

## Ch. 10 and 11 Final Study Guide

### Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. What is an undersea mountain range that forms at a divergent boundary?
  - a. a ridge
  - b. a rip
  - c. a rift
  - d. a rent
2. How does sediment that is closer to a mid-ocean ridge compare to sediment that is farther away?
  - a. It is larger.
  - b. It is smaller.
  - c. It is older.
  - d. It is younger.
3. Magnetic patterns on the ocean floor were puzzling because they
  - a. showed alternating bands of normal and reversed polarity.
  - b. indicated that all ocean rocks had reversed polarity.
  - c. were not symmetrical.
  - d. contradicted the idea of sea-floor spreading.
4. Wegener's hypothesis of continental drift was finally confirmed by
  - a. fossils from the same reptile found on two continents.
  - b. evidence supporting the idea of sea-floor spreading.
  - c. continental coastlines that fit together.
  - d. the formation of mountain ranges such as the Andes.
5. An example of a transform boundary is the
  - a. San Andreas Fault in California.
  - b. Nazca plate on the west coast of South America.
  - c. Eurasian plate at the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.
  - d. island arc of Japan.
6. The force exerted by the leading edge of a subducting plate is
  - a. convection.
  - b. tectonic plate drag.
  - c. ridge push.
  - d. slab pull.
7. The study of paleomagnetism was key in proving Wegener's hypothesis because
  - a. it provided evidence of sea-floor spreading.
  - b. it proved that fossils in Africa and South America were identical.
  - c. it indicated that tropical swamps covered areas that are now cold.
  - d. it showed that mountains were formed by continental drift.
8. The theory that explains why and how continents move is called
  - a. continental drift.
  - b. paleomagnetism.
  - c. plate tectonics.
  - d. sea-floor spreading.

9. Where do deep-ocean trenches form?
- a. in island arcs
  - b. at convergent boundaries
  - c. in fracture zones
  - d. at transform boundaries
10. What occurs at a transform boundary?
- a. Oceanic lithosphere collides with continental lithosphere.
  - b. Magma rises to the surface and forms a mid-ocean ridge.
  - c. Two plates slide past each other horizontally.
  - d. Two plates collide and crumple.

