

Air Masses and Fronts

Click [Here](#) to view the Study Jams Air masses and Fronts video. Use the information from the video to answer all of the following questions.

1. What is an air mass?
 - a. A place where weather always changes in an extreme way.
 - b. A large body of air with the same temperature and moisture
 - c. Any kind of cloud that produces rain, sleet, snow, or hail.
 - d. Any kind of air, as long as it is always wet and freezing.
2. What forms when two air masses meet and create weather?
 - a. A formation
 - b. Warm air
 - c. A front
 - d. A tornado
3. When a cold air mass crashes into a warm air mass, what is formed?
 - a. Cold front
 - b. Warm front
 - c. Hot front
 - d. Polar front
4. Why does a warm front usually bring a light and steady rain?
 - a. Warm fronts bring extremely low air pressure
 - b. Weather that is not intense always happens at any kind of front.
 - c. A warm air mass violently crashes against a cold air mass, so the weather is wet.
 - d. A warm air mass slowly climbs over the cold air mass, so the weather is less intense.
5. Which kind of front usually forms long, thin stratus clouds?
 - a. Polar front
 - b. Cold front
 - c. Warm front
 - d. Hot front

6. What is similar between the two kinds of Maritime air masses?
 - a. Amount of moisture in the air
 - b. Temperature of the air mass
 - c. Geographic location
 - d. Types of clouds they form
7. What would most likely happen if a continental polar air mass crashed with a continental tropical air mass?
 - a. The clouds would disappear, and the day would become clear and sunny.
 - b. Cumulus clouds would form, and a big thunderstorm would occur.
 - c. Stratus clouds would form, and they would make the day warmer.
 - d. Clouds would form, and they would bring light and steady rainfall.
8. Name one of the four main air masses affecting the weather in the United States?