Quiz 5

- Due Apr 29 at 11:59pm
- Points 100
- Questions 10
- Available Apr 15 at 2pm Apr 29 at 11:59pm
- Time Limit 15 Minutes

Instructions

This quiz is on the tornadoes, heat/cold/wildfire (lectures 12, 13 and chapters 9, 10, 14).

- Time limit: 15 minutes
- The timer continues even if you exit the quiz
- One attempt
- Open book/note

Quizzes have no due dates, but all quizzes must be completed by April 29, 2024.

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	15 minutes	80 out of 100

Score for this quiz: 80 out of 100 Submitted Apr 23 at 11:29pm This attempt took 15 minutes.

Question 1 0/10 pts

Why does the definition of a heat wave vary geographically and seasonally?

In regions where cool temperatures are normal, heat waves are only recognized when temperatures vary above normal temperatures by 20 $^{\circ}$ F.

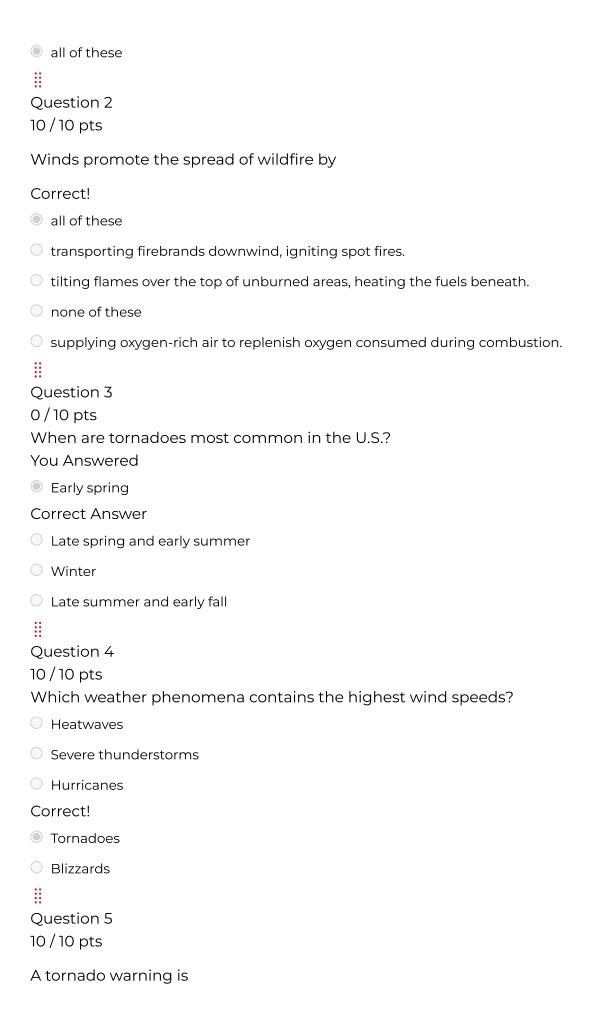
In regions where moderate temperatures are normal, heat waves are only recognized when temperatures vary above normal temperatures by 15 °F.

Correct Answer

None of these; heat waves are defined by deviations above normal temperatures only.

In regions where high temperatures are normal, heat waves are only recognized when temperatures vary above normal temperatures by 10 °F.

You Answered



a formal statement issued by meteorologists to indicate that a tornado is presently forming.

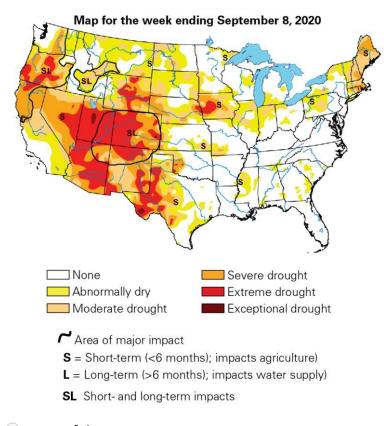
Correct!

- a formal statement issued by meteorologists to indicate that a tornado has been sighted.
- a formal statement issued by meteorologists to indicate that conditions are favorable for tornadoes to form.
- A tornado watch can indicate any of these.

Question 6

10 / 10 pts

The figure below is the US Drought Monitor map for September 8, 2020. The US Drought Monitor is based on



onone of these

Correct!

- all of these
- osoil conditions.
- climatologic and hydrologic measurements.
- reported drought impacts and observations.

