Storms

1.

Storms get most of their energy from _____.

Student Response

Value

Correct
Answer

A. wind shear
B. radioactive decay

C. latent heat
D. sensible heat
E. Coriolis force

Score: 1/1

2.

If you are on the beach when a hurricane approaches, for safety you should _____.

Student Response	Value	Correct Answer
1. dig a ditch in the sand and get in it for shelter		
2. grab your camera and run towards the ocean		
3. run in a direction perpendicular to the path of the storm centre		
	100%	/
5. tie yourself to the nearest tree		
Score: 1/1		

3.

Which statement is FALSE?

Student Response

Value

Correct Answer

- - B. The saturated adiabatic lapse rate is less than the dry adiabatic lapse rate.
 - C. Condensation releases latent heat and warms the air.
 - D. Water vapor mixing ratio is conserved in rising air parcels.
 - E. Rainfall can be used to estimate the net heating in a storm

Score: 1/1

4.

If water-vapour pressure in air increases but total pressure remains constant, then the partial pressure of the other gases in air would _____.

Student Response	Value	Correct Answer
A. increase		
B. not change		
C. decrease	100%	✓
D. it depends on the temperature		
E. not enough information to answer		

5.

Score: 1/1

The horizontal movement of sensible and latent heat by the wind is called

	Student Response	Value	Correct Answer
A. advection		100%	

- B. convection
- C. an adiabat
- D. radiation
- E. transportation

Score: 1/1

6.

Which list below gives storm horizontal diameters from smallest to largest?

Student Response	Value	Correct Answer
A. hurricane, tornado, thunderstorm		
B. hurricane, thunderstorm, tornado		
C. thunderstorm, tornado, hurricane		
D. thunderstorm, hurricane, tornado		
E. tornado, thunderstorm, hurricane	100%	/
Score: 1/1		

7.

The amount of heat needed to evaporate a kilogram of water is called the

_____·

Student Response	Value	Correct Answer
A. latent heat of fusion		
	100%	î
C. specific gravity		
D. latent heat of deposition		
E. specific heat		
Score: 1/1		

According to the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Intensity Scale _____ indicate stronger hurricanes.

Student Response A. higher surface pressure in the eye and faster surface wind speeds B. higher surface pressure in the eye and slower surface wind speeds C. lower surface pressure in the eye and slower surface wind speeds D. greater damage to ships and coastal communities E. lower surface pressure in the eye and faster surface wind speeds

Score: 1/1

9.

Water-vapour mixing ratio indicates ______.

A. the actual amount of water in air compared to the maximal amount that it can hold B. the ratio of the actual temperature to the temperature required for condensation to occur C. the amount of mixing needed for water vapour to become spread continuously within a volume D. the partial pressure of water vapour molecules E. the actual amount of water in air compared to the amount of other gases

Score: 1/1

10.

Thunderstorm tops often reach an altitude of roughly ______.

	Student Response	Value	Correct Answer
A. 10 m			
B. 100 m			
C. 1000 m			
		100% 🔽	ì
E. 100 km			
Score: 1/1			

11.

Which statement is TRUE?

Student Response	Value	Correct Answer
A. Instruments that measure humidity are called hydrometers.		
B. The dew-point temperature is the temperature where water vapour forms when you cool air at constant pressure.		
C. Saturated air has a relative humidity of 0%.		
D. Dust particles in air can serve as cloud condensation nuclei.	100% ✓	ì
E. Thunderstorms always form along cold fronts.		
Score: 1/1		

12.

Thunderstorm cells have all updraft (no downdrafts, no rain) in the ____ stage of

their life cycle.

	Student Response	Value	Correct Answer
A. cirrus			
B. mature			
C. stratus			
D. dissipating			
E. cumulus		100%	1
Score: 1/1			

13.

Which is FALSE?

Student Response	Value	Correct Answer
A. The anvil is a structure usually found at the top of thunderstorms.		
B. The most favourable time for thunderstorms is about noon.	100%	î
C. Thunderstorms ultimately get their energy from the sun.		
D. Advection is the process that can move thunderstorm fuel from its creation location.		
E. Vertical and horizontal motions are coupled by the continuity effect.		
Score: 1/1		

14.

Which statement is TRUE?

