# Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Wind and Pollution Review

# Section 3 know: Wind

Coriolis effect Trade winds Westerlies Polar easterlies Jet stream Sea Breeze Land Breeze

Section 4 know:Air PollutionParticulate matterGreat smog of LondonAcid PrecipitationPhotochemical smog

### **Section 3 Review**

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.

 1. Coriolis effect	a. prevailing winds that blow from west to east between $30^{\circ}$ and $60^{\circ}$ latitude in both hemispheres
 2. global winds	b. the curving of the path of a moving object from an other- wise straight path due to Earth's rotation
 3.wind	c. air that moves from high pressure to low pressure
 4. westerlies	d. prevailing winds that blow from East to West between $60^{\circ}$ and $90^{\circ}$ latitude in both hemispheres
 5. polar easterlies	e. prevailing winds that blow from 30° to 0° latitude in both hemispheres

### 6-10 Fill in the blank

sea breeze	high	low	heats	greater	cools	
6. The	the differer	nce of air pressure, tl	he	speed of air m	ovement.	
7. Air pressure mo	oves from areas	of pre	ssure to areas of	pres	sure.	
8.Land	and		faster than wat	er.		
9. Water holds		much longe	er than land does.			
10. A(n) pressure difference	is wind that blows from the sea to the land due local temperature and ence.					
11 Degewihe what	would hannon i	f there was no Como	lig offect and why			

11.Describe what would happen if there was no Coriolis affect and why.

12-13. Draw a labeled diagram of both the cold water and hot water convection tube. Use arrows to show the movement of the smoke. Additionally, describe the speed and concentration of the smoke.



14. In the heating and cooling of Earth's surface lab, which surface heated faster during the day?

15. In the heating and cooling of Earth's surface lab, which surface held heat longer at night?

16. In the heating and cooling of Earth's surface lab, which surface heated slower during the day?

17. In the heating and cooling of Earth's surface lab, which surface cooled faster at night?

18. A land breeze blows during the	from	to
19. A sea breeze blows during the	from	to

20. Circle in the picture below where the air becomes dense and sinks due to its coldness.



21. Circle in the picture below where the air becomes less dense and rises due to heat.



22. What heat transfer is demonstrated by the interaction of air at the poles and the equator?

23. What effect causes the curving of global winds?\_\_\_\_\_

24. City A and City B are at the same altitude. The daytime temperature in City A is 19 degrees Celsius and 35 degrees Celsius in City B.

a. Which city has higher air pressure?

b. How do you know?

25. Using the picture below identify the prevailing winds that flow over both the North and South Pole.



26. Label the Equator (0°), 30°N, 30°S, 60°N, 60°S, 90°N (North Pole), 90°S (South Pole) on the diagram below.

27. Draw arrows showing which direction the winds blow in each area of the globe.

28. Label each zone with one of the following names:

- Polar Easterlies
- Trade Winds
- Prevailing Westerlies

29. Which winds affect Madagascar (island off the coast of Africa, 18.7669° S)?

30. What direction do they blow?



## **Section 4 Review**

1. Provide 1 similarity and 1 difference between smog and acid precipitation.

- a. Similarity\_\_\_\_\_
- b. Difference\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is name given to the combination of moisture and sulfur oxide?\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What danger does particulate matter pose to humans?

4. What is air pollution that forms from the interaction between chemicals in the air and sunlight?

5. Name 3 sources of pollution caused by human activity?

6.Provide 1 problem when the wind blows pollution in an area and 1 problem when the wind doesn't blow pollution.

When the wind blows pollution:

When the wind doesn't blow pollution:

7. What weather event caused the Great Smog of 1952, how did it cause it?