

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

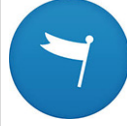


مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسابير المسار المتقدم

[موقع المناهج](#) ⇨ [المناهج الإماراتية](#) ⇨ [الصف السادس](#) ⇨ [علوم](#) ⇨ [الفصل الثالث](#) ⇨ [الملف](#)

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 08:44:47 2024-06-09

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



[اضغط هنا للحصول على جميع روابط "الصف السادس"](#)

روابط مواد الصف السادس على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة علوم في الفصل الثالث

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Mr. Ahmed Elhddad

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

{يَرْفَعُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ}

الرؤية: تخريج أجيال على قدر من العلم والمعرفة

مركز الرواد (النخبة) التعليمي - الشارقة

0544557773

العلوم : هو العلم المختص بدراسة الكوكب وما يحويه ، فهل لك ان تتفكر في خلق الله ؟؟

آخر مراجعة نهائية للاختبار الوزاري 2024

" مادة العلوم "

الصف السادس المتقدم - النخبة

الفصل الدراسي الثالث

**مركز النخبة المتميزة
إعداد الأستاذ**

أحمد الجداد

<https://www.tiktok.com/@ahmedgelhddad? t=8cUlmhAtB1& r=1>

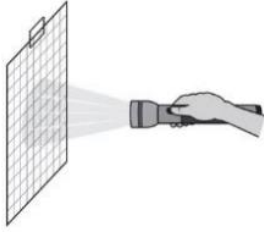
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCgRfDuwis7SA-OKyisibRwg>

<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100092037146817&mibextid=LQQJ4d9>

(أستاذ الأحياء - العلوم الأول)



Julie and Devon are modeling how the Sun heats Earth. Julie hangs a sheet of graph paper on a wall. Devon holds a flashlight and shines it in a straight line toward the graph paper while Julie dims the lights in the classroom. The diagram shows their model of the Sun heating Earth at the equator.



How can the students change their model to represent how the Sun heats Earth in places where the climate is cold all year?

- A) They can tilt the angle of the graph paper.

Rationale: Because Earth is tilted, sunlight reaches the equator directly but reaches the poles at an angle.

- B) They can use graph paper with larger squares.

Rationale: The students should use the same graph paper so they can compare the number of squares lit by the flashlight.

- C) They can use a flashlight with a narrower beam of light.

Rationale: The students should use the same flashlight because it is supposed to represent the Sun.

- D) They can move the flashlight farther away from the graph paper.

Rationale: The distance between the graph paper and the flashlight represents the distance between Earth and the Sun. This distance does not change.

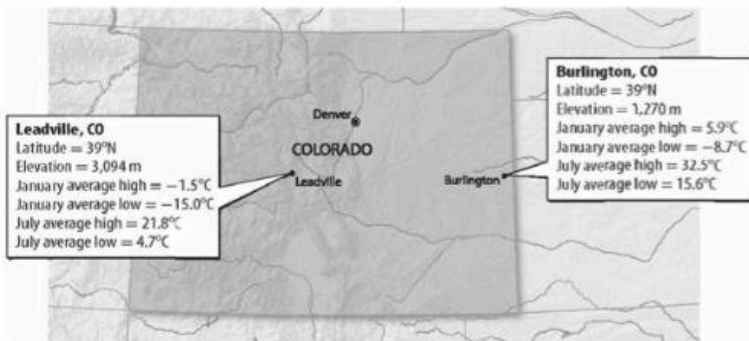
2- Which of these is NOT an influence on climate? *

Mark only one oval.

- A) large bodies of water
- B) large cities
- C) ocean currents
- D) weather

2- What three things can happen to the radiation that Earth receives from the Sun? *

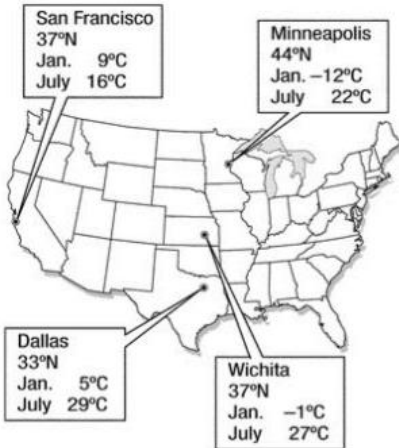
Look at the figure. Considering the information given regarding Leadville and Burlington, why is it colder in Leadville?



5 - How are weather and climate related? *

- A) Leadville is farther west.
- B) Burlington has a lower latitude.
- C) Leadville has a higher elevation.
- D) Burlington has a greater difference between its average high and low.

Use the map below to answer the following questions.



Which statement is supported by evidence from the map?

- A) The further north a city is, the milder its climate.
- B) The altitude of a city has an effect on its temperature.
- C) Larger cities have colder climates than smaller cities.
- D) Oceans have an effect on the climate in coastal cities.

Which sentence about an ocean current is correct?

- A) Upwelling is caused by winds that blow on the ocean's surface.
- B) Upwelling moves water horizontally.
- C) Surface currents are caused by differences in water density.
- D) Surface currents move vertically through the water.