Student Degrange	Value	Correct
Student Response	value	Answer

A. A "tornado watch" means a tornado is	happening now	
and heading in your direction. B. Most thunderstorms are short-lived be	ecause of the 100%	7
limited availability of boundary-layer		•
C. More intense tornadoes happen more	•	
weak ones.	frequently than	
D. Tornado damage paths are usually winkm.	der than about 2	
E. The official name for a thunderstorm "nimbostratus".	cloud is	
Score: 1/1		
15.		
The eye of a hurricane has pressure at	sea level and pressur	re at the
tropopause		
Student Response	Value	Correct Answer
A. lowlow		
B. lowhigh	100%	Z
C. highlow		
D. highhigh		
E. lowno		
Score: 1/1		
16.		
In North America most thunderstorms form	·	
Student Response	Value	Correct Answer
A. on the Canadian prairies		Allswel
11. On the Canadian Plantes		

100% 🔽

→ B. in the southeast US

C. near the east coast

D. on the west coast

E. in Oklahoma

Score: 1/1

17.

Which one thing do supercells have that most air-mass thunderstorms do NOT?

Student Response	Value	Correct Answer
A. anvil		
B. cloud base at the LCL		
C. updraft		
D. downdraft		
→ E. environmental wind shear	100%	\checkmark
Score: 1/1		

18.

Which message from the Meteorological Service means you must seek shelter from storms/tornadoes/hurricanes immediately?

	Student Response	Value Correct Answer
A. "Hazard"		
B. "Watch"		
C. "Warning"		100% 🗹
D. "Alert"		
E. "Episode"		
Score: 1/1		

In the south Pacific near Australia, hurricanes are called ____.

	Student Response	Value	Correct Answer
A. hurricanes			
B. tropical storms			
C. typhoons			
D. cyclones		100%	î
E. thunderstorms			
Score: 1/	1		

20.

Which statement is TRUE?

Which statement is TRUE?			
Student Response	Value		Correct Answer
A. Zero force implies zero velocity.			
B. An air parcel in a warm environment is more buoyant than one in a cold environment.			
C. Horizontal temperature gradients can cause buoyancy-related vertical motions.			
D. Newton's law says that force equals mass divided by acceleration.			
E. Hurricanes are organized to create their own fuel by wind-enhanced evaporation.	100%	✓	
Score: 1/1			
1.			
Water-vapour mixing ratio indicates			
Student Response			Value

A. the actual amount of water in air compared to the maximal amount that it can hold B. the ratio of the actual temperature to the temperature required for condensation to occur C. the amount of mixing needed for water vapour to become spread 0% continuously within a volume D. the partial pressure of water vapour molecules E. the actual amount of water in air compared to the amount of other gases Score: 0/1 2. Which statement is TRUE? **Student Response** Value A. Tornado outbreaks are relatively rare (return period of about ten 0% years). B. Tornadoes in North America are most frequent in winter. C. The greatest number of tornado fatalities are for people in mobile homes. D. Thunderstorms and associated tornado tracks generally move from the northeast. E. Tornadoes are most frequent in regions that are hot and dry. Score: 0/1 **3.** Most thunderstorms are **Student Response** Value A. supercell

B. squall-lineC. orographic

D. multicell	100%
E. pulse	
Score: 1/1	
4.	
T•	
Most thunderstorms form in the	
Student Response	Value
∄A. stratosphere	0%
B. hydrosphere	
C. exosphere	
D. troposphere	
E. mesosphere	
Score: 0/1	
5.	
M	
Measurement of rainfall rate from a thunderstorm gives an indication of	
Student Response	Value
A. the amount of evaporation inside the storm	
B. the depth of the storm	
C. the width of the storm	
D. the amount of cloud condensation nuclei in the storm	0%
E. the net heating in the storm	
Score: 0/1	
1	
1.	
Dust storms are called	

	Student Response	Value
A. tornadoe	S	
B. derechos		0%
C. gust fron	ts	
D. haboobs		
E. downbur	sts	
Score:	0/1	
2.		
	he pressure gradient force equation, income to its surroundings will	creasing the density of an air
	Student Response	Value
A. increase	the humidity of the air parcel	
B. increase	the acceleration of the air parcel	
C. decrease	the pressure gradient force	0%
D. cause the	e pressure gradient force to stay the san	ne
E. increase	the pressure gradient force	
Score: 0/1		
3.		
A safe place to	be during a lightning storm is	.
	Student Response	Value
A. in a car		100%
B. under a t	ree	
C. on a ridg	e top	
D. on the go	olf course	
E. under an	umbrella	
Score: 1/1		

Which statement is FALSE for saturated air?

