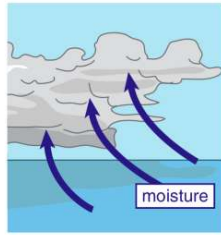




ANSWER KEY

The **energy** that powers hurricanes comes from _____.

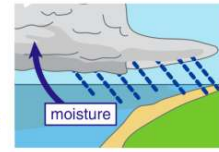
- A static electricity built up in cumulus clouds
- B winds blowing across the ocean
- C water vapor from ocean water
- D the sun



(C)

What will happen to a hurricane when it moves **over land** and why?

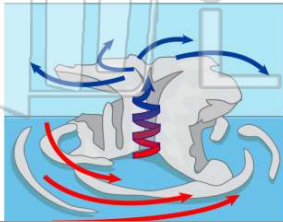
- A It increases in strength because the warm land makes it grow.
- B It decreases in strength because it loses its source of energy, water vapor from an ocean.
- C Hurricanes generally bounce back to sea when they hit a continent.
- D It increases in strength due to continental tropical air masses.



(b)

The **strongest, fastest winds** of a hurricane occur _____.

- A at the eye wall
- B in the eye of the hurricane
- C with rain bands
- D before the downdraft



(a)

The wall of **water** pushed onto **shore** by the force of a hurricane is called the _____.

- A tornado
- B eye wall
- C storm surge
- D high tide



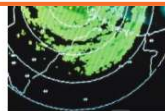
(C)



PREVIEW

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- A intensity of precipitation
- B wind speed and direction
- C atmospheric pressure
- D all of the above



- D an occluded front



Describe the weather in **North Dakota** and **South Dakota** based on the information on this map.

- A warm and cloudy
- B warm with severe storms
- C cool and sunny
- D cool with severe storms

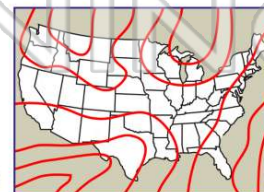


(C)

This weather map shows line of **equal atmospheric pressure**. They look like the contour lines on a geologic map.

What are these **lines** called?

- A contour lines
- B weather fronts
- C isobars
- D stationary fronts



(C)