9- When cool, dense air from over the water flows inland, it's called a ____.*

Mark only one oval.

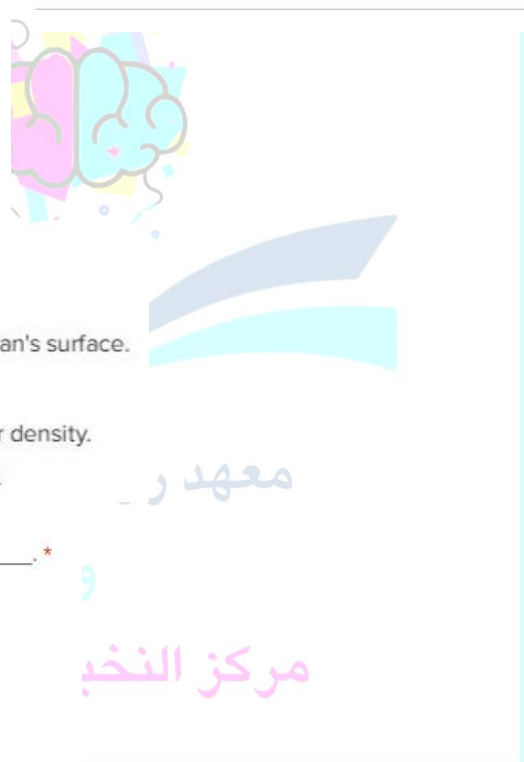
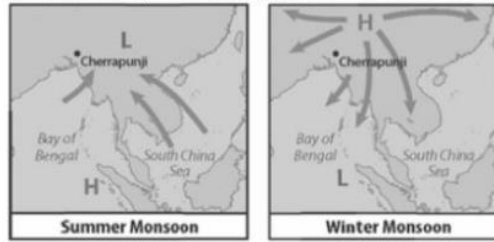
- A) land breeze
- B) polar easterly
- C) jet stream
- D) sea breeze

11- Which of the following occurs when wind blows across the ocean's surface, pushing water away from an area?

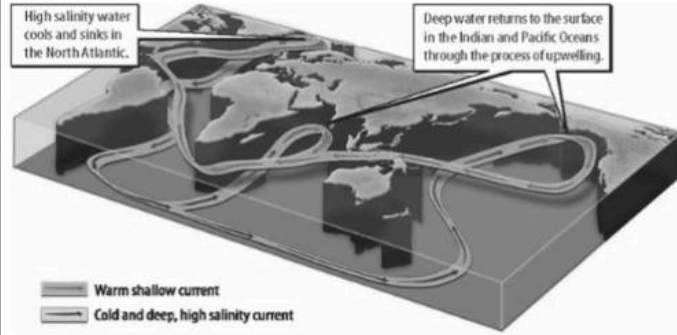
Mark only one oval.

- A) upwelling
- B) surface current
- C) density current
- D) salinity current

Monsoons are seasonal winds that affect some parts of the world. The figures below show wind circulation patterns during monsoons. What causes these patterns?

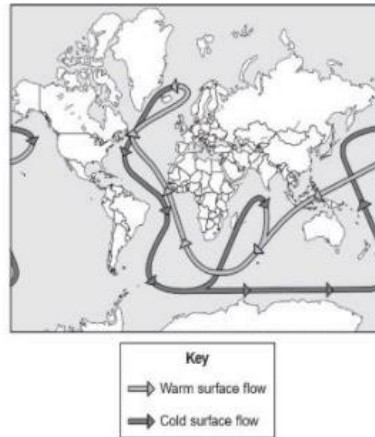


The figure shows the Great Ocean Conveyor Belt. Which best describes what this model represents?



- A) how the density of water differs between the North Atlantic and other parts of the ocean
- B) how ocean currents change the salinity of water
- C) how ocean currents move heat energy around Earth
- D) how the salinity of water affects its density

The map shows the global circulation pattern of ocean currents.



Elliot wants to set up a model that best represents how this type of pattern is created in the ocean. Which model should he use?

- A) Add red food coloring to one end of a tank of water and blue food coloring to the other. Then allow a fan to blow across the surface.
Rationale: The global movement of ocean water shown in the diagram does not result from local winds. It results from the unequal heating of Earth.
- B) Add several drops of red food coloring and several drops of blue food coloring to water in a jar. Then place the lid on and shake the jar.
Rationale: The water will not move simply because of the addition of food coloring. In addition, the convective motion of ocean water is not initiated by a shaking motion.
- C) Slowly pour hot water that has red food coloring into a tank of water that is at room temperature. Then quickly pour cold water that has blue food coloring into the tank.
Rationale: The different temperatures of water will create different density layers in the water; however, a heat source is needed to initiate and continue the convective motion. In addition, pouring the water at different speeds will not

