Ch 19 Review

1-10

Ch 19 - pressure

1) The force exerted by the air above is called

a. **air pressure.**
b. **convergence.**
c. **divergence.**
d. **the Coriolis effect.**

Ch 19 - pressure

2) Standard air pressure is equal to

a. **1013.20 millibars**
b. **1013.20 mm of mercury.**
c. **29.92 millibars.**
d. **13.20 mm of mercury.**

Ch 19 - pressure

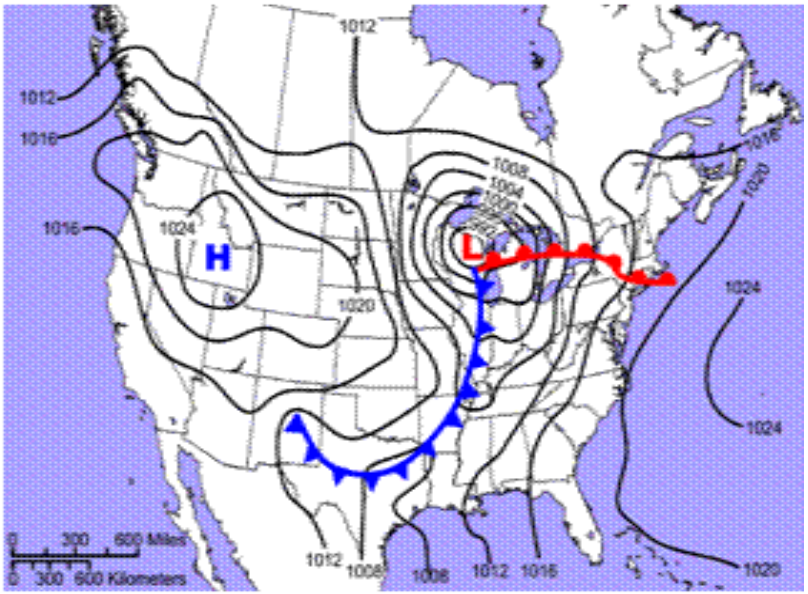
3) In the Northern Hemisphere, winds associated with a low-pressure system blow _____.

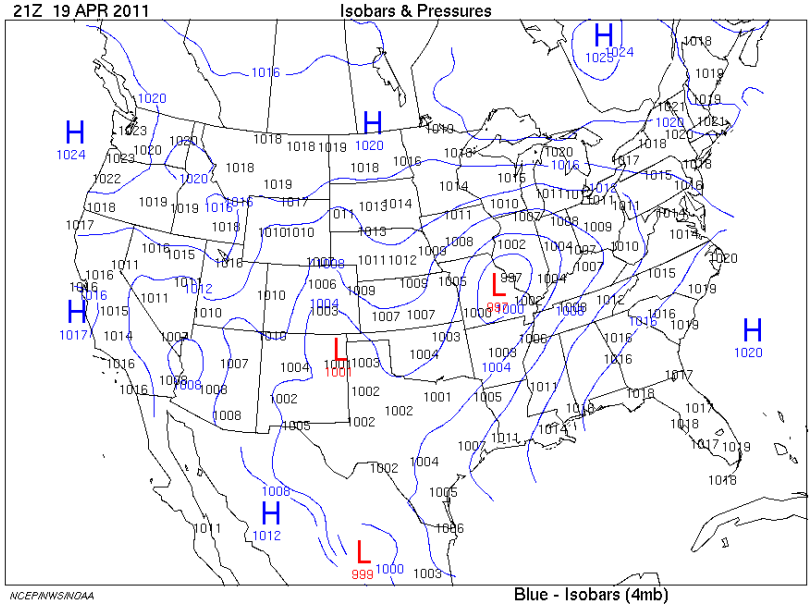
a) Counterclockwise toward the low
b) Clockwise toward the low
c) Clockwise outward from the low
d) Counterclockwise outward from the low

Ch 19 -

4) On a weather map, what do isobars placed close together indicate?

a. **a steep pressure gradient and high winds**
b. **a steep pressure gradient and weak winds**
c. **a weak pressure gradient and high winds**
d. **no pressure gradient and therefore no wind**





Ch 19 - wind

5) What are high-altitude, high-velocity winds?

a. **cyclonic currents**
b. **Isobars**
c. **jet streams**
d. **pressure gradients**

Ch 19 - wind

6) A sea breeze usually originates during the

a. evening and flows toward the mountain.
b. day and flows toward the land.
c. evening and flows toward the water.
d. day and flows toward the valley.

