Science Study Guide Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Weather Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Match each vocabulary term with its meaning.

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Condition of the atmosphere at a A. air mass

particular time

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The pattern of weather in an area B. weather

over time

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The study of weather C. humidity

4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Measurement of the amount of D. meteorology

moisture in the air

5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Large body of air with the same E. climate

temperature and humidity

6. What kind of weather is likely to occur if a warm air mass moves over a cold air mass?

1. hail
2. steady rain
3. snow
4. thunderstorm

7. What does a rising barometer often tell about the weather?

1. warmer air and a low chance of rain
2. warmer air and a high chance of rain
3. colder air and a low chance of rain
4. colder air and a high chance of rain

8. Which word means water vapor that has condensed into small droplets near ground level?

1. fog
2. sleet
3. hail
4. snow

9. What happens to water vapor as it rises higher and higher in the air?

1. The vapor heats and then evaporates to form clouds
2. The vapor cools and then condenses to form clouds
3. The vapor heats and then condenses to form clouds
4. The vapor cools and then evaporates to form clouds

10. Which type of precipitation occurs when water vapor turns directly into ice?

1. hail
2. sleet
3. snow
4. rain

11. What forms when water vapor cools and condenses on dust particles in the air?

1. clouds
2. rain shadow
3. water vapor
4. precipitation

12. When a warm air mass is colliding with a cold air mass, what is the border between the two air masses called?

1. high pressure
2. weather map
3. front
4. thunderstorm

13. Name 4 weather instruments that measure the weather and tell what each one measures.

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14. Name 2 simple weather instruments that you could make. Tell how you would make each one and how it would measure the weather.

(\*\*\*Hint: Think about your Science lab lesson last Thursday! ☺)

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15. Name the 4 steps of the water cycle.

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16. Which step of the water cycle describes water being heated and turned into water vapor? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. Which step of the water cycle describes water vapor being cooled and turning back into a liquid, forming clouds? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. Which step of the water cycle describes water falling from clouds because they’ve gotten too heavy to stay in the sky? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. Name the 4 main types of precipitation.

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20. Name 2 types of clouds and explain what they’re made of and what type of weather they bring.

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21. Which instrument measures air pressure?

A. wind vane

B. hygrometer

C. anemometer

D. barometer

22. Give a real-life example of evaporation.

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23. Give a real-life example of condensation.

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24. Explain the water cycle in your own words.

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25. Draw the symbol used on a weather map for a cold front.

\*\*\*There should be color!

26. Draw the symbol used on a weather map for a warm front.

\*\*\*There should be color!

27. Explain a stationary front and draw the symbol used to represent it on a weather map.

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28. What do we call a person whose job is to study, predict and forecast the weather?

A. weather specialist

B. meteorologist

C. astrologist

D. cloud genius