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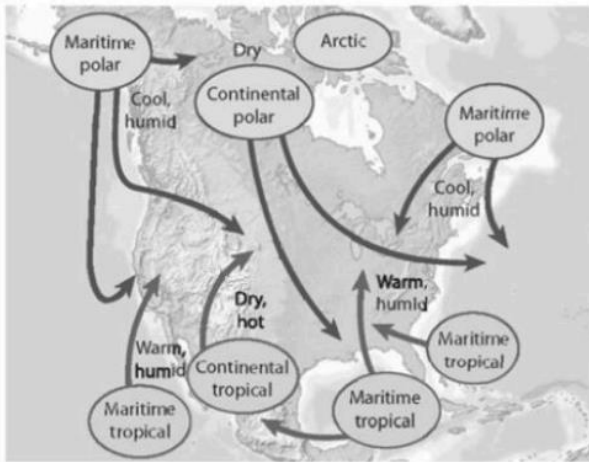
Experimental exam for sixth grade science

create the convective motion and maintain it.

- D) Pour hot water that has red food coloring and cold water that has blue food coloring into a tank of water that is at room temperature. Then have a heat lamp shine on the water.

Rationale: The pattern of ocean water movement exists because cold Arctic waters sink and warm waters from the equator move in to take their place. This same movement would be observed by this model.

The map describes and shows the movement of air masses over North America. Which does not describe these air masses?



- A) They move from cooler areas to warmer areas.
- B) They are consistent in temperature humidity, and pressure.
- C) They take on the characteristics of the Earth's surface below them as they form.
- D) They can affect the weather of an area when they meet.

15- High pressure systems usually bring good weather because _____.*

Mark only one oval.

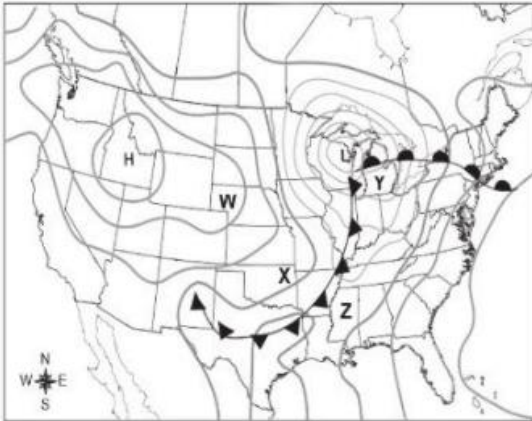
- A) the air masses rise, preventing precipitation from falling
- B) the air masses sink, making it difficult for clouds to form
- C) the air masses rise, causing wind that blows away the clouds
- D) the air masses sink, forcing air to move from low pressure to high pressure


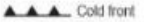

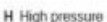

Jorge wanted to model two processes that cycle water in the atmosphere for a class project. He began by filling a self-sealing plastic bag half-full of water. After sealing the bag, he taped it to a sunny window. After a few hours, water beaded along the inside of the bag.

2. Which processes are represented by Jorge's model?

- A transpiration and respiration
- B condensation and crystallization
- C respiration and evaporation
- D evaporation and condensation

This map shows four locations, W, X, Y, and Z, and weather systems across the United States.



Key	
	Warm front
	Cold front
	Pressure isobar
	H High pressure
	L Low pressure

Which prediction about the weather is accurate, based on the evidence in the map?

- A) Location W will have cooler temperatures, because a cold front is moving toward it.

Rationale: The shapes in the weather front symbol point in the direction that the weather front is moving. The cold front has already moved past Location W.

- B) Location X will have cloudy skies, because it is positioned within a high-pressure system.

Rationale: High-pressure systems are associated with clear skies because winds spiral out of the high-pressure center in a clockwise direction.

- C) Location Y will be stormy, because it is positioned where a cold front meets a warm front.

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Experimental exam for sixth grade science

Rationale: Cold fronts move more rapidly than warm fronts. When a cold front meets a warm front, the warmer air is lifted rapidly and cools quickly, which leads to cloud formation and an unstable situation in the atmosphere.

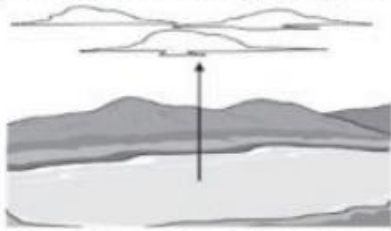
- D) Location Z will be calm, because it is far away from both the high- and low-pressure systems.

Rationale: This area is between two closely spaced isobars and a cold front is moving toward it. The air pressure differences between two points that are geographically close will create winds, not calm skies.

3. Which pathway of processes would explain how a water molecule from the stream could end up in an ice sheet?

- A evaporation, transpiration, condensation, crystallization
- B evaporation, crystallization, precipitation, condensation
- C evaporation, respiration, crystallization, transpiration
- D evaporation, condensation, crystallization, precipitation

A student is drawing a model that shows the role of surface runoff in the water cycle. This picture shows the beginning of her model.



How can the student complete her model to include surface runoff?

- A) by drawing an arrow from the clouds back to the lake

Rationale: This would show water precipitating back into the lake and not running off the land surface.

- B) by adding in an underground cave and drawing an arrow from the lake to the underground cave

Rationale: This would show water moving underground and not running off the land surface.