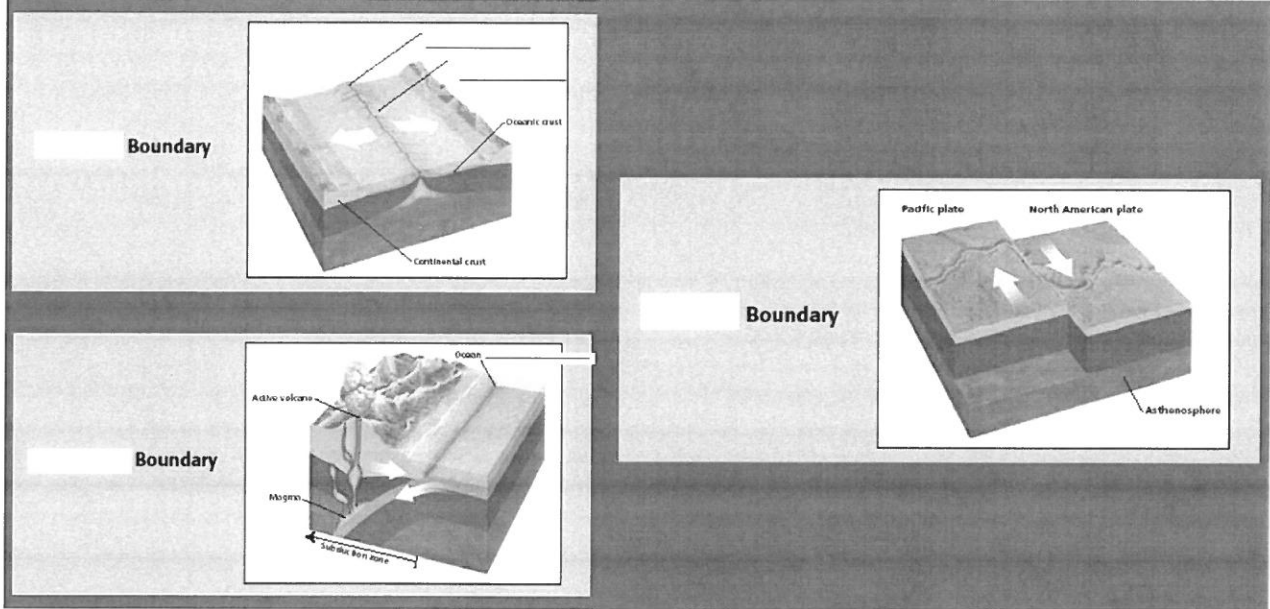
**Matching**

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

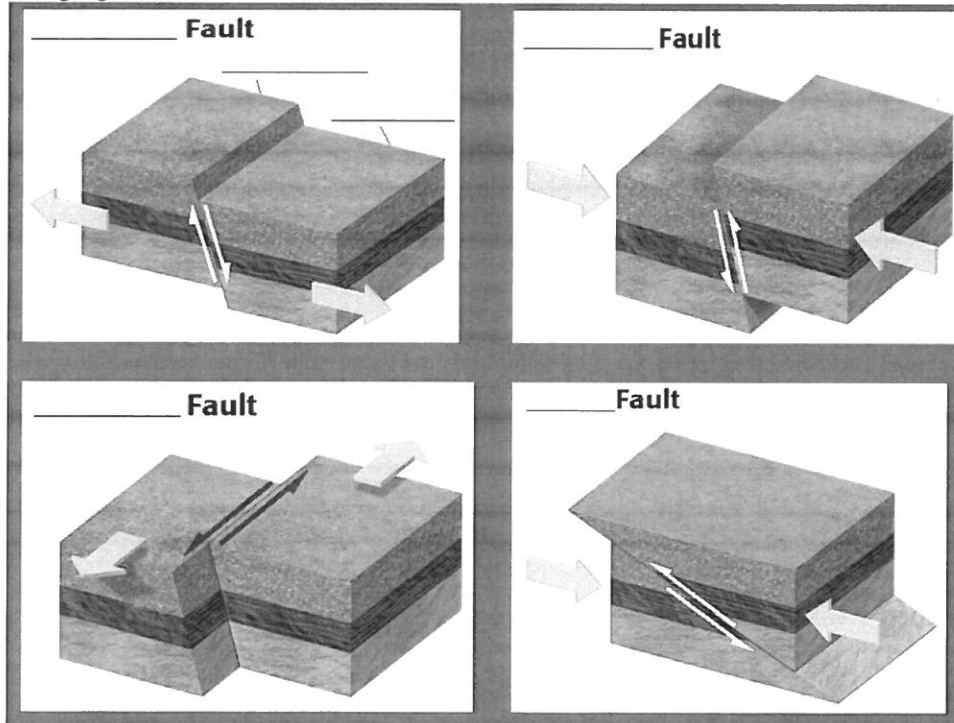
- a. ductile stress causing rock layers to bend
  - b. a break in rock where the surrounding rock slides
  - c. stress that squeezes and shortens rock
  - d. stress that distorts rock by pushing parts of it in opposite directions
  - e. stress that stretches and pulls rock apart
11. compression
12. fault
13. shear stress
14. tension
15. fold

Other

16. Label the following parts in the diagrams.  
 Convergent                      Mid-ocean Ridge  
 Divergent                        Transform  
 Rift                                 Trench



17. Label the following:  
 Footwall                      Normal                      Strike-Slip  
 Hanging Wall                Reverse                      Thrust



**Ch. 10 and 11 Final Study Guide  
Answer Section****MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- |            |        |        |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 1. ANS: A  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 2. ANS: D  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 3. ANS: A  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 4. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 5. ANS: A  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 6. ANS: D  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 7. ANS: A  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 2 |
| 8. ANS: C  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 9. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 10. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |

**MATCHING**

- |            |        |        |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 11. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 12. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 13. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 14. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 15. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |

