

FBQ1: The precipitation recorder has a collecting area of_____ cm²

Answer: Two hundred

FBQ2: Solar energy is the electromagnetic energy emitted by the_____

Answer: Sun

FBQ3: _____is the transfer of heat energy from one substance to another or within a substance

Answer: Conduction

FBQ4: _____is the measurable amount of moisture in the air of the lower atmosphere.

Answer: Humidity

FBQ5: The hygrothermograph independently is used in measuring Temperature and _____

Answer: Relative humidity

FBQ6: _____has more kinds of trees than any other area in the world

Answer: Tropical rainforest

FBQ7: Wind normally has direction, which indicators could you used as a climatologist_____

Answer: Smoke stacks

FBQ8: _____is found mainly at airports, seaports and other open areas such as mountain roads where a very visual indication of the wind is needed

Answer: Wind socks

FBQ9: Direct solar radiation is measured by means of _____, the receiving surface of which are arranged to be normal to the solar direction

Answer: Pyrheliometers

FBQ10: _____ invented a rudimentary water thermometer in 1593

Answer: Galileo

FBQ11: _____ hurricane is referring to the hurricane with maximum sustained wind speeds exceeding 249km/h

Answer: Category 5

FBQ12: Precipitation made up of smaller drops of water is called_____

Answer: Mist

FBQ13: Ice particles smaller than 5 millimetres in diameter are called_____

Answer: Sleet

FBQ14: Hail round pellets of ice larger than 5 millimetres in diameter are called_____

Answer: Hailstones

FBQ15: _____ the term is used for those organisms that have a mechanism for regulating their body temperature

Answer: Homoeothermic

FBQ16: Globalization and climate change has been traced to the_____

Answer: Greenhouse gases

FBQ17: The most convectional measurement unit of precipitation accepted worldwide_____

Answer: Millimetres

FBQ18: _____can best described the climate of a general region

Answer: Mesoclimatology

FBQ19: _____ is the falling in a liquid and solid state

Answer: Precipitation

FBQ20: _____ is the layer of the atmosphere that is responsible for the absorption of the ultraviolet radiation

Answer: Stratosphere

FBQ21: _____ leads to the depletion of the ozone layer, which brings about climate change

Answer: Fluorocarbon

FBQ22: The heat source of our planet is the sun, which ways do heat is been transfer through objects_____

Answer: Conduction

FBQ23: _____ and _____ affect the planning, design, construction, maintenance and performance of infrastructure, throughout its service life

Answer: Weather and Climate

FBQ24: The _____ believes that global warming is largely attributable to an increase in the levels of CO₂ in the atmosphere

Answer: United Nation

FBQ25: _____ efficiency is use to identity the most fuel efficient route and a 'just in time' steady running strategy is applied to keep the engine load at a minimum

Answer: Trip

FBQ26: _____ climatology is the study of climate as related to human history and thus focuses only on the last few thousand years

Answer: Historical

FBQ27: _____ is the expected mean and variability of the weather conditions for a particular location, season, and time of day

Answer: Climate

FBQ28: _____ is undoubtedly the most important climatic element

Answer: Temperature

FBQ29: _____ is the climatic element that transports heat and moisture into a region

Answer: Wind

FBQ30: _____ climatology typically orients itself in terms of geographic regions

Answer: Descriptive

FBQ31: _____ is a global coupled ocean-atmosphere phenomenon.

Answer: El Niño-Southern Oscillation

FBQ32: The _____ is an equatorial travelling pattern of anomalous rainfall that is planetary in scale

Answer: Madden-Julian Oscillation

FBQ33: A tropical _____ is composed of a system of thunderstorms that shows a cyclonic rotation around a central core or eye

Answer: Cyclone

FBQ34: Cloud climatology also includes such phenomena as _____ and _____

Answer: Fog, Thunderstorms

FBQ35: Descriptive climatology typically orients itself in terms of geographic region, it is often referred to as _____ climatology

Answer: Regional

MCQ1: Piche evaporation meter is used in measuring _____

Answer: Cloud cover

MCQ2: The hygromograph independently used in measuring _____

Answer: Temperature & RH

MCQ3: The precipitation recorder has a collecting area of _____ cm²

Answer: 200

MCQ4: Important characteristics of rain gauge are the following except _____

Answer: Long range

MCQ5: Which among the following depicts unit of measurement of wind speed _____

Answer: Mph

MCQ6: The following are equipment of standard meteorological station excepts _____

Answer: Conical flask

MCQ7: Climatology is the long-time study of what _____

Answer: Atmosphere

MCQ8: The term climate implies an average record of almost _____ years

Answer: 30 to 35

MCQ9: climatology treats the same atmospheric processes as _____

Answer: Meteorology

MCQ10: The climate is often described in terms of the mean values of meteorological variables such as _____

Answer: Temperature

MCQ11: what do you consider to be one of the approaches involved in study of climatology _____

Answer: Paleoclimatology

MCQ12: Which among the following best describes the term precipitation _____

Answer: Falling in a liquid and solid state

MCQ13: What is the most conventional measurement unit of precipitation accepted worldwide _____

Answer: Millimeters

MCQ14: Which of the following will be regarded as one of the types of climatology _____

Answer: Physical

MCQ15: Microclimatology can best describe the climate of a general region _____

Answer: True

MCQ16: The following are various climate indices except _____

Answer: VARIABILITY

MCQ17: Hurricanes, cyclones, and typhoons are tropical cyclones with maximum sustained wind speed exceeding _____ km/h

Answer: 119

MCQ18: In the western north pacific, what is weather phenomenon which denotes the maximum sustained wind speed _____

Answer: Typhoons

MCQ19: Where did tropical cyclones occur recently _____

Answer: Nargis

MCQ20: Which of the following serves as one of the components that divided the atmosphere_____

Answer: Stratosphere

MCQ21: The following are composition of the atmosphere except_____

Answer: Calcium, nitrogen

MCQ22: _____and embankment can reduce the possibility of water overflowing into nearby river which tend to regulate the of the atmosphere.

Answer: Vegetation

MCQ23: what other methods can be used in structuring the atmosphere in your study_____

Answer: Temperature gradient

MCQ24: The following are all degree of ionization of the atmosphere except_____

Answer: Lithosphere

MCQ25: The heat source of our planet is the sun, in which ways do heat is been transfer through objects_____

Answer: conduction

MCQ26: The troposphere is extends to about_____ miles

Answer: 7

MCQ27: The troposphere ,stratosphere, mesosphere, exosphere, extends about and beyond respectively_____ miles

Answer: 7,20,80,400

MCQ28: which layer of the atmosphere is responsible for absorbing the ultraviolet radiation_____

Answer: stratosphere

MCQ29: What do you think among the mentioned compounds thus leads to the depleting the ozone layer_____

Answer: fluorocarbon

MCQ30: Climate is sometimes referred to as what weather for a given area_____

Answer: Average

MCQ31: Which of the following does not described element of weather and climate_____

Answer: Soil

MCQ32: The knowledge of measuring and recording weather and climatic elements is important to the if individuals except ____relief

Answer: Fog

MCQ33: Which of the following factors best influence weather and climate_____

Answer: Relief

MCQ34: The following is an instruments used in measuring wind speed_____

Answer: Anemometer

MCQ35: Wind normally has direction, which indicators could you used as a climatologist_____

Answer: Smokestacks