- C) by drawing one arrow from the clouds to the mountains and another arrow from the mountains toward the lake

Rationale: Surface runoff flows downhill to the lake.

- D) by adding in soil and plants and drawing an arrow from the lake to the soil and another arrow from the soil to the plants

Rationale: This would show water being used by a plant and not running off the land surface.

20- Several factors can lead to land degradation. Which of these activities is least likely to contribute to land degradation?

Mark only one oval.

- A- Poor farming methods
- B- Urbanization
- C- Deforestation
- D- Using an irrigation system on crops

21- Does deforestation contribute to global warming? *

Mark only one oval.

- A- No, trees aren't that important
- B- Yes; less trees means less CO2 is turned into oxygen.
- C- No, deforestation adds methane to the atmosphere, which makes the Earth cooler
- D- Sometimes because only the cutting down of Maple trees contributes to global warming

22- How could you reuse a can of soup to prevent it from ending up in the landfill? *

Mark only one oval.

- A- You could clean it out, paint it, and use it as a pencil holder.
- B- You could recycle the can instead of throwing it away.
- C- You could throw it in the trash.
- D- You could put it outside for squirrels to eat out of.

23- Green substances floating on the surface of water are called _____. *

24- Why are all the fish and plants dying that stay in a dead zone? *

Mark only one oval.

- A- There are too many plants in the area and are using up most of the oxygen.
- B- The algae are feeding on all the bacteria and using up most of the oxygen.
- C- Bacteria are multiplying after eating the decomposing algae and are using up most of the oxygen.
- D- There are too many fish in the area and are using up most of the oxygen.

25- What would happen if less water evaporated from the oceans? *

Mark only one oval.

- A- Ocean levels would increase and there would be more precipitation.
- B- Ocean levels would decrease and there would be more precipitation.
- C- Ocean levels would increase and there would be less precipitation.
- D- Ocean levels would decrease and there would be less precipitation.

Question 1: Why is the earth hotter at the equator?

- The equator tilts away from the sun.
- The sun shines more directly at the equator.
- The sun shines at an angle at the equator.

Question 2: What is the energy source for the water cycle?

- The sun.
- The earth.
- Water.
- The moon.

Question 3: When plants give off drops of water it is called:

- Transpiration.
- Evaporation.
- Condensation.

Question 4: What would happen if less water evaporated from the oceans?

- Ocean levels would increase and there would be more precipitation.
- Ocean levels would decrease and there would be more precipitation.
- Ocean levels would increase and there would be less precipitation.
- Ocean levels would decrease and there would be less precipitation.

Question 5: Evaporation happens when the sun _____ water and turns it into vapor.

- Cools.
- Heats up.
- Freezes.
- Lights up.

Question 6: During which stage do clouds form?

- Condensation.
- Evaporation.
- Precipitation.

Question 7: Evaporation is the second step in the water cycle.

- True.
- False.

Question 8: A cold, closed bottle of water is left in the sun. Water forms on the outside of the bottle.

This is an example of:

- Evaporation.
- Precipitation.
- Water vapor.
- Condensation.



Question 9: What is a layer of rock or sediment that holds water?

- Glacier.
- Well.
- Aquifer.
- Natural spring.

Question 10: The kind of heat transfer that travels through space in electromagnetic waves is:

- Insulation.
- Radiation.
- Conduction.
- Convection.

Question 11: Most of the water is stored in Oceans

Question 12: Does the land or sea heat up faster on the beach?

- Land.
- Sea.
- They heat at the same rate.

Question 13: What type of heat transfer takes place when you touch a warm mug of hot chocolate?

- Radiation.
- Convection.
- Conduction.
- None of the above.

Question 14: Which stage is NOT part of the water cycle?

- Evaporation.
- Transpiration.
- Condensation.
- Radiation.

Question 15: What must happen to water vapor in order for it to turn into liquid droplets?

- It must be heated.
- It must be pushed by the wind.
- It must be cooled.
- It must remain at the same temperature.

Question 16: What is transpiration?

- The transfer of water from lakes to the air.
- The transfer of water from plants into vapour in the air.
- The transfer of vapour from the air into clouds

Question 17: A chair is placed several feet from a fire in a fireplace. The fireplace has a glass screen. The side of the chair facing the fireplace gets warm because of

- Convection.
- Conduction.
- Radiation.



Question 18: Thermal energy always moves from the area of lower temperature to areas of higher temperature.

- True.
- False.

Question 19: What is the definition of conduction?

- When heat is transferred from objects like rays of light or electromagnetically.
- A hot liquid or air that expands, becomes less dense, and rises or becomes denser, and sinks.
- When heat transfers from objects that are touching.
- When heat transfers through the heater or AC in your house.

Question 20: The transfer of heat energy by direct contact with Earth, or touch, is:

- Greenhouse effect.
- Conduction.
- Radiation.
- Convection.

Question 21: Heat transfer always moves from:

- Cold to hot.
- East to west.
- Hot to cold.
- North to south.

Question 22: dark-colored surfaces radiation.

- Reflect.
- Absorb.

Question 23: How does heat move in this picture?

