

## Lesson 2 Weather Patterns

**Predict** three facts that will be discussed in Lesson 2 after reading the headings. Write these facts in your Science Journal.

### Main Idea

#### Pressure Systems

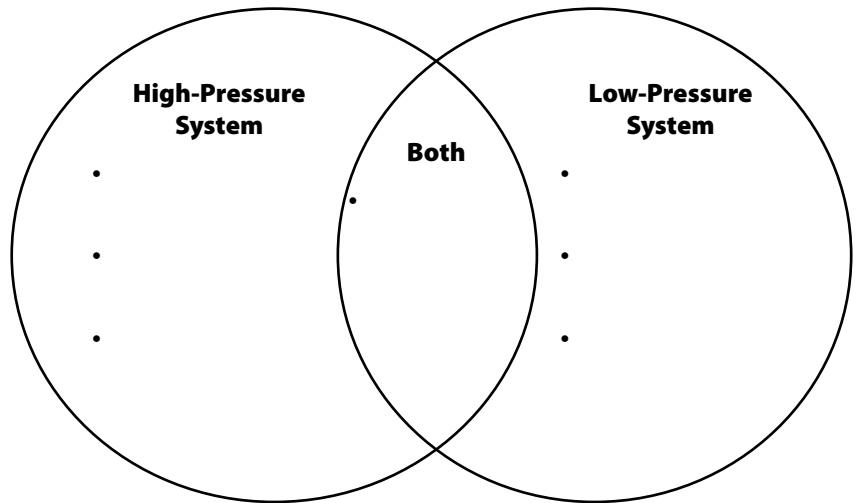
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#### Air Masses

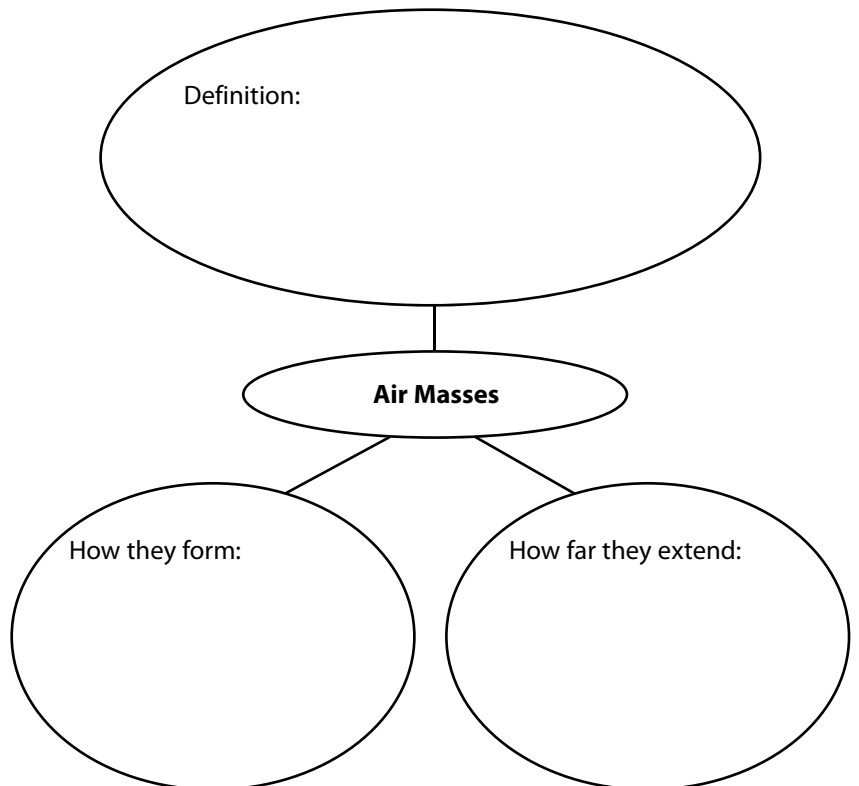
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### Details

**Compare and contrast** 2 types of pressure systems by completing the Venn diagram. Include a description of the weather that results from each.



**Organize** information about air masses.



## Lesson 2 | Weather Patterns (continued)

### Main Idea

### Details

 **Classify** air masses.

Type	Description
Arctic	Where they form: Characteristics:
Polar (two types)	<b>1. Name:</b> Where they form: Characteristics:  <b>2. Name:</b> Where they form: Characteristics:
Tropical (two types)	<b>1. Name:</b> Where they form: Characteristics:  <b>2. Name:</b> Where they form: Characteristics:

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### Fronts

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**Draw and label** a cold front and a warm front. Use blue arrows to indicate the direction of cold air movement and red arrows to indicate the direction of warm air movement.

**Cold Front**

**Warm Front**

## Lesson 2 | Weather Patterns (continued)

### Main Idea

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### Severe Weather

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### Details


**Define** stationary and occluded fronts, and describe the weather associated with each type.

Stationary front: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Occluded front: \_\_\_\_\_

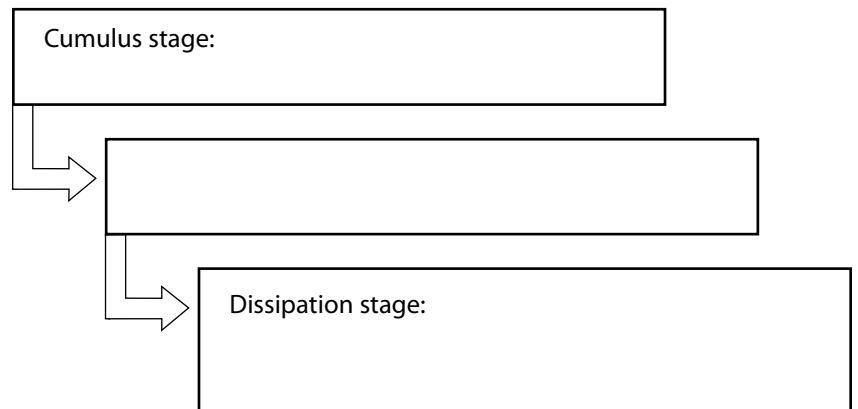
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 **Summarize** why it is useful to understand weather patterns associated with fronts.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Sequence** the three-stage life cycle of a thunderstorm.



**Diagram** the structure of a tornado. Label these parts in your diagram.

- funnel
- air inflow
- rotating updrafts
- air outflow

## Lesson 2 | Weather Patterns (continued)

### Main Idea

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### Details

**Sequence** the steps in the formation of a hurricane.

Warm, moist air \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Water vapor \_\_\_\_\_, and clouds form. As more air rises, an area of \_\_\_\_\_ forms over the ocean.




As air \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_ forms. Air begins to turn \_\_\_\_\_ because of the \_\_\_\_\_. Winds are between \_\_\_\_\_.



As air continues to rise and \_\_\_\_\_, the storm builds to a \_\_\_\_\_. Winds are greater than \_\_\_\_\_ but less than \_\_\_\_\_.



When winds reach \_\_\_\_\_, the storm becomes a \_\_\_\_\_.


 **Identify** five examples of severe weather.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Distinguish** weather watches and warnings.

A \_\_\_\_\_ means that severe weather is possible.

A \_\_\_\_\_ means that severe weather is already occurring.

 **Analyze It** Town A experiences several days of cold temperatures and steady rain. Town B, which is twenty kilometers east of Town A, experiences rain and warm temperatures during that same time. What weather pattern explains these events?

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