**Severe Weather Study Guide**

Refer to chapter 12: Meteorology and chapter 13: The Nature of Storms

Define the following.

-Storm surge (p. 359)

-Severe weather warning

-Severe weather watch

- Weather (p.314)

-Coriolis effect (p.318)

- Drought

- Tropical cyclone/hurricanes

-Tornado (p. 352)

-stepped leader (p. 348)

-return stroke

-radiation, convection and conduction

1. The rising, moist updrafts and falling, cool downdraft's form a convection cell that produces the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ associated with thunderstorms.

2. What other kinds of severe weather can be produced with thunderstorms?

3.What kind of damage could a drought cause?

4. What kind of damage can a hurricane cause?

5. What kind of social damage can a hurricane cause?

6. What should you do if a hurricane is coming your way?

7. What should you do if a tornado is coming your way? Do tornadoes occur in Michigan?

8. Why do different regions of the world experience different forms of severe weather at different times?

9. What time of the year do hurricanes occur most frequently? Tornadoes?

10. Describe the weather during..

-high-pressure systems (p.322-323 )

-in polar zones

-in low pressure systems

-at a front

-a cold front

- an occluded front

- warm front

- stationary front

11. What do mountains, convection, convergence and frontal wedging all cause?

12. Can hurricanes occur over any large body of water?

13. Describe an example of weather and of climate.

14. List the three conditions that must exist for a thunderstorm to form.(p.344)

16. Where do hurricanes occur and why? (p. 355)

17. What are the three stages of thunderstorm development in the correct order. (p. 347)

18. Practice reading the Windchill chart on page 367.