

- 12) Which part of a hurricane has the most intense winds?
A) eye wall
B) divergence aloft
C) counterclockwise rain bands (clockwise in the southern hemisphere)
D) eye
- 13) When a hurricane moves onto land, it rapidly loses its punch; that is, the storm declines in intensity. Which of the factors listed below contributes to this loss of storm energy?
A) lack of precipitation
B) lack of warm, moist air
C) heating from above the land surface
D) heating from below by the land surface
- 14) When a hurricane enters the coastal zone, the most devastating damage usually results from _____.
A) tornadoes
B) storm surge
C) wind damage
D) flooding
- 15) At the center of a hurricane is a relatively calm region called the _____.
A) eye wall
B) surge
C) apex
D) eye
- 16) The boundary between air masses having different temperatures (and hence, different densities) is called a(n) _____.
A) fog bank
B) front
C) cloud
D) isotherm
- 17) A large body of air that is characterized by a homogeneity of temperature and moisture at any given level is a(n) _____.
A) warm front
B) air mass
C) cold front
D) occluded front
- 18) When continental polar air moves over a relatively warm lake, such as one of the Great Lakes, the air mass acquires both heat and moisture, resulting in _____ on the land leeward of the lake.
A) a nor'easter
B) a polar air mass
C) lake effect snow
D) a maritime air mass
- 19) Hail, thunder, and tornadoes are all characteristic features of a(n) _____ front.
A) overrunning
B) occluded
C) warm
D) cold
- 20) Tornadoes are violent windstorms that take the form of a rotating column of air called a _____ that extends downward from a cumulonimbus cloud.
A) front
B) vortex
C) cyclone
D) storm surge
- 21) Generally, three stages are involved in the development of thunderstorms: the cumulus stage, the mature stage, and the _____ stage.
A) convection
B) dissipating
C) precipitation
D) conduction
- 22) Precipitation along a cold front is generally _____ intense and of _____ duration than precipitation associated with a warm front.
A) more; shorter
B) more; longer
C) less; shorter
D) less; longer
- 23) A _____ is a large, low-pressure center with a diameter often exceeding 1000 kilometers (600 miles).
A) tornado
B) midlatitude cyclone
C) front
D) storm surge
- 24) Midlatitude cyclones typically move _____ across the United States.
A) eastward
B) southward
C) westward
D) northward

- 25) Damage caused by hurricanes can be divided into three categories: _____, _____, and _____.
- A) coastline damage; biological decay; inland erosion
 - B) property damage; fatalities; temperature decreases
 - C) structural damage; beach erosion; temperature increases
 - D) storm surge; wind damage; heavy rains and flooding
- 26) In the Northern Hemisphere, storm surge is always most intense on the _____ side of the eye (viewed from the ocean) where winds are blowing _____ the shore.
- A) right; toward
 - B) southern; away from
 - C) left; away from
 - D) northern; toward
- 27) Areas of low-level convergence and lifting are called a _____, which may grow larger and develop a strong cyclonic rotation.
- A) tropical depression
 - B) storm surge
 - C) tropical storm
 - D) tropical disturbance