**OTHER**

16. ANS:  
.  
PTS: 1
17. ANS:  
.  
PTS: 1

**Chapter 12-13 Earthquakes and Volcanoes Final Study Guide****Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- An area where no direct seismic waves from a particular earthquake can be detected is called
  - an inactive fault zone.
  - the mesosphere.
  - a shadow zone.
  - the atmosphere.
- What are the fastest body waves?
  - P waves
  - T waves
  - S waves
  - Q waves
- To locate the epicenter of earthquakes, scientists use computers to
  - analyze hypotheses and theories.
  - perform triangulations based on data from seismograph stations.
  - detect vibrations.
  - determine magnitude and intensity.
- Which of the following is NOT a cause of tsunamis?
  - volcanic eruption
  - tornado
  - undersea landslide
  - undersea earthquake
- What is the epicenter of an earthquake?
  - the location along a fault where the first motion of an earthquake occurs
  - a seismic wave that travels along the surface of Earth
  - the point on Earth's surface directly above the earthquake's focus
  - the last place that motion in an earthquake is detected
- Which of the following do scientists study in their efforts to forecast earthquakes?
  - seismic gaps, rock changes, foreshocks
  - bird migration, animal behavior patterns, human behavior patterns
  - the solar system, air testing, rock samples
  - barometric pressure, rock alignment, prevailing winds
- Which of the following areas is both a major earthquake zone and a major volcanic zone?
  - Pacific Ring of Volcanoes
  - Pacific Ring of Fire
  - Oceanic Ring of Fire
  - Pacific Island Arc
- Which of the following does NOT signal a volcanic eruption?
  - an increase in thunderstorms near the volcano
  - a change in earthquake activity
  - bulging of volcano surface
  - a change in the amount and composition of volcanic gases

9. Composite volcanoes are also known as
- a. stratovolcanoes.
  - b. cinder cones.
  - c. craters.
  - d. shield volcanoes.
10. Volcanic ash, dust, blocks, bombs, and lapilli are all
- a. felsic lava.
  - b. pyroclastic materials.
  - c. mafic lava.
  - d. pahoehoe.
11. The eruption of Mount St. Helens was
- a. an oceanic volcano.
  - b. a quiet eruption.
  - c. an explosive eruption.
  - d. a stratovolcano.

### Matching

*Match each item with its correct statement below.*

- a. a seismic wave that can travel through solids, liquids, and gases
  - b. a seismic wave that can only travel through solids
  - c. a seismic wave that travels along the surface of a medium
  - d. a seismic wave that travels through the body of a medium
  - e. the sudden return of deformed rock to its undeformed shape
12. S wave
13. elastic rebound
14. body wave
15. P wave
16. surface wave

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. liquid rock produced under Earth's surface
  - b. a volcanically active area of Earth's surface, commonly far from a tectonic plate boundary
  - c. magma that flows onto Earth's surface
  - d. igneous rock formations created when magma does not reach Earth's surface, but cools and solidifies inside the crust
  - e. any activity that includes the movement of magma toward or onto Earth's surface
17. pluton
18. volcanism
19. lava
20. hot spot
21. magma

## Chapter 12-13 Earthquakes and Volcanoes Final Study Guide Answer Section

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

- |            |        |        |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 1. ANS: C  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 2. ANS: A  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 3. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 4. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 5. ANS: C  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 6. ANS: A  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 7. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 8. ANS: A  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 9. ANS: A  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 10. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 11. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |

### MATCHING

- |            |        |        |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 12. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 13. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 14. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 15. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 16. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 17. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 18. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 19. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 20. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 21. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |

**Ch. 26-28, Astronomy Final Study Guide****Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- The Northern Hemisphere has the most hours of daylight at the
  - vernal equinox.
  - autumnal equinox.
  - winter solstice.
  - summer solstice.
- What milestone in human space exploration took place in 1969?
  - the first man was launched into space
  - the first human moon landing
  - the first woman was launched into space
  - the first flight of the space shuttle
- The factors that contribute to Mercury's daily temperature fluctuation of about 600 °C are the planet's slow rotation and
  - its close proximity to the sun.
  - its dense atmosphere.
  - its heavy, rocky, waterless terrain.
  - the absence of a significant atmosphere.
- Which of the following planets is similar to Uranus in terms of its size and mass?
  - Venus
  - Neptune
  - Saturn
  - Jupiter
- Neptune's Great Dark Spot was a(n)
  - giant canyon.
  - giant storm.
  - vast ocean.
  - area that never faces the sun.
- Which of the following separates the outer planets from the inner planets?
  - the asteroid belt
  - the Great Red Spot
  - the Kuiper Belt
  - a large magnetic field
- When fast-moving planets pass slow-moving planets in their orbits, why does it appear as though planets that orbit more slowly than Earth are moving backward?
  - because of retrograde motion
  - because of reverse activity
  - because of retraction
  - because of reflective movement
- The inner, cone-shaped area of an eclipse's shadow is called the
  - diamond-ring effect.
  - umbra.
  - penumbra.
  - deep shadow.



