

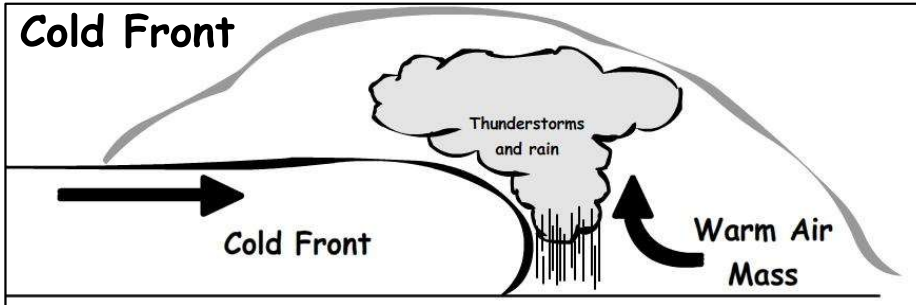
# Weather Fronts: Introduction

## MASTER KEY

Instructions: Read through the Weather Front descriptions.

Then complete the "What Type" questions at bottom of page.

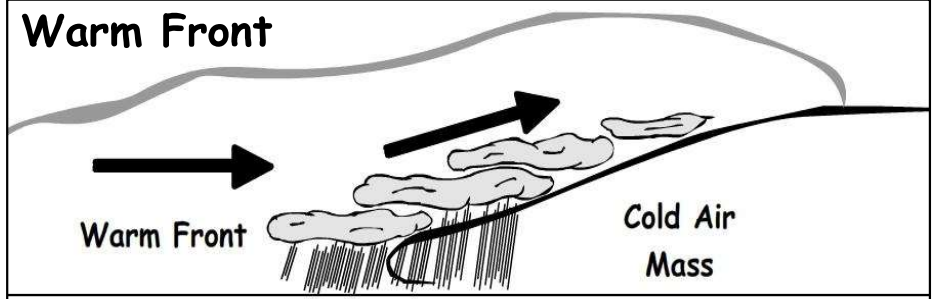
### Cold Front



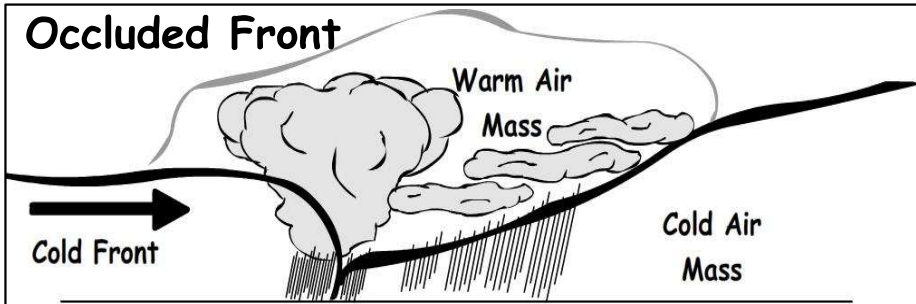
A **Cold Front** moves faster than a warm air mass. The warm humid air is pushed up and results in a short period of heavy rain and possibly violent thunderstorms.

A **Warm Front** moves slower than a cold air mass. The warm raises steadily above the cooler air mass and causes gentle rain showers for longer periods of time.

### Warm Front



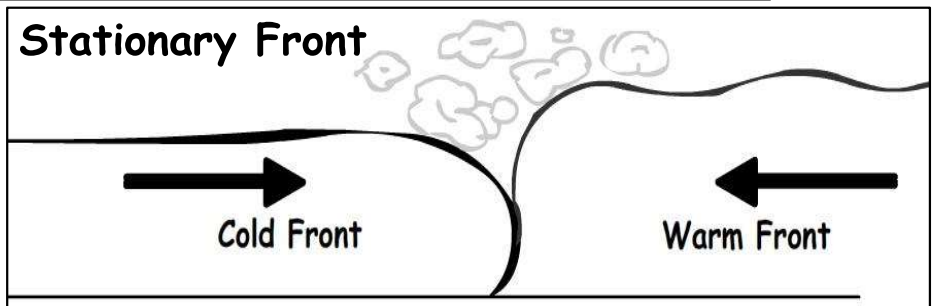
### Occluded Front



An **Occluded Front** is a combination of two fronts that form when a cold front catches up and overtakes a warm front. The result is a mix of rain showers and thunderstorms.

A **Stationary Front** is the boundary between two air masses when neither is moving. Clear skies to partly cloudy skies may result, with occasional light rain.

### Stationary Front



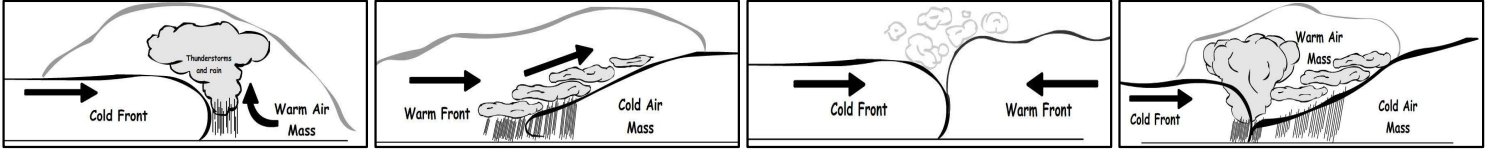
What Type?    **Cold Front**                      **Warm Front**                      **Occluded Front**

- 1- What type of front produces gentle rain showers? **WARM FRONT**
- 2- What type of front involves 3 different air masses? **OCCCLUDED FRONT**
- 3- What type of front may have clear skies? **STATIONARY FRONT**
- 4- What type of front creates violent thunderstorms? **COLD FRONT**
- 5- What type of front is stalled or still? **STATIONARY FRONT**
- 6- What type of front has rain showers and thunderstorms? **OCCCLUDED FRONT**

# Weather Fronts: Investigation

## MASTER KEY

Instructions: Use the word bank to fill in the blanks in the weather front paragraph.



### - Word Bank -

above      change      masses      boundary      two      direction  
period      cloudy      thunderstorms      cold  
overtakes      temperature

**Weather Fronts** mark the **boundary** between two air masses. The air masses can have large **temperature** differences on either side of the front. When a weather front passes, there is often a **change** in wind **direction** as well as changes in temperature. **Cold Fronts** occur when a colder air mass **overtakes** a warmer air mass. This can create a short **period** of heavy rain and strong **thunderstorms**. **Warm Fronts** move slower than cold air **masses**. A warm front will steadily rise **above** the cooler air and create gentle rain showers. An **Occluded Front** is formed when a **cold** front catches and overtakes a warm front. A mix of rain and thunderstorms can occur as a result. A **Stationary Front** is the boundary between **two** air masses that are not moving. Clear skies or partly **cloudy** skies may occur, with occasional light rain.

Instructions: Color the Warm Air RED and the Cold Air BLUE. Then label the diagram with the correct weather front name.

### Stationary Front

