**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**12-7 -What are air masses?**

Air Masses

* **Air mass- large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of air with same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **Air mass is affected by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it covers- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ocean, hot, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **Masses can be dry, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, warm, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

Polar Air Masses

* **Polar air masses- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air masses that form over cold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **Continental polar air mass- a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ polar air mass that forms over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and forms over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and moves into the US.**
* **Maritime polar air masses- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air masses that form over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and move into US via north Pacific and Atlantic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

Tropical Air Masses

* **Tropical air masses- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air masses that form over the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* **Maritime tropical air masses- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, warm air masses that form over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. US \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ affected by those that form over Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico and the oceans.**
* **Continental tropical air masses- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, warm masses that form over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, usually coming from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the US.**

Jet Streams

* **Jet streams are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of fast moving air.**
* **They travel more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ km per hr. in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ direction.**
* **They form due to temp. and air pressure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

12-7 Lesson Summary

* **Air mass- large area of air with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ temp. and moisture content.**
* **Air mass is affected by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it covers.**
* **Polar air masses- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regions; may be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ polar or continental polar.**
* **Tropical air masses- form near \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; may be continental or maritime air masses**.

12-8 What is a front?

Boundaries in Air

* **Front- the front surface/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between different air masses.**
* **Air masses move from \_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the US.**
* **As air masses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they do not meet, but instead form \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between them that bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the weather.**

Cold Front

* **Cold front- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ edge of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air mass.**
* **Cold front forms when a cold air mass pushes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a warm air mass.**
* **Cold fronts usually bring t-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, gusty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, cloudy skies, and cold air behind them.**

Warm Fronts

* **Warm front- the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ edge of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air mass.**
* **A warm front forms when a warm air mass pushes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cooler air mass.**
* **Cirrus clouds then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clouds form as warm front moves, and long, steady \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usually follows.**
* **After front pushes through, slow clearing and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ temperatures remain.**

Stationary Front

* **Stationary front- when cold or warm masses stay in place a long time and do not move.**
* **The weather will remain whatever is around that front until the front changes.**

Occluded Fronts

* **A warm mass “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” between two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air masses.**
* **The cold masses push the warm mass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then push each other, resulting in cloudy, rainy, or snowy /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weather forms.**

12-8 Summary

* **Front- surface between two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air masses.**
* **Cold front- forward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air mass.**
* **Warm front- forward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air mass.**

12-8 Summary

* **Stationary front- forms when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air masses meet and stay in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place a while.**
* **Movements of fronts causes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in weather.**