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

ID: A

### Matching

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. the point in a planet's orbit that is closest to the sun
  - b. the moment when the sun appears to cross the celestial equator
  - c. the point in a planet's orbit that is farthest from the sun
  - d. the point at which the sun is as far north or as far south of the equator as possible
- 9. equinox
  - 10. aphelion
  - 11. perihelion
  - 12. solstice

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. the passing of the moon through Earth's shadow at full moon
  - b. the point at which a satellite is nearest to Earth in its orbit around Earth
  - c. an event in which the moon's shadow falls on Earth when the moon passes between Earth and the sun
  - d. the point at which a satellite is farthest from Earth in its orbit around Earth
- 13. apogee
  - 14. solar eclipse
  - 15. perigee
  - 16. lunar eclipse

**Ch. 26-28, Astronomy Final Study Guide  
Answer Section****MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- |           |        |        |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 2. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 3. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 4. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 5. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 6. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 7. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 8. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |

**MATCHING**

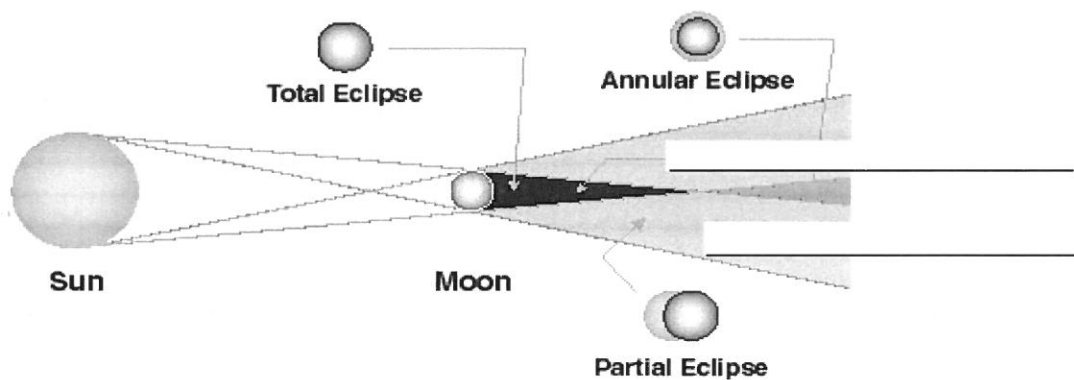
- |            |        |        |
|------------|--------|--------|
| 9. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 10. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 11. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 12. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 13. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 14. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 15. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |
| 16. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: 1 |

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher \_\_\_\_\_  
Class \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Ch. 26-28 Final Study Guide  
Eclipses, Moon Phases, Astronomers, and the Planets

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Aristarchus a. first to propose the heliocentric model
  - 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Aristotle b. first to propose the geocentric model
  - 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Brahe c. calculated the circumference of the earth
  - 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Copernicus d. used epicycles to show how objects move around Earth
  - 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Eratosthenes e. revitalized the heliocentric model but didn't get accepted
  - 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Galileo f. had many observations
  - 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Kepler g. tried to change the accepted model into the heliocentric model, was put under house arrest
  - 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Newton h. used math to show planets do not move in perfect circles
  - 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Ptolemy i. used math to describe planetary gravitational forces
- 11 Label the following: umbra, penumbra, lunar or solar eclipse.

