers of the atmosphere vary?
a. because air temperature increases as altitude increases
b. because the amount of energy radiated from the sun varies
c. because of interference by humans
d. because of the composition of gases in each layer
- _____ 9. The bottom layer of the atmosphere, where almost all weather occurs, is the
a. stratosphere
b. troposphere
c. thermosphere
d. mesosphere
- _____ 10. Which of the following clouds is most likely to produce light to heavy, continuous rain?
a. Cumulus clouds
b. Cumulonimbus clouds
c. Stratus clouds
d. Cirrus clouds
- _____ 11. What kind of front forms when a cold air mass displaces a warm air mass?
a. a cold front
b. a warm front
c. an occluded front
d. a stationary front

- _____ 12. Which of the following is NOT a type of condensation?
a. fog b. cloud c. snow d. dew
- _____ 13. Large thunderhead clouds that produce precipitation are called _____ clouds.
a. Stratus b. Cumulus c. Cumulonimbus d. Cirrus
- _____ 14. Strong updrafts within a thunderhead can produce
a. snow b. rain c. sleet d. hail
- _____ 15. A front that forms when a warm air mass is trapped between cold air masses and is forced to rise is a(n)
a. Stationary front c. Occluded front
b. Warm front d. Cold front
- _____ 16. A severe storm that forms as a rapidly rotating funnel cloud is called a
a. Hurricane b. Tornado c. Typhoon d. Thunderstorm
- _____ 17. The variable that is changed during an experiment is a(n)
a. Dependent variable c. Control variable
b. Independent variable d. New variable
- _____ 18. A safety rule for the science classroom is
a. Chew gum c. Wear goggles when instructed
b. Horseplay is allowed d. Do not follow teacher instructions

Matching

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|----------------|-----------------|
| a. Dew point | e. Front |
| b. Anticyclone | f. Condensation |
| c. Humidity | g. Cyclone |
| d. Evaporation | |
- _____ 19. Amount of water vapor in the air
- _____ 20. Process in which a liquid turns to a gas
- _____ 21. Area of high pressure where air moves apart and sinks
- _____ 22. The temperature to which air must cool to be saturated
- _____ 23. Process in which water vapor turns to liquid
- _____ 24. Area of low pressure where air masses meet
- _____ 25. Area in which two types of air masses meet