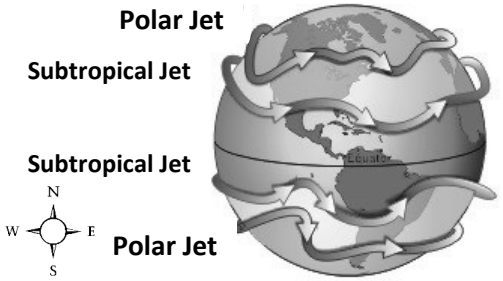
*****ATTACH and submit with homework for week 5/6*****

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: ____

Global Winds Homework & Test Review

Week 7

Due: Friday March 6th

Vocabulary Word	Definition	Example/Application
Coriolis Effect	**Earth's rotation causes winds to curve**	**Along with the heat imbalance on Earth, creates the three global winds**
Jet Streams	*Strong fast moving winds that blow about 10 km off the ground. Greatly affect the weather. Move west to east.*	
Polar Jet Streams	**Separate the polar esterlies [cold] from prevailing westerlies [warm]**	
Subtropical Jet Stream	**Located where the trade winds [warmer] meet the prevailing westerlies [warm]**	

Key Question from the Day

1. **Describe the four steps about how the sun creates wind.**
   1) *The sun's **radiation** heats Earth's surface unevenly*

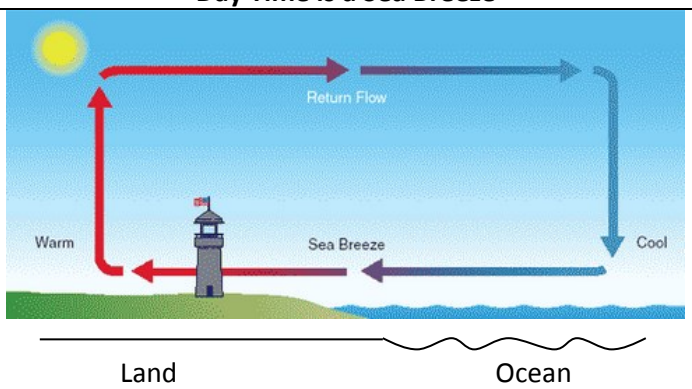
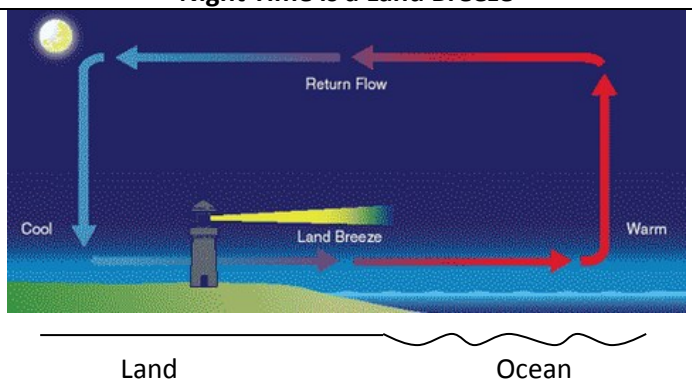
   2) *Air near Earth's surface warms by **conduction***

   3) *The warm air rises and cool air moves in to replace the rising warm air, known as **convection***

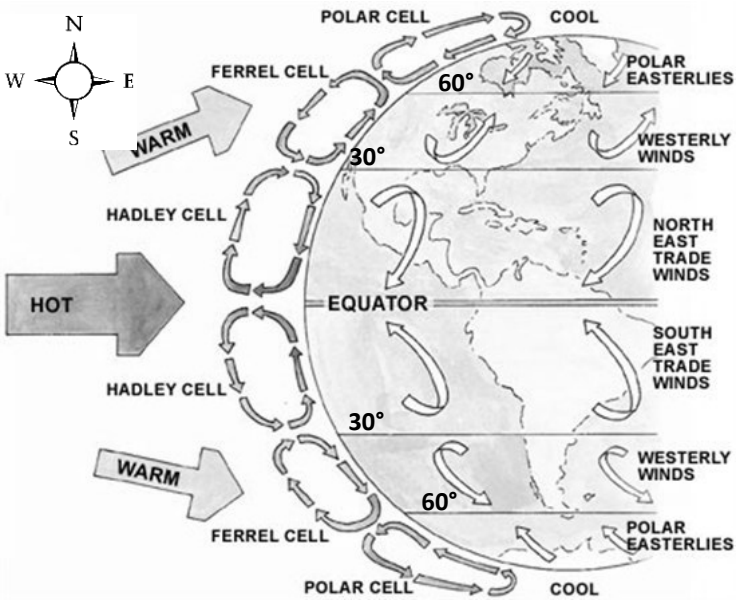
   4) *We feel the moving air as **wind***

Diagram from the Day:

Land Breezes vs Sea Breezes – Draw in the proper direction of air flow. Label the air masses as warm or cool.

Day Time is a Sea Breeze	Night Time is a Land Breeze
	

Global Wind Patterns – Label the winds



Matching:

___**b**___ Polar Easterlies

___**a**___ Prevailing Westerlies

___**c**___ Trade Winds

a. Influences most of North Carolina's weather

b. characterized by cold air

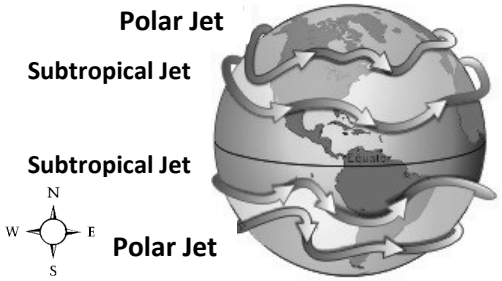
c. Air sinks, warms, and moves toward the equator in a west direction

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: ____

Earth/Environmental Science Homework & Test Review

Week 7: XX
DUE DATE: Friday, XX

Vocabulary: Fill in the missing areas on the table below using your textbook, class activities and any other resources you find helpful.

