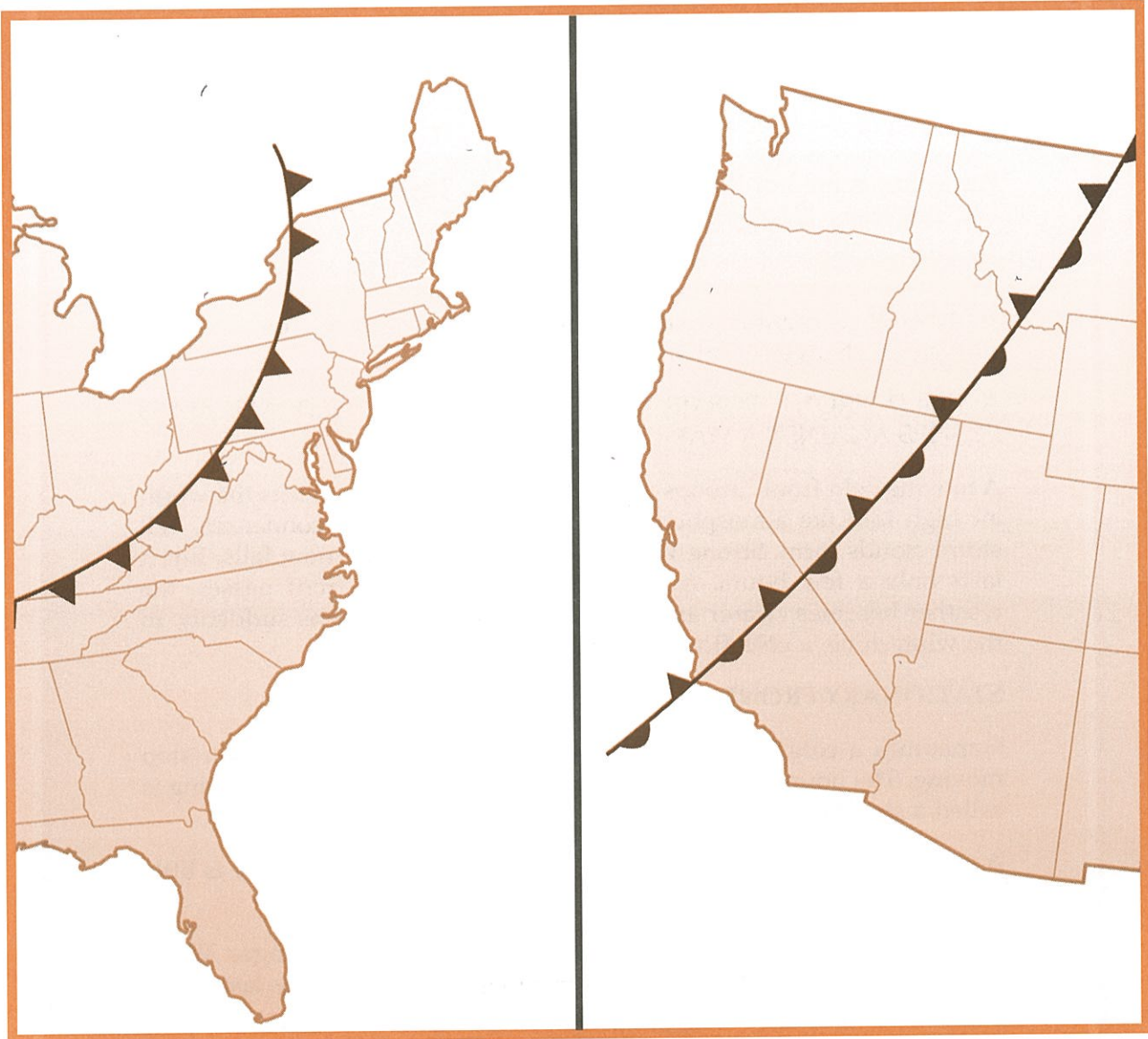


What are some other kinds of fronts?



KEY TERMS

cold front: forward edge of a cold air mass, formed when a cold air mass pushes under a warm air mass

stationary front: boundary between two unlike air masses where there is little movement of air

