

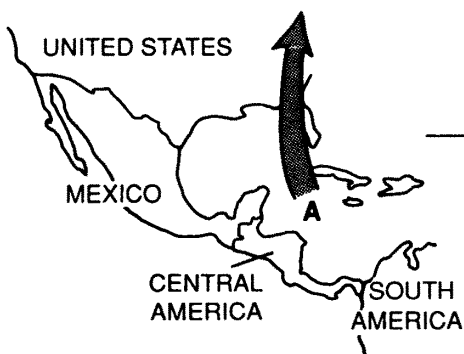
M O D E R N E A R T H S C I E N C E**Section 25.1**
Air Masses

Read each statement below. If the statement is true, write *T* in the space provided. If the statement is false, write *F* in the space provided.

- _____ 1. An air mass can be thousands of kilometers in diameter.
- _____ 2. The temperature and humidity of an air mass depend primarily on its source region.
- _____ 3. An air mass that forms over Mexico is classified as an mP air mass.
- _____ 4. In summer, maritime polar Pacific air masses bring cool, foggy weather to the Pacific Coast of the United States.
- _____ 5. Frequent variations in air pressure cause air masses to become stationary.

Choose the one best response. Write the letter of that choice in the space provided.

- _____ 6. Which letter designation is used for an air mass that forms over the southwestern United States?
- a. mT b. mP c. cP d. cT



- _____ 7. What type of air mass usually forms in Region A and moves along the path of the arrow on the map?
- a. continental tropical Mexican b. maritime tropical gulf
c. maritime tropical Atlantic d. continental tropical desert
- _____ 8. Which area below is a source region for mT air masses?
- a. southwestern United States b. northern Canada
c. New England coast d. southern Pacific Ocean
- _____ 9. Which type of air mass brings cool, dry summer weather to the middle of the United States?
- a. maritime tropical gulf b. maritime polar Pacific
c. continental tropical d. maritime polar Atlantic
- _____ 10. During the summer, air masses that form over the southwestern United States usually bring weather that is:
- a. hot and clear. b. rainy and cold.
c. cool and clear. d. hot and humid.