

W11. What is a cold front?

- A. The front part of a cold storm.
- B. An interface between a high- and low-pressure system that produces a wave of cold wind.
- C. The leading edge of a cold air mass as it moves.
- D. An arctic wind that approaches the coast.

W12. What are the typical weather patterns we see from warm and cold fronts?

- A. Warm fronts move slower with drizzly weather; cold fronts move faster with vertical clouds and more dynamic weather.
- B. Low fronts have winds and bad weather; high fronts bring good weather with low winds.
- C. Tropical fronts bring warm breezes, polar fronts usually come in winter with cooler winds
- D. Continental fronts are dry with good weather, ocean fronts are moist with rain

W13 What is the difference between a pressure system and an air mass?

- A. They are one in the same.
- B. Cold air masses are low-pressure systems, warm air masses are high-pressure systems.
- C. A pressure system is at low altitudes, an air mass is at high and low altitudes.
- D. Air masses have common temperatures and moisture levels; pressure systems have common pressures.

W14. What direction does a low-pressure system rotate... and a high-pressure system?

- A. Clockwise, counterclockwise.
- B. Counterclockwise, clockwise.
- C. Same as the earth.
- D. Opposite from the earth.

W15. What are the basic weather characteristics of high- and low-pressure systems?

- A. High-pressure systems come from the south, low-pressure systems come from the north.
- B. High-pressure produces good weather and low-pressure systems produce dynamic or bad weather.
- C. High-pressure systems are warm, low-pressure systems are cold.
- D. High-pressure systems are upper atmosphere conditions, low-pressure systems are lower altitude conditions.

W16. What are isobars on a surface analysis map and what do they tell you?

- A. Constant lines on the weather map that show where the air masses have been and indicating where they might go in the future.
- B. Constant pressure lines on a surface analysis map that provide a look at the regional wind potential.
- C. The local club telling you how your first flight into weather was for them.
- D. Straight bars that increase with altitude telling you how fast wind will increase while the aircraft is climbing.

W17. What is the importance of the jet stream?

- A. You must avoid the jet stream because of wake turbulence from big jets.
- B. It has no importance except to jet pilots who utilize its high winds.
- C. The uniform tube of air directs the path of the air masses with high winds.
- D. Its position provides general weather characteristics and possible areas of high winds.

Winds aloft (upper air)

W18. What are the Wind aloft forecasts (upper air tables)?

- A. Predict wind velocity and temperature at increasing altitudes from weather stations.
- B. Measure winds from earlier in the day, put in table form for the major cities.
- C. Information resources to find out weather information listed by weather station.
- D. Winds for the upper air in table form that includes velocity, temperature, and humidity.