Sample Quiz: Lesson 23

*Students answer quiz questions online, where they are **automatically graded**. The quizzes are designed to help the student test their own knowledge of the material. They should use the weekly comprehension quizzes as an opportunity to see where there are weaknesses in understanding so they can go back and study these areas. There will be four quarterly exams.*

These will be longer and more comprehensive tests, but the course contains study guides to help students study all the important material. The exam grades are final —grades cannot be reset without the parents' request. As a parent, you can log in to your own account dashboard and click on "Student Management" to see the grades for each quiz.

1. What is a jet stream?
    a. Warm air mass moving over the equator, creating hurricanes
    b. Cold air mass moving over the United States causing rainstorms
    c. Fast-moving, thin, long band of air in the lower stratosphere and upper troposphere
    d. Slow-moving band of air that moves along the equator, causing flooding in some areas

2. Winds that can be found between 0 and 30 degrees latitude and move from the east toward the west are called:
    a. polar easterlies
    b. trade winds
    c. westerlies
    d. jet streams

3. Winds that are found between 30 and 60 degrees latitude and move from the west toward the east are called:
    a. polar easterlies
    b. trade winds
    c. westerlies
    d. doldrums

4. Winds that are found between 60 and 90 degrees latitude and move from the east toward the west are called:
    a. polar easterlies
    b. trade winds
    c. westerlies
    d. horse latitudes

5. What are doldrums?
    a. An area near the equator where there are weakened and inconsistent surface winds
    b. An area near the equator where the surface winds are dangerously strong
    c. An area near 30 degrees latitude where there are weakened and inconsistent surface winds
    d. An area near the polar regions where the surface winds move from the west in opposition to the global winds, creating strong storms over the sea

6. What are the horse latitudes?
    a. An area near the equator where there are weakened and inconsistent surface winds
    b. An area near the equator where the surface winds are dangerously strong
    c. An area near 30 degrees latitude where there are weakened and inconsistent surface winds
    d. An area near the polar regions where the surface winds move from the west in opposition to the global winds, creating strong storms over the sea

7. A land breeze is caused when:
    a. the land cools slower than the water in a coastal region, causing the air to rise over the land, and the cool air from over the water to rush in to replace the warm, rising air
    b. the land warms faster than the water in a coastal region, causing the air to sink over the land and the cool air from over the water to move upward
    c. the water cools faster than the land in a coastal region, causing the air to rise over the water and the warm air over the land to rush in to replace the cool rising air over the water
    d. the water cools slower than the land in a coastal region, causing the air to stay warm and rise over the water and the cool air over the land to rush in to replace the warm, rising air over the water

8. A sea breeze is caused when:
    a. the land cools slower than the water in a coastal region, causing the air to rise over the land and the cool air from over the water to rush in to replace the warm, rising air over the land
    b. the land warms faster than the water in a coastal region, causing the air to rise over the land and the cool air from over the water to move to rush in to replace the warm, rising air over the land
    c. the water cools faster than the land in a coastal region, causing the air to rise over the water and the warm air over the land to rush in to replace the cool rising air over the water
    d. the water cools slower than the land in a coastal region, causing the air to stay warm and rise over the water and the cool air over the land to rush in to replace the warm, rising air over the water

9. The force that deflects the water and air on Earth to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere because of the earth's spin on its axis is called _____.
    a. magnetic pull
    b. gravity
    c. convection current
    d. Coriolis effect

10. Trade winds, westerlies, and polar easterlies are a part of:
    a. global wind patterns
    b. jet streams
    c. local wind patterns
    d. none of the above