Student Response Value A. Relative humidity = 100% B. Temperature equals dew point temperature. C. Condensation occurs on dust particles called cloud condensation nuclei. D. The air parcel is at or above its lifting condensation level. 0% E. Vapor pressure equals mixing ratio. Score: 0/15. A hygristor measures _____ **Student Response** Value A. dew point temperature by cooling a small mirror and noting the temperature a laser beam shining on its surface gets diffracted B. humidity by beaming radiation from a transmitter to a detector and measuring attenuation of the beam C. humidity by measuring changing capacitance of a thin piece of plastic 0% D. humidity by cooling a small mirror and noting the temperature a laser beam shining on its surface gets diffracted

1.

slide

Score: 0/1

Arrange the lightning-flash components in the correct chronological order, from first to last.

E. humidity by measuring changing resistance of a carbon-coated glass

[] happens FIRST [] next [] next [] happens LAST	
Student Response	Value
Arrange the lightning-flash components in the correct chronological order, from first to last.	0.0%
[dart leader] happens FIRST [return stroke] next [another return stroke] next [stepped leader] happens LAST	
Score: 0/1	
2.	
Which is NOT considered a type of SEVERE thunderstorm?	
Student Response	Value
Student Response A. mesoscale convective complex	Value 0%
_	
A. mesoscale convective complex	
A. mesoscale convective complex B. squall Line thunderstorm	
A. mesoscale convective complex B. squall Line thunderstorm C. air mass thunderstorm	
A. mesoscale convective complex B. squall Line thunderstorm C. air mass thunderstorm D. supercell thunderstorm	
A. mesoscale convective complex B. squall Line thunderstorm C. air mass thunderstorm D. supercell thunderstorm	
A. mesoscale convective complex B. squall Line thunderstorm C. air mass thunderstorm D. supercell thunderstorm Score: 0/1	0%
A. mesoscale convective complex B. squall Line thunderstorm C. air mass thunderstorm D. supercell thunderstorm Score: 0/1	0%
A. mesoscale convective complex B. squall Line thunderstorm C. air mass thunderstorm D. supercell thunderstorm Score: 0/1 3. A severe straight-line wind covering a large area (>400 km) is call	0%
B. squall Line thunderstorm C. air mass thunderstorm D. supercell thunderstorm Score: 0/1 3. A severe straight-line wind covering a large area (>400 km) is ca	0%
B. squall Line thunderstorm C. air mass thunderstorm D. supercell thunderstorm Score: 0/1 3. A severe straight-line wind covering a large area (>400 km) is can student Response A. tornado	0%

4.		
Sometimes whole thunderstorms can rotate slov cause the most severe tornadoes. Such a rotating		
Student Respo	nse	Value
A. cyclone		
B. mesocyclone		
C. wall cloud		
		0%
E. tornado		
Score: 0/1		
5.		
The continent with the greatest frequency of to	rnadoes is Australia.	
Student Response	Value	
False	100%	
Score: 1/1		
6.		
If a tornado or severe thunderstorm watch has b	oeen issued, you should	l
Student Respo	nse	Value
☑A. panic		0%
B. immediately seek shelter		

E. derecho

Score: 0/1

- C. continue your normal activities, but keep an eye on the weather
- D. evacuate and drive at least 200 km away from the nearest shoreline

E. anticipate that a tornado outbreak will occur

Score: 0/1

7.

Most tropical disturbances that enter the western Atlantic and become hurricanes originate from trade-wind variations called 1.----.

Student Response

Value

1. not answered

0%

Score: 0/1

8.

Relative to the direction of movement of hurricanes in the Northern Hemisphere, most of the tornadoes imbedded in hurricanes are found in the _____ quadrant of the hurricane.

Student Response

Value

A. left-rearward

0%

- B. right rearward
- C. right forward
- D. left-forward

Score: 0/1

9.

The intensity scale for hurricanes is called the 1.---- scale.

Student Response

Value

1. not answered 0%

Score: 0/1