- Convection.
- Conduction.
- Radiation.



Mr. Ahmed Elhddad

Question 5: Wind is caused mainly by air pressure differences that result from.....

- Uneven heating of the Earth's atmosphere.
- Absorption of ultraviolet radiation by Earth's landmasses.
- Radiation of heat from Earth's landmasses to water bodies.
- Rotation of Earth on its axis.

Question 6: Which statement correctly defines wind?

- Wind is the movement of air from areas of low pressure to areas of high pressure
- Wind is the movement of air to a colder area in the atmosphere.
- Wind is the movement of air from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure.
- Wind is the movement of air pushed around and bouncing off Earth's surface.

Question 7: What causes global winds and convection in the atmosphere?

- Continental deflection
- The rotation of the earth
- Moon's gravity
- Unequal heating of the earth by the sun

Question 18: The curving of air to the right in the Northern hemisphere is caused by _____ and is called the _____ effect.

- Earth's rotation...Coriolis
- Earth's revolution...Coriolis
- Earth's rotation...Doppler
- Earth's revolution...Doppler

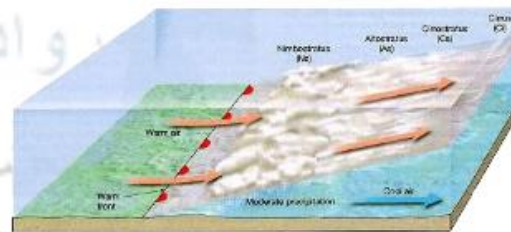


Question 19: What impact does the Coriolis effect have upon winds in the northern and southern hemispheres?

- Winds blow counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere.
- Winds blow clockwise in the northern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the southern hemisphere.
- Winds flow clockwise in both the northern and southern hemispheres.
- The coriolis effect has no impact upon winds in the northern and southern hemispheres.

Question 13: What type of front is shown?

- Warm Front
- Cold Front
- Occluded Front
- Stationary Front

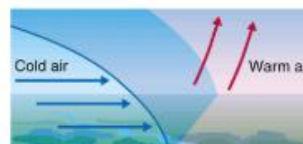


Question 14: How does the air in this type of front move??

- Warm air slowly moves over cold air
- Warm air rapidly moves up when meeting cold air
- Warm air is trapped between two colder air masses
- Warm air meets cold air and cannot move

Question 15: What type of front is shown?

- Warm Front
- Cold Front
- Occluded Front
- Stationary Front



Question1: Which sentence about an ocean current is correct?

- A. Upwelling is caused by winds that blow on the ocean's surface.
- B. Upwelling moves water horizontally.
- C. Surface currents are caused by differences in water density.
- D. Surface currents move vertically through the water.

Question3: When Earth receives energy from the Sun, ____.

- A. Some energy is reflected back into space
- B. Some is absorbed by the atmosphere
- C. Some is absorbed by land and water on earth's surface
- D. All of the above.

Question4: Liquid water beneath Earth's surface is called groundwater.

- A. True.
- B. False.

Question5: How does latitude affect the climate of an area?

- A. The higher the latitude, the warmer the temperature.
- B. The higher the latitude, the lower the temperature.
- C. The higher the latitude, the more precipitation.
- D. The higher the latitude the less precipitation.

Question6: High pressure systems usually bring good weather because ____.

- A. The air masses rise, preventing precipitation from falling
- B. The air masses sink, making it difficult for clouds to form
- C. The air masses rise, causing wind that blows away the clouds
- D. the air masses sink, forcing air to move from low pressure to high pressure.

Question 10: Which sentence correctly compares temperatures in rural and urban areas?

- A. Rural areas are usually cooler because trees and water absorb more sunlight than concrete surfaces.
- B. Urban areas are usually warmer because streets have surfaces that absorb sunlight.
- C. Rural areas are usually warmer because grasses and other plants absorb sunlight to grow.
- D. Urban areas are usually cooler because buildings absorb sun light before it reaches the ground.

Question 7: Water bodies keep temperatures in summer _____.

- A. Gulf stream
- B. Modern
- C. Moderate
- D. Waving

Question 8: Soil erosion can increase when humans remove trees and other vegetation from an area. What is this process called?

- A. Decomposition
- B. Conservation
- C. Deforestation
- D. Urbanization

Question 9: The _____ is the continuous movement of water on, above, and below Earth's surface.

- A. Radiation
- B. Water cycle
- C. Convection
- D. Conduction.

Jorge wanted to model two processes that cycle water in the atmosphere for a class project. He began by filling a self-sealing plastic bag half-full of water. After sealing the bag, he taped it to a sunny window. After a few hours, water beaded along the inside of the bag.

2. Which processes are represented by Jorge's model?

- A transpiration and respiration
- B condensation and crystallization
- C respiration and evaporation
- D evaporation and condensation

3. Which statement best describes the transfer of energy in the photo?

- A When water changes state from a liquid to a solid, thermal energy is absorbed.
- B When water changes state from a solid to a liquid, thermal energy is absorbed.
- C When water changes state from a liquid to a solid, thermal energy is released.
- D When water changes state from a solid to a liquid, thermal energy is released.