WHAT A COLD FRONT LOOKS LIKE

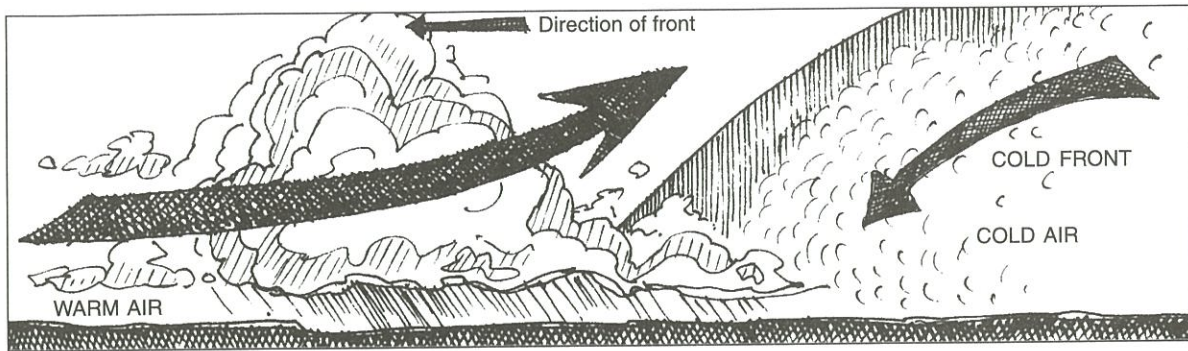


Figure A

Figure A shows a cold front. Find the two air masses. The moving cold air pushes the warm air high up. Many storm clouds form.

A cold front brings rapid weather changes.

What To Do

1. Get a thin piece of paper. Tracing paper would be best.
2. Put your paper over Figure B and trace it.
3. Now put the traced drawing over Figure C, lining up the x's.
4. Slowly, move the tracing to the right over Figure C until the y's match up.

Now imagine yourself to be at spot y. What would you see? What would you feel?

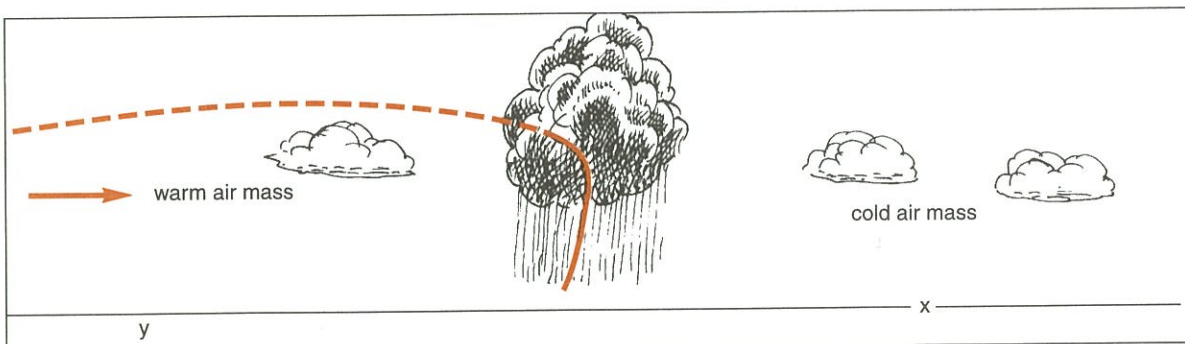


Figure B

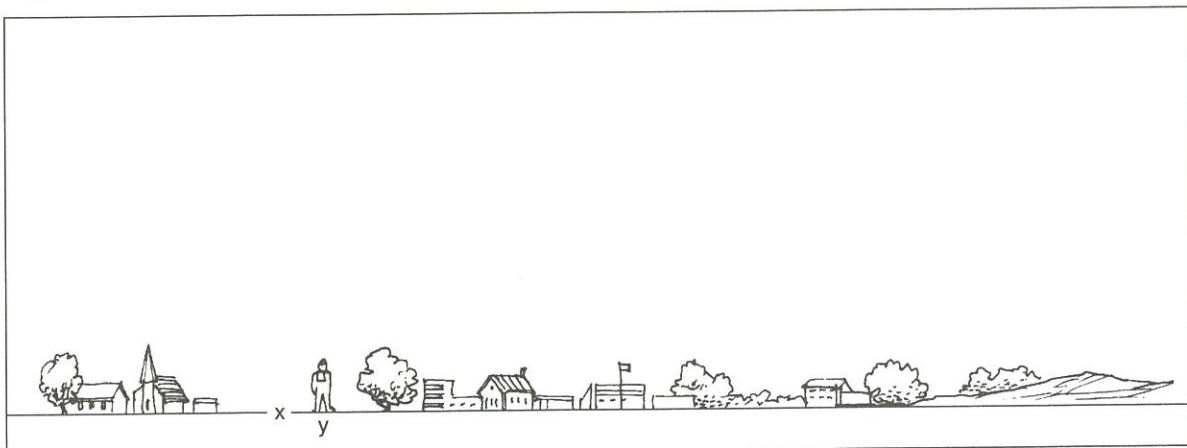


Figure C

FILL IN THE BLANK

Complete each statement using a term or terms from the list below. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

storm clouds
for a long time
cold front

does not
stationary front

1. When a cold air mass pushes against a warm air mass, a _____ is formed.
2. A cold front produces big _____.
3. Precipitation from cold front clouds _____ last a long time.
4. The border between "stalled" air masses is called a _____.
5. Warm front weather follows if a stationary front remains _____.

FIND THE PARTS

Figure F shows a cold front. Find the parts listed below. Write the correct letter in the spaces provided. Then fill in the blanks.