\_\_\_\_\_ Eclipse

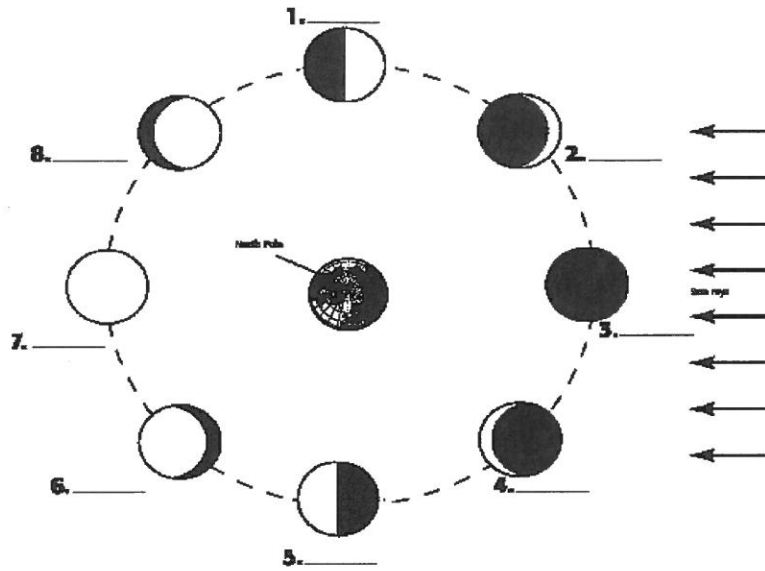


- 13 What are the 3 things that had to happen to form our moon?
  - a
  - b
  - c
- 14 What object has a geosynchronous orbit? \_\_\_\_\_
- 15 A (crescent/gibbous) moon phase shows more illuminated area.



32 Match the following labels with the diagram. Put the letter on the line in the diagram.

- a. third quarter
- b. first quarter
- c. waning gibbous
- d. waxing gibbous
- e. waxing crescent
- f. new moon
- g. waning crescent
- h. full moon



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

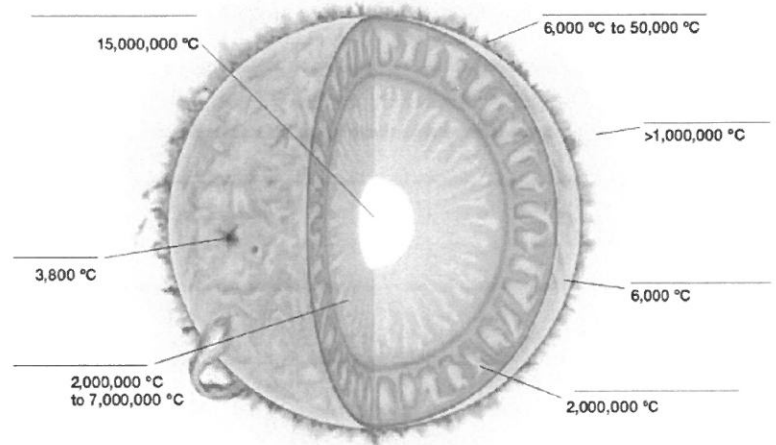
Class \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Ch. 29-30 Stars and Constellations Final Study Guide

1. Label the Sun.

- a. Chromosphere
- b. Convection zone
- c. Core
- d. Corona
- e. Photosphere
- f. Radiative zone
- g. Sunspot



2. What is the fuel of a star? \_\_\_\_\_

3. When fusion happens, \_\_\_\_ atoms of hydrogen gas react to make \_\_\_\_ helium atom, and they release a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The coldest color of a star is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. How do we know the elements in stars? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What evidence do we have for an expanding universe? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Give the electromagnetic spectrum from lowest energy to highest energy.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

