Student Name: _____ Date: _____

Ch 8 Lesson 3 Review

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1) Florida's coastline is only 2-3 meters above sea level which makes it very vulnerable to

- ○ **A)** drought.
- ○ **B)** wildfires.
- ○ **C)** storm surges.
- ○ **D)** extreme heat.

2) What does a tornado warning indicate?

- ○ **A)** Conditions are present that could form a tornado.
- ○ **B)** Updrafts are occurring.
- ○ **C)** Forecasters have spotted cumulus clouds.
- ○ **D)** Forecasters have spotted a tornado.

3)

Why do the most severe tornadoes occur in Florida between the months of January and April?

- ○ **A)** the presence of the jet stream
- ○ **B)** an increase in cloud cover
- ○ **C)** a decrease in air temperature
- ○ **D)** a decrease in water temperature

4) Savannah and Jasmine were studying types of weather in class. They made a table to organize information about the different conditions under which types of severe weather occur. The table below summarizes the average air mass conditions across the U.S.

Table 1: Water vapor, air temperature and pressure system characteristics across the U.S.

Region of the US	**Type of Air Mass**	**Air mass - Water vapor content**	**Air mass - Air temperature**	**Pressure systems**
Midwest	Continental Tropical or Polar	low to high	warm to cool	low to high
Northeast	Maritime Polar	high	cool	low
Northwest	Maritime Polar	high	cool	low
Southeast	Maritime Tropical	high	warm	low
Southwest	Continental Tropical	low	hot	High

Reference the table titled **Water vapor, air temperature and pressure system characteristics across the U.S.** Based on what you have learned about the formation of severe weather, in which part of the United States are thunderstorms *least* common?

- ◯ **A)** southeast
- ◯ **B)** northeast
- ◯ **C)** northwest
- ◯ **D)** southwest

5) A severe weather event called a heat wave is more common in large cities than in rural and suburban areas. What contributes to heat waves in such areas?

- ◯ **A)** There are fewer shade trees to block the Sun’s thermal energy.
- ◯ **B)** Apartment buildings and office complexes block cooling breezes.
- ◯ **C)** Pavements and roadways absorb more thermal energy than does grass.
- ◯ **D)** Open fields and parkways absorb more thermal energy than do roadways and pavements.