H

Question 7 10 / 10 pts
Freezing rain occurs when
snow melts on the surface, but refreezes into ice as temperatures get colder.
all of these
one snow melts at higher altitudes, but refreezes into ice before hitting the surface.
one of these
Correct!
 supercooled precipitation freezes on contact when it reaches the surface. Question 8 10 / 10 pts
The Enhanced Fujita scale is used to classify tornadoes from EFO to EF5. This scale is based on
the width of tornado tracks.
wind speeds.
the amount of time a tornado is on the ground.
Correct!
 the amount of damage that results. Question 9 10 / 10 pts
Typically, mid-latitude cyclones are more frequent, more intense, and affect larger areas during
Correct!
the winter season.
the spring season.
O the fall season.
• the summer season.
Question 1010 / 10 pts
The most common cause of wildfire is
Correct!

human activity.

sparks from electrical distribution infrastructure.
unknown causes.
lightning strikes.

Quiz Score: 80 out of 100

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Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	11 minutes	100 out of 100

Score for this quiz: 100 out of 100

Submitted Apr 25 at 8:50pm

This attempt took 11 minutes.

Question 1

10 / 10 pts

Why does the definition of a heat wave vary geographically and seasonally?

Correct!

None of these; heat waves are defined by deviations above normal temperatures only.

In regions where high temperatures are normal, heat waves are only recognized when temperatures vary above normal temperatures by 10 °F.

In regions where moderate temperatures are normal, heat waves are only recognized when temperatures vary above normal temperatures by 15 °F.



In regions where cool temperatures are normal, heat waves are only recognized when temperatures vary above normal temperatures by 20 °F.

all of these



Question 2

10 / 10 pts

The Enhanced Fujita scale is used to classify tornadoes from EF0 to EF5. This scale is based on

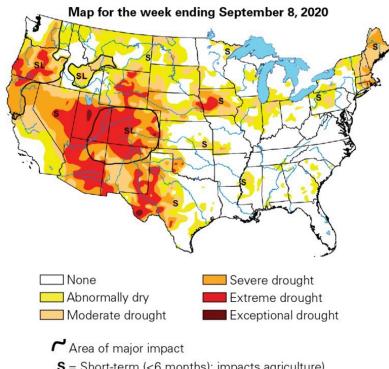
Correct!

- the amount of damage that results.
- wind speeds.
- the width of tornado tracks.
- the amount of time a tornado is on the ground.

Question 3

10 / 10 pts

The figure below is the US Drought Monitor map for September 8, 2020. The US Drought Monitor is based on



S = Short-term (<6 months); impacts agriculture)

L = Long-term (>6 months); impacts water supply)

SL Short- and long-term impacts

Correct!

- all of these
- none of these
- reported drought impacts and observations.
- climatologic and hydrologic measurements.
- soil conditions.

Question 4

10 / 10 pts

The most common cause of wildfire is

Correct!

- human activity.
- sparks from electrical distribution infrastructure.
- lightning strikes.
- unknown causes.

Question 5

10 / 10 pts

What makes April 25-28 of 2011 so infamous in terms of tornadoes?

Correct

Correcti
It was the largest outbreak in history with 358 tornadoes.
The largest (width) tornado ever recorded occurred in southern Illinois.
Two large tornadoes damaged New York City.
No tornadoes occurred in Tornado Alley.
iii Question 6 10 / 10 pts
Winds promote the spread of wildfire by
supplying oxygen-rich air to replenish oxygen consumed during combustion.
onone of these
Correct!
all of these
tilting flames over the top of unburned areas, heating the fuels beneath.
 transporting firebrands downwind, igniting spot fires.
iii Question 7 10 / 10 pts
Typically, mid-latitude cyclones are more frequent, more intense, and affect larger areas during
the summer season.
Correct!
the winter season.
the fall season.
the spring season.
\blacksquare
Question 8
10 / 10 pts

Heat stroke is the progression from heat exhaustion, and may be manifested by fainting, a very fast pulse, headache, vomiting, and confusion. Heat stroke occurs when the body temperature rises to

○ 105 °F.

- Hurricanes
- Severe thunderstorms
- Blizzards

H

Question 10

10 / 10 pts

Freezing rain occurs when

Correct!

- supercooled precipitation freezes on contact when it reaches the surface.
- snow melts on the surface, but refreezes into ice as temperatures get colder.
- all of these
- one of these
- snow melts at higher altitudes, but refreezes into ice before hitting the surface.

Quiz Score: 100 out of 100