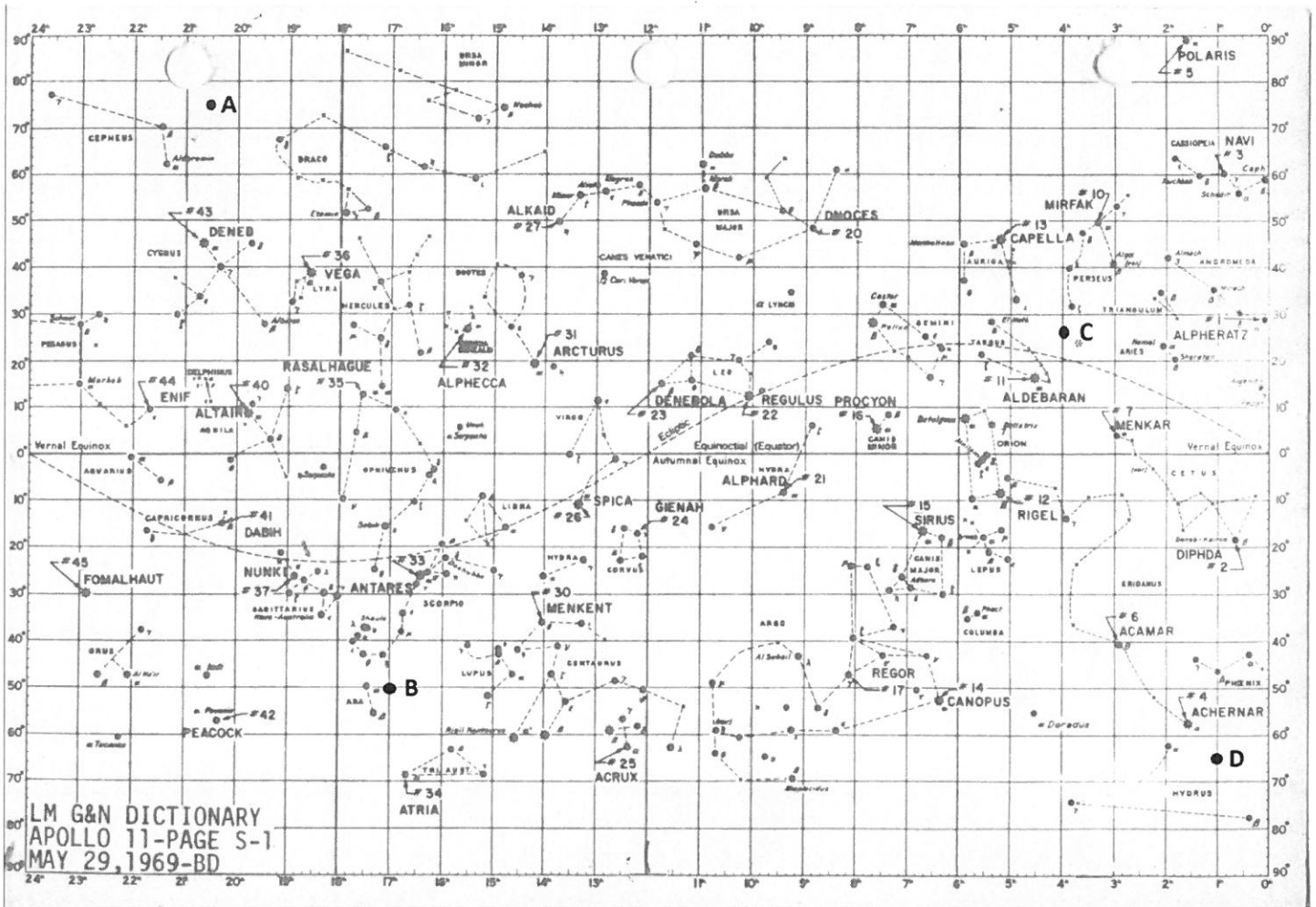
8. Red shift: waves are \_\_\_\_\_ making color from stars appear a color with (less/more) energy.

9. Yellow stars appear more \_\_\_\_\_ due to red shift.

10. Give the stages of a star as it goes through its life and ends up as a neutron star.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Protostar
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Red Supergiant
- e. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Neutron Star