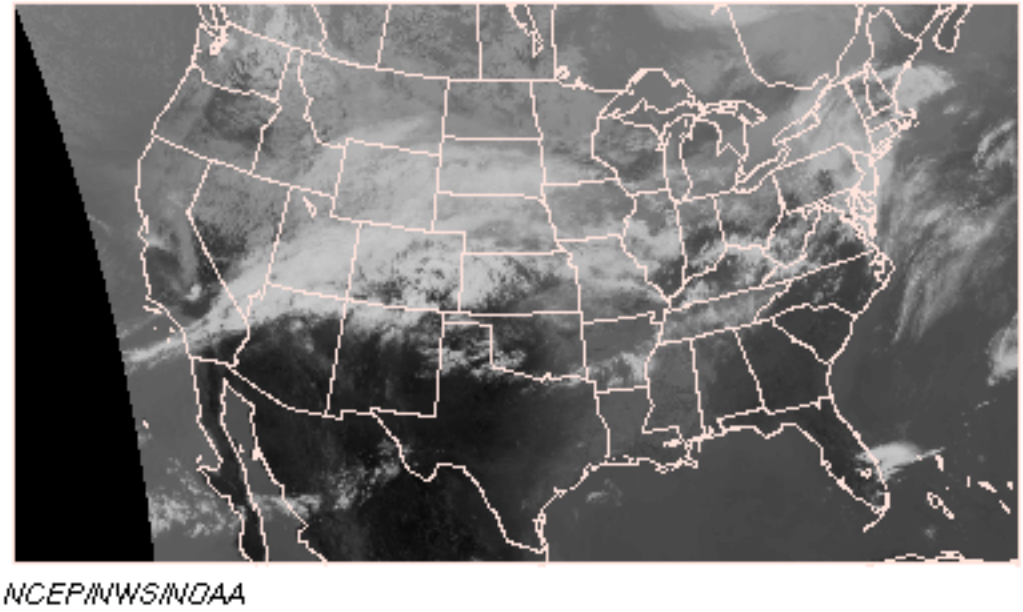
Ch 19 - wind

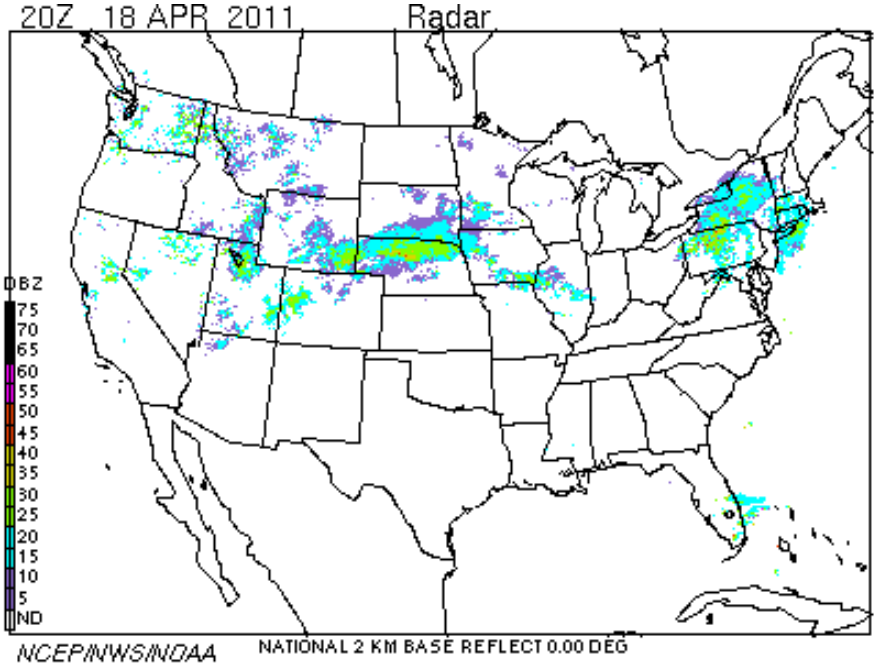
7) The pressure differences that make wind happen are caused

a. **by a sudden drop in humidity.**
b. **when water vapor in the air rises then falls.**
c. **by accumulations of clouds in different areas.**
d. **by the unequal heating of Earth's surface.**

Ch 19 - wind

8) Which way does the air flow across the U.S.?





Ch 19 - wind

9) If Earth did not rotate, how would air at the equator move?

a) Air would sink and move towards the poles.
b) Air would rise and move towards the poles.
c) There would be no air movement.
d) None of the above.

10) Which force generates winds?

a) Coriolis effect
b) Gravity
c) Pressure difference
d) friction