Vocabulary Word	Definition	Example/Application
Coriolis Effect	**Earth's rotation causes winds to curve**	
Jet Streams	*Strong fast moving winds that blow about 10 km off the ground. Greatly affect the weather. Move west to east.*	
Polar Jet Streams	**Separate the polar esterlies [cold] from prevailing westerlies [warm]**	
Subtropical Jet Stream	**Located where the trade winds [warmer] meet the prevailing westerlies [warm]**	

Key Questions from the Week: Answer the questions below pertaining to this week.

1. Describe the four steps describing how the sun creates wind.

1)

2)

3)

4)

2.

Matching Weather Instruments: Identify what each weather instrument measures by making the correct match

__h__ Wind Sock
__c__ Rain guage
__g__ Barometer
__a__ Thermometer
__d__ Anemometer
__i__ Hygrometer
__f__ Sling Psychrometer
__e__ Hail Pad

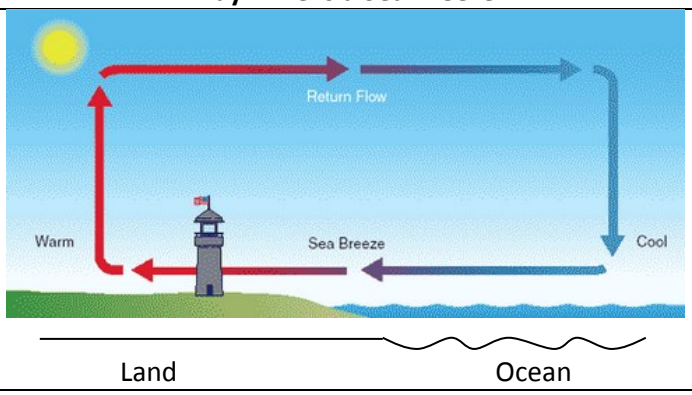
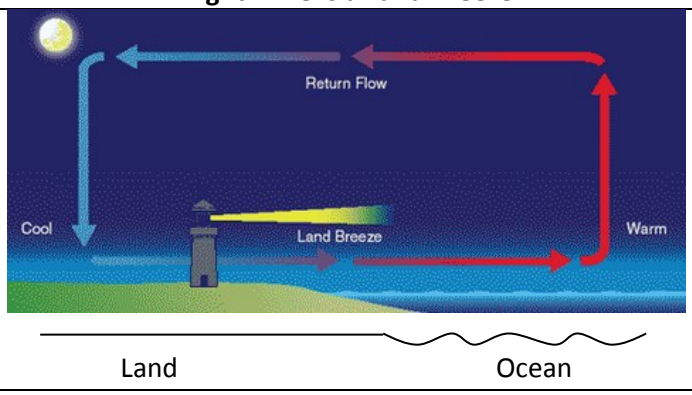
a) measures temperature
b) measures sunshine
c) measures the amount of rainfall
d) measure direction and speed of wind
e) measures the size of hail that falls during a storm
f) measures wet bulb and dry bulb to determine temperature, dewpoint and relative humidity
g) measure atmospheric pressure
h) measure direction and speed of wind using fabric
i) measures humidity

__**b**__ Campbell Stokes Recorder

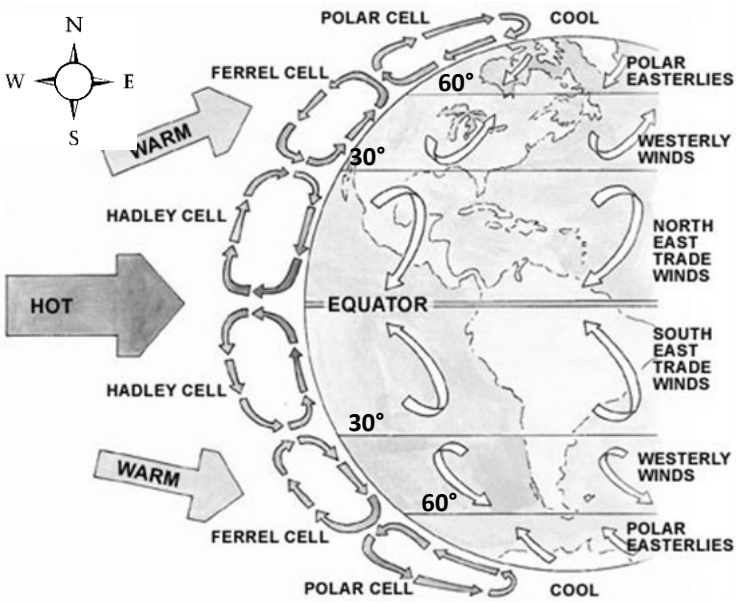
****CONTINUES ON BACKSIDE OF PAPER****

Diagrams for the Week:

Land Breezes vs Sea Breezes – Draw in the proper direction of air flow. Label the air masses as warm or cool.

Day Time is a Sea Breeze	**Night Time is a Land Breeze**
	

Global Wind Patterns – Label the winds (6 boxes)



Concept Map: Relate this week's talk about the weather by completing the following concept map using the provided word bank. Each word is used only once.

Word Bank

Hail

Weather

Precipitation

Stratus

Air masses

Humidity

Cirrus

Cumulus

Fronts

Clouds

Water