NORTHWEST TERRITORIES PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY 12 (MPGEO12) · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

Atmosphere, Weather and Climate — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **The lowest layer of the atmosphere, where almost all weather happens, is the**

- A troposphere
- B stratosphere
- C mesosphere
- D thermosphere

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2 **The layer of the atmosphere that contains most of the ozone that absorbs ultraviolet radiation is the**

A troposphere

B stratosphere

C exosphere

D mesosphere

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3 **Meteors usually burn up in this layer of the atmosphere**

A mesosphere

B troposphere

C stratosphere

D exosphere

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4 **Auroras most often appear in this layer of the atmosphere**

A thermosphere

B troposphere

C stratosphere

D mesosphere

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The outermost and thinnest layer of the atmosphere is the**

A troposphere

B exosphere

C stratosphere

D mesosphere

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6 **In the troposphere, air temperature generally changes with increasing altitude by**

A increasing

B staying the same

C decreasing

D rising then falling sharply

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7 **Sea level temperature is 20 degrees. Temperature falls 6.5 degrees for each 1000 metres of altitude. The temperature at 2000 metres, in degrees, is**

ANSWER _____

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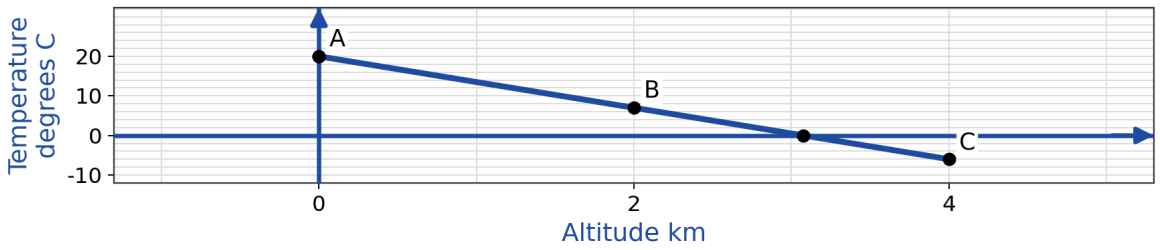
8 **The graph shows temperature against altitude. The temperature at an altitude of 2 kilometres, in degrees, is**



- **A** 20
- **B** -6
- **C** 13
- **D** 7

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9 **Weather differs from climate in that weather describes atmospheric conditions over a short time while climate describes**

- **A** long term average conditions and patterns in a place
- **B** only rainfall in one day
- **C** conditions on other planets
- **D** the forecast for tomorrow only

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10 **A high pressure system usually brings clear skies because air in it is**

- **A** rising and cooling rapidly
- **B** sinking and warming, which discourages cloud formation
- **C** moving only at night
- **D** always carrying ocean moisture

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **A low pressure system usually brings cloudy and wet weather because air in it is**

- **A** sinking and warming steadily
- **B** blocked by mountains only
- **C** rising and cooling, which encourages cloud formation
- **D** completely still

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **A cold front usually brings a short period of heavy rain because cold air**

- A warms the ground for weeks
- B stops all wind movement
- C only moves in summer
- D pushes steeply under warm air and forces it up quickly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **A warm front usually brings gradual light rain because warm air**

- A slides gently up over colder air along a shallow slope
- B falls straight to the ground
- C pushes cold air down rapidly
- D only forms over oceans

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **In the Northern Hemisphere the Coriolis effect deflects moving air to the**

A left

B right

C north only

D south only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The jet stream is best described as a narrow band of fast moving air high in the atmosphere that**

A creates ocean tides

B holds clouds in one place

C steers weather systems across midlatitudes

D warms the ground directly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Compared with an inland place at the same latitude, a coastal place usually has a smaller annual temperature range because**

- A coasts receive no sunlight
- B inland places are always warmer
- C wind never reaches coasts
- D the ocean warms and cools slowly and moderates nearby temperatures

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Latitude affects climate mainly because places near the equator receive sunlight**

- A more directly through the year than places near the poles
- B only in summer
- C at the same angle as polar places
- D reflected from the ocean only

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18 **Altitude affects climate because places at higher elevation are usually**

A warmer than nearby lowland places

B colder than nearby lowland places

C wetter in every season

D unaffected by temperature change

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **A warm ocean current passing a coast tends to make that coast**

A colder and drier in all seasons

B free of wind

C warmer and often wetter than a coast beside a cold current

D identical to inland places

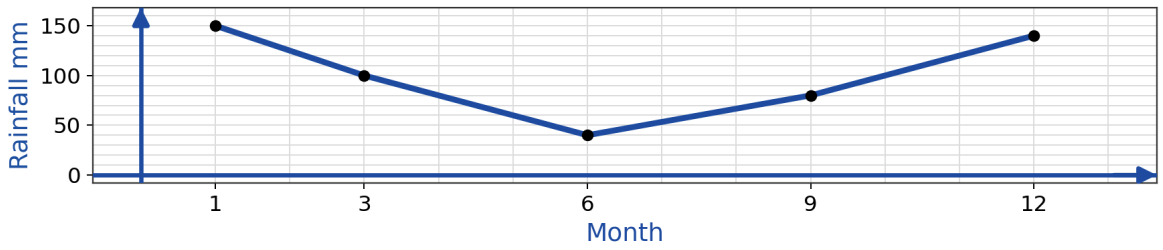
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **A rain shadow forms on the leeward side of a mountain range because air descending there**

- **A** cools and always produces snow
- **B** stops moving entirely
- **C** rises again immediately
- **D** warms and dries, so clouds and rain decrease

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **The graph shows monthly rainfall for a coastal station. The month with the highest rainfall shown is month**



- **A** 1
- **B** 3
- **C** 6
- **D** 9

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22 **The schematic map of Canada highlights British Columbia. The west coast of British Columbia is known for a climate that is**

A hot and dry all year

B mild and wet in winter compared with inland Canada

C frozen all year

D identical to the Prairies

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23 **Climate change driven by increased greenhouse gases warms Earth mainly because greenhouse gases**

A block all sunlight from reaching Earth

B cool the oceans directly

C absorb outgoing heat radiation and reradiate some of it back toward the surface

D stop all wind movement

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **The main human source of the recent increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide is**

- **A** planting forests
- **B** ocean evaporation alone
- **C** volcanic eruptions alone
- **D** burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **A barometer is the instrument used to measure**

- **A** air pressure
- **B** wind speed
- **C** rainfall amount
- **D** humidity only

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. 7
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A

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