Natia set up an investigation to model heat absorption and release for soil and water. She began by filling one container with water and one container with soil. She measured the initial temperature of the water and the soil. She then exposed both the water and the soil to a heat lamp for 2 minutes. After the time was up, she turned off the light and measured the temperature of both the water and the soil. Her results are indicated in the table below.

Surface Type	Temperature Before	Temperature After
Soil	25°C	27°C
Water	24°C	32°C

2. Are Natia's results valid?

- A No. Soil absorbs heat faster than water and therefore the temperature of the soil after exposure to the light should be higher than the water.
- B No. The temperature of the soil and water should be the same after exposure to the light.
- C Yes. Water absorbs heat faster than soil and therefore her temperature readings are accurate after exposure to the light.
- D Yes. Molecules in water are more compact and therefore retain heat better than soil.

معهد رواد التعليمية

37. How do latitude and altitude affect the climate?

مركز التحية التعليمي

38. Which part of Earth receives the most solar energy from the sun?

39. Draw a model of the water cycle.



40. What is an airborne pollutant source?

و
مركز النخبة المتميزة

41. Give three examples of ocean pollution sources.

- The Safe Drinking Water Act is a law that _____.
 - is trying to reduce water pollution
 - helps rebuild sinkholes
 - protects drinking water supplies
 - protects marine animals
- Green substances floating on the surface of water are called _____.
 - phosphates
 - algae
 - bacteria
 - nutrients
- Layers and areas of rocks below ground where all the cracks and spaces between rocks are full of water is called a(n) _____.
 - aquifer
 - sinkhole
 - dead zone
 - dam
- Most water is used by _____.
 - agriculture
 - power plants
 - recreation
 - food prep
- Cutting down trees near water causes _____.
 - excess nutrients to end up in the ocean
 - fertilizer to end up in the ocean
 - excess sediments to end up in the ocean
 - algae to grow quickly
- Pick all the choices that will help minimize human impact on water.
 - properly dispose of harmful chemicals
 - recycle
 - use less water
 - use less plastic
 - volunteer to help clean up litter
- Three percent of all water is _____.
 - ice
 - fresh water
 - rivers
 - ocean

8. A negative effect of building a dam is that it can _____.
- a) control water flow and flooding b) be used for drinking water
c) be used for recreation d) cause rivers to dry out before reaching the ocean
9. What do algae feed on in the ocean in order to multiply?
- a) animal waste b) clams and sponges
c) other algae d) nutrients
10. A law that is trying to reduce water pollution is called the _____.
- a) Green Sea Turtle Act b) Safe Water Drinking Act
c) U.S. Clean Water Act d) Oil Spills Act
11. Where is the most fresh water found?
- a) lakes b) beneath Earth's surface
c) rivers
12. How are sinkholes formed?
- a) by creating extra space underground b) by conserving water
c) too much rain causing the ground to sink
13. Why are all the fish and plants dying that stay in a dead zone?
- a) There are too many plants in the area and are using up most of the oxygen. b) The algae are feeding on all the bacteria and using up most of the oxygen.
c) There are too many fish in the area and are using up most of the oxygen. d) Bacteria are multiplying after eating the decomposing algae and are using up most of the oxygen.

14. Choose all that will cause aquifers to have less water.

- a) water in a well being removed faster than it is replaced
- b) urbanization
- c) a heavy rain
- d) none of the answers

15. Choose all the examples that are solid waste.

- a) oil
- b) liquid soap
- c) glass
- d) plastic bottles

1. When cool, dense air from over the water flows inland, it's called a _____.

- a) polar easterly
- b) land breeze
- c) sea breeze
- d) jet stream

2. Steady winds between the equator and 30° latitude north or south are known as the _____.

- a) polar easterlies
- b) trade winds
- c) jet stream
- d) prevailing westerlies

3. What are polar easterlies?

- a) Steady winds that flow from east to west between 30°N latitude and 30°S latitude.
- b) A wind-driven current that carries ocean water horizontally across the ocean's surface.
- c) Cold winds that blow from east to west near the North Pole and the South Pole.
- d) Steady winds that flow from west to east between latitudes 30°N and 60°N, and 30°S and 60°S.

4. An increase in ocean salinity can change _____ and create a current.

- a) the Coriolis Effect
- b) the wind speed across the surface
- c) the density of water
- d) the temperature near the poles

5. What is wind?
- a) The movement of air from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure.
 - b) The force that a column of air applies on the air or a surface below it.
 - c) The vertical movement of water toward the ocean's surface.
 - d) The transfer of thermal energy by the movement of particles within matter.
6. Which of the following occurs when wind blows across the ocean's surface, pushing water away from an area?
- a) salinity current
 - b) upwelling
 - c) surface current
 - d) density current
7. The Coriolis Effects helps distribute heat around the surface of Earth.
- a) True
 - b) False
8. What is upwelling?
- a) The vertical movement of water toward the ocean's surface.
 - b) A wind-driven current that carries ocean water horizontally across the ocean's surface.
 - c) A phenomenon where the rotation of Earth causes moving air and water to appear to move to the right in the Northern hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere.
 - d) The vertical movement of water caused by differences in density.
9. What is a surface current?
- a) A wind-driven current that carries ocean water horizontally across the ocean's surface.
 - b) The vertical movement of water toward the ocean's surface.
 - c) The vertical movement of water caused by differences in density.
 - d) A phenomenon where the rotation of Earth causes moving air and water to appear to move to the right in the Northern hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere.

10. What are trade winds?

- a) A wind-driven current that carries ocean water horizontally across the ocean's surface.
- b) Cold winds that blow from east to west near the North Pole and the South Pole.
- c) Steady winds that flow from east to west between 30°N latitude and 30°S latitude.
- d) Steady winds that flow from west to east between latitudes 30°N and 60°N, and 30°S and 60°S.

11. Which sentence about an ocean current is correct?

- a) Upwelling moves water horizontally.
- b) Surface currents are caused by differences in water density.
- c) Upwelling is caused by winds that blow on the ocean's surface.
- d) Surface currents move vertically through the water.

12. What is the Coriolis effect?

- a) A phenomenon where the rotation of Earth causes moving air and water to appear to move to the right in the Northern hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere.
- b) The vertical movement of water toward the ocean's surface.
- c) Steady winds that flow from west to east between latitudes 30°N and 60°N, and 30°S and 60°S.
- d) A wind-driven current that carries ocean water horizontally across the ocean's surface.

13. What is a density current?

- a) A wind-driven current that carries ocean water horizontally across the ocean's surface.
- b) The transfer of thermal energy by the movement of particles within matter.
- c) The vertical movement of water toward the ocean's surface.
- d) The vertical movement of water caused by differences in density.

14. What are prevailing westerlies?

- a) Steady winds that flow from east to west between 30°N latitude and 30°S latitude.
- b) A wind-driven current that carries ocean water horizontally across the ocean's surface.
- c) Cold winds that blow from east to west near the North Pole and the South Pole.
- d) Steady winds that flow from west to east between latitudes 30°N and 60°N, and 30°S and 60°S.

15. The _____ is the wind system responsible for the movement of weather from west to east across most of the continental United States.

- a) jet stream
- b) polar easterlies
- c) prevailing easterlies
- d) trade winds

1. What are the two main factors that determine the climate of an area?

- a) temperature and precipitation
- b) temperature and air pressure
- c) wind conditions and humidity
- d) precipitation and humidity

2. What causes winds to form on Earth?

- a) elevation differences
- b) ocean currents
- c) solar energy
- d) uneven heating of the Earth by the sun

3. What is the condition of the Earth's atmosphere at a certain time and place?

- a) climate
- b) air pressure
- c) weather
- d) temperature

4. Which BEST describes why latitudes closest to the equator have warmer climates?

- a) they are nearer to ocean currents
- b) they receive more solar energy
- c) they get more winds that carry energy in the form of heat
- d) they are at lower elevations

5. What is the measure of distance in degrees north and south from the equator?

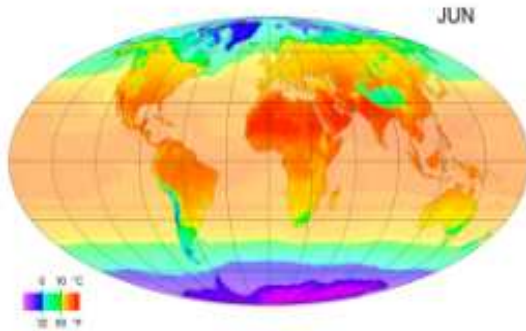
- a) latitude
- b) topography
- c) elevation
- d) longitude

6. What is the height of an area above sea level?

- a) elevation
- b) topography
- c) longitude
- d) latitude

10. Which sentence best describes the relationship between elevation and air temperatures?

- a) HIGHER elevations = WARMER temperatures
- b) LOWER elevation = COLDER temperatures
- c) HIGHER elevation = COLDER temperatures



11.

What is climate?

- a) The average weather over many years
- b) What's happening in space at a time and place.
- c) What's happening in our atmosphere at a time and place
- d) The average temperature over many years.



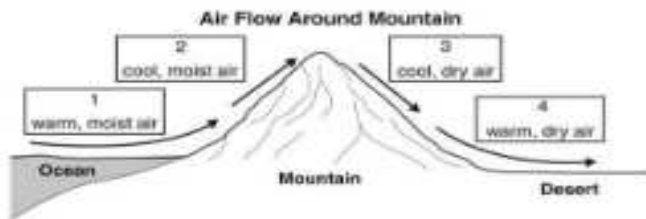
12.

Antarctica is cold all the time. What is its climate?

- a) Tropical
- b) Arid/Dry
- c) Temperate
- d) Polar

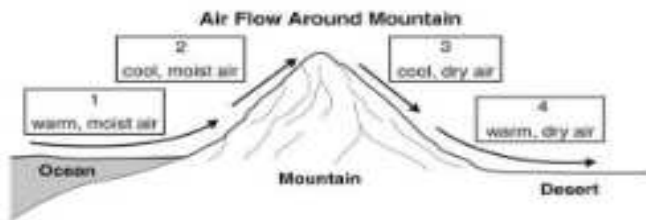
15. What the area of the earth called which gets the most sun?