11. How is declination measured? The numbers range from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, and the label is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. How is right ascension measured? The numbers range from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, and the labels are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is overhead.
14. Where is Polaris compared to the Little Dipper? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Procyon is in Canis Minor and \_\_\_\_\_ is in Canis Major.
16. Pointer stars point to \_\_\_\_\_, the north star, and to \_\_\_\_\_, the lion.
17. From the Big Dipper, follow the arc to \_\_\_\_\_, which is in the constellation, \_\_\_\_\_ . Spike to Spica, which is in the constellation, \_\_\_\_\_ .
18. Follow the stars in Orion's belt past his shoulder (Betelgeus), and you'll run into Castor and Pollux in the constellation, \_\_\_\_\_ .
19. Follow his belt in a straight line, and you find Aldebaran in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Taurus, the bull.
20. What is the story of Cassiopeia? She is the mother of \_\_\_\_\_. Cassiopeia is the queen. She made the \_\_\_\_\_ God mad, so he captured the daughter and chained her to a rock in the \_\_\_\_\_. Perseus, the prince, came to rescue her and stopped the sea monster with the head of \_\_\_\_\_ .
21. What is the story of the Pleiades? \_\_\_\_\_ thought he was extremely awesome, but the \_\_\_\_\_ sisters always run from him. (Hint: how many were there?)
22. \_\_\_\_\_ magnitude is the perceived amount of light coming from a star.
23. One man's trash is another man's treasure. Describe this in reference to the Messier objects.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
24. M31 is the Andromeda \_\_\_\_\_ .



Mark the following points on the map with the number they are given:

1. RA 5:00 Dec -50 degrees
2. RA 8:15 Dec 75 degrees
3. Give the Right Ascension and Declination for the letters marked on the map.
 

A. RA \_\_\_\_\_ Dec \_\_\_\_\_

B. RA \_\_\_\_\_ Dec \_\_\_\_\_





5. Interactions between solar radiation and the ionosphere cause
  - a. auroras.
  - b. smog.
  - c. temperature inversions.
  - d. scattering.
6. What must be present in order for clouds to form?
  - a. adiabatic cooling
  - b. a large solid surface
  - c. condensation nuclei
  - d. a condensation level
7. Which of the following cloud types occurs at the highest altitudes?
  - a. stratus
  - b. nimbus
  - c. cirrus
  - d. cumulus
8. Based on results from cloud seeding so far, meteorologists will most likely
  - a. advise against cloud seeding because it is risky.
  - b. expand seeding efforts because it is successful.
  - c. stop seeding because it does not work.
  - d. continue researching because the results are mixed.

### Matching

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. the layer of the atmosphere in which temperature increases as altitude increases; contains the ozone layer
  - b. the coldest layer of the atmosphere in which temperature decreases as altitude increases
  - c. the lowest layer of the atmosphere, in which temperature drops at a constant rate as altitude increases; the level where all weather conditions exist
1. troposphere
  2. stratosphere
  3. mesosphere

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. prevailing winds that blow from east to west from 30° latitude to the equator in both hemispheres
  - b. the curving of the path of a moving object from an otherwise straight path due to Earth's rotation
  - c. prevailing winds that blow from east to west between 60° and 90° latitude in both hemispheres
4. Coriolis effect
  5. trade winds
  6. polar easterlies

## Ch. 19-20 Final Study Guide Answer Section

### COMPLETION

1. ANS: stratus clouds

PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

2. ANS: dew point

PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

### SHORT ANSWER

1. ANS:

Westerlies are winds created between 30° and 60° latitude when descending air moving toward the poles is deflected by the Coriolis effect.

PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

2. ANS:

Pollution in the air over the city may be providing condensation nuclei necessary for the formation of clouds that are not present 30 miles outside the city.

PTS: 1                      DIF: 2

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

2. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

3. ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

4. ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

5. ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

6. ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

7. ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

8. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: 2

### MATCHING

1. ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

2. ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

3. ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

4. ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

5. ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

6. ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: 1

## Ch. 21-22 Weather and Climate Final Study Guide

### Matching

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. an instrument that measures and indicates temperature
- b. an instrument used to determine the direction of the wind
- c. an instrument used to measure wind speed
- d. an instrument that measures atmospheric pressure

1. anemometer
2. barometer
3. wind vane
4. thermometer

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. a usually brief, heavy storm that brings rain, strong winds, lightning, and thunder
- b. a line of thunderstorms that forms as a cold air mass overtakes a warm air mass
- c. a destructive, rotating column of air that has very high wind speeds and that may be visible as a funnel-shaped cloud
- d. a severe storm that originates over tropical seas with strong winds that spiral in toward the intensely low-pressure storm center

