What is the most abundant gas in the atmosphere?
Nitrogen is the most abundant gas in the atmosphere at about 71%. Oxygen makes up about 28% of the earth’s atmosphere gases.

The form of oxygen that combines three oxygen atoms into each molecule is called what?
When oxygen combines to form a three bonded oxygen this is called the O zone.

Explain the different states of matter that water can experience on earth surface?
Water changes its state as temperature increases or decreases: condensation (gas to liquid), evaporation (liquid to gas), precipitation, sublimation (gas to solid).

Air that has reached its water vapor capacity is said to be what?
Air that has reached its water vapor capacity is said to be saturated. We can find this by looking at the relative humidity which indicates how near the air is two saturation.

What holds more water vapor when saturated, warm or cold air.
Warm air holds more water vapor than cold air.

What is dew point?
The temperature to which air would have to be cool to reach saturation is called dew point.

Smog is not produced by what change in state of water?
Smog is not a product of condensation.

What are the condensation nuclei?
Condensation nuclei are any particle that can attract or collect moisture. This includes solid particles, dust, dirt, sand, smoke, Ash, dead skin, pollen.

What are the different types of clouds and what are their characteristic?
There are three main types of clouds: cumulus, cirrus, and stratus. These can be broken down into smaller categories, look through the notes and the cloud wheel that was given to you.

What are the different types of precipitation and how are they made?
Rain sleet hail and snow. All forms generally start off as snow, depending on which layer they encounter that is warm will depend on how big the warmly areas and how close to the earth surface before it starts refreezing. Look to notes.

Which force generates winds?
Differences and air pressure are the forces that generate winds.

Widely spaced isobars indicate what?
Isobars are the lines that indicate isotherms or pressure levels. Widely spaced isobars indicate light winds. Closely spaced isobars will indicate High winds.

Variation in air pressure from place to place our principal causes of what?
Variations in air pressure from place to place our principal causes of wind.

Fast moving currents of air that occur above the friction layer are called what?
Fast moving currents of air that occur above the friction layer are called jet streams.

In the northern hemisphere low-pressure systems below in which direction? In the northern hemisphere high-pressure systems blow in which direction
in the northern hemisphere winds of a low pressure system will blow counterclockwise, high-pressure systems will blow clockwise.

What are trade winds?
Trade winds are winds that blow between the subtropical high and the equator.

What type of air masses affect North America?
Maritime tropical - mTa, mTp
Maritime polar - mPa, mPp
Continental polar - cP
Continental tropical - cT

The boundary that separates different air masses is called a what?
The boundary that separates different air masses is called a front.

Which type of front is shown with semi circles?
Warm fronts are shown with semi circles that are red, cold fronts are shown with triangles that are blue.

Which type of front is shown with triangles?
Warm fronts are shown with semi circles that are red, cold fronts are shown with triangles that are blue.

Along a front, which type of air is always forced upward?
Warmer, less dense air is always forced upward along a front. This is very common in occluded fronts where a cold front overtakes a warm front forcing it up

Where do hurricanes form in tropical waters?
Hurricanes form in tropical waters between the latitude of five and 20°; these are the same areas that the trade winds are in.

The eye of the hurricane has what?
The eye of a hurricane has the warmest temperatures compared to the rest of the storm.

Global winds move air towards the what?

Global winds will always move towards the poles.