

Stage 1 Weather Test Question Bank

Global Weather

W1. In a standard atmosphere, how much does the temperature drop for every 1,000-foot increase in altitude from sea level?

- A. One degree C B. Two degrees C. C. Three degrees C. D. Four degrees C.

W2. What are the two primary sources of energy that start weather?

- A. Heat from the sun, high and low pressure systems.
B. Jet stream, humid air masses.
C. Prevailing winds, polar winds that produce cold fronts.
D. Heat from the sun, the earth's rotational velocity.

W3. Differences in _____ is the primary factor that creates weather.

- A. Pressure, creating winds.
B. Temperature, creating heat exchange.
C. Humidity, for large air masses.
D. Latitude.

W4. What is the Coriolis effect?

- A. Turning of the airflow from different surface speeds of the earth.
B. The formation of clouds when the air is thrust up from the effects of the mountains.
C. Turbulence from warm air masses meeting cold air masses.
D. Warm humid air rising and condensing after it is heated by the sun.

W5. What are the primary air masses that start global air currents moving?

- A. The earth's rotational speed accelerating the air clockwise to produce winds.
B. The difference in temperature between the day and the night.
C. The rising warm air mass at the equator and the sinking cold air mass at the poles.
D. The difference in temperature between the warm and cold air masses.

W6. Why are the upper air currents important for our local weather?

- A. They influence overall and local weather.
B. Because you must always fly in them during every flight.
C. You should not fly if they are from the north.
D. They tell you if there will be turbulence from instability.

W7. What is the jet stream?

- A. Where the jets fly above the main weather.
B. The uniform tube of air the jets fly in.
C. The fast moving air between cold and warm air masses.
D. The stream of air moving down from the poles.

W8. What heats up quickly when the sun shines directly on it?

- A. Land. B. Water. C. The atmosphere. D. The troposphere.

W9. What heats up slowly and can store a lot of heat?

- A. Land. B. Water. C. The atmosphere. D. The troposphere.

Regional weather

W10. What is a regional air mass?

- A. A large body of air with similar temperature and moisture properties.
B. A body of air that can have different amounts of moisture over a large area.
C. Any mass of air that has a weight and a volume.
D. A mass of air that moves from one area to another.