5. hurricane
6. tornado
7. squall line
8. thunderstorm

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. a seasonal wind that blows toward land in summer, bringing heavy rains, and that blows away from land in winter, bringing dry weather
- b. a periodic event in the eastern Pacific Ocean in which the surface-water temperature turns very warm
- c. the weather conditions in an area over a long period of time
- d. the amount of energy required to raise 1 g of a substance by 1 °C
- e. the equatorial belt of low pressure

9. specific heat
10. climate
11. El Niño
12. doldrums

13. monsoon

**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

14. What tool do meteorologists use to solve mathematical equations and store data?
- a. computer
  - b. weather center
  - c. satellite
  - d. thermistor
15. Meteorologists use supercomputers for all of the following purposes EXCEPT
- a. storing weather data.
  - b. controlling weather.
  - c. solving mathematical equations.
  - d. storing records for quick retrieval.
16. Lines that connect points of equal temperature on a weather map are called
- a. isotherms.
  - b. isobars.
  - c. air masses.
  - d. thermometers.
17. City buildings absorb and reradiate solar energy, which raises the temperature of the air and creates a
- a. highland climate.
  - b. heat island.
  - c. heat trap.
  - d. sub-climate.
18. Which of the following moderates temperature and increases rainfall?
- a. mountain
  - b. iceberg
  - c. ocean
  - d. desert
19. Which of the following is NOT an impact of climate change?
- a. change in tidal patterns
  - b. sea-level changes
  - c. global warming
  - d. change in precipitation
20. The weather conditions for an area over a long period of time is referred to as the area's
- a. specific heat.
  - b. yearly temperature range.
  - c. climate.
  - d. latitude.
21. Which of the following statements describes what happens when the sun heats water and land?
- a. Land heats more slowly than water does.
  - b. Water heats more slowly than land does.
  - c. Water and land absorb energy from the sun at the same rate.
  - d. Both absorb energy at the same rate, but water releases it faster.
22. What is the name for the climate of a small area?
- a. microclimate
  - b. climate zone
  - c. topography
  - d. latitude

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

ID: A

**Short Answer**

23. Draw the following: Cold Front, Warm Front, Stationary Front, and Occluded Front. Draw arrows for direction. Identify the colors.

Cold

Warm

Stationary

Occluded

24. How do you escape from a car sinking in a lake? Hint: SWO

25. What is the difference between a watch and a warning?

26. Turn around. Don't drown. Explain this.

**Essay**

27. How does a rain shadow form? **Draw** a Diagram. **Explain** your answer.

**Ch. 21-22 Weather and Climate Final Study Guide  
Answer Section****MATCHING**

- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 1. ANS: C  | DIF: 1 |
| 2. ANS: D  | DIF: 1 |
| 3. ANS: B  | DIF: 1 |
| 4. ANS: A  | DIF: 1 |
| 5. ANS: D  | DIF: 1 |
| 6. ANS: C  | DIF: 1 |
| 7. ANS: B  | DIF: 1 |
| 8. ANS: A  | DIF: 1 |
| 9. ANS: D  | DIF: 1 |
| 10. ANS: C | DIF: 1 |
| 11. ANS: B | DIF: 1 |
| 12. ANS: E | DIF: 1 |
| 13. ANS: A | DIF: 1 |

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 14. ANS: A | DIF: 1 |
| 15. ANS: B | DIF: 1 |
| 16. ANS: A | DIF: 1 |
| 17. ANS: B | DIF: 1 |
| 18. ANS: C | DIF: 1 |
| 19. ANS: A | DIF: 1 |
| 20. ANS: C | DIF: 1 |
| 21. ANS: B | DIF: 1 |
| 22. ANS: A | DIF: 1 |

**SHORT ANSWER**

23. ANS:  
Red, Blue, and Purple  
Occluded does not have direction.
24. ANS:  
Unbuckle. Open Windows. Get oldest children out first. Get out the window asap.
25. ANS:  
Watch: Chance of danger.  
Warning: Go to shelter.

26. ANS:  
Never drive into water. It will possibly kill you.

**ESSAY**

27. ANS:  
Answers may vary. Sample answer: As wind hits a mountain, it rises, cools, and loses moisture through precipitation. The air that flows down the other side of the range is usually dry. This effect is called a rain shadow.

DIF: 2