- a) polar
- b) equator
- c) latitudes
- d) earths peak



16. Describe the air on the windward side of a mountain.

- a) cold
- b) hot
- c) moist
- d) dry



17. Describe the air on the leeward side of a mountain.

- a) cold
- b) warm
- c) moist
- d) dry



18. The leeward side of the mountain in in the

- a) rain shadow
- b) way
- c) river
- d) rainbow

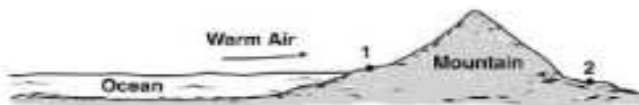
19.



The vegetation on the windward side could be

- a) prairies
- b) grasslands
- c) thick forests
- d) deserts

20.



The vegetation on the leeward side could be

- a) lots of grass
- b) drought resistant
- c) thick forests
- d) tall trees

21. The air on the windward side of a mountain is moist because it is close to

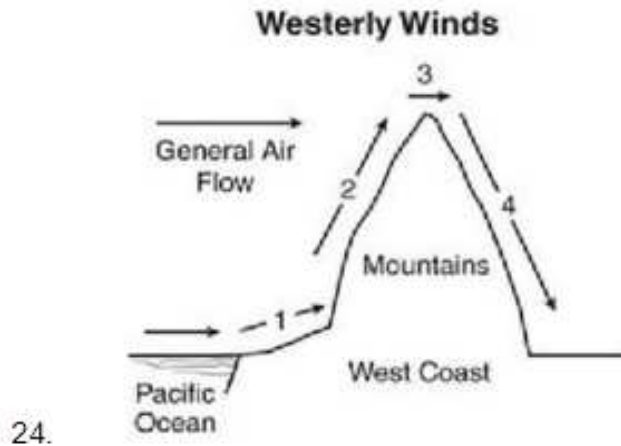
- a) a river
- b) an ocean
- c) a puddle
- d) a desert

22. Most moisture falls on the _____ side.

- a) windward
- b) altitude
- c) leeward
- d) rain shadow

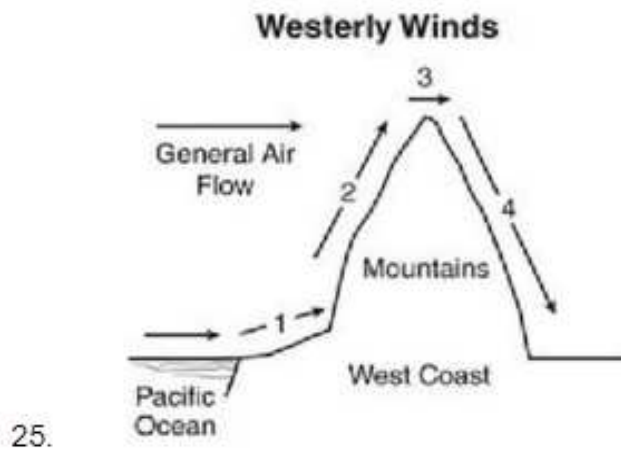
23. The leeward side is _____ a body of water.

- a) around
- b) next to
- c) facing
- d) not near



As air moves down the leeward side of a mountain it gets

- a) moister
- b) colder
- c) warmer
- d) thicker



As altitude increases, the air gets

- a) hotter
- b) thicker
- c) cooler
- d) wetter

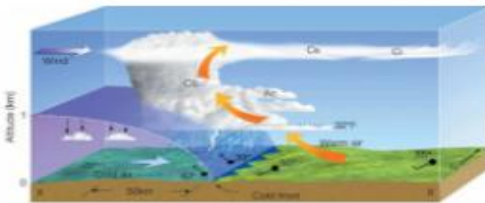
26. Which side of the mountain usually gets deserts and why?

- a) windward, because of rising, moist air
- b) leeward, because of sinking, dry air
- c) windward, because of sinking, moist air
- d) leeward, because of rising, dry air

1. Tropical is
 - a) dry
 - b) wet
 - c) cold
 - d) hot
2. What layer of the earth does weather occur in?
 - a) troposphere
 - b) atmosphere
 - c) athenospher
3. What is evaporation?
 - a) a solid to a gas
 - b) the changing of a liquid from a liquid state to a gas
 - c) a gas to a liquid



4. Name the front
 - a) Warm front
 - b) Stationary front
 - c) cold front
 - d) Occluded front



5. Name the front
 - a) occluded front
 - b) stationary front
 - c) hot front
 - d) cold front
6. Which of the following best describes wind?
 - a) moving water
 - b) moving cloud
 - c) moving air
 - d) moving sunlight
7. What is the weather conditions in an area over a long period of time?
 - a) precipitation
 - b) elevation
 - c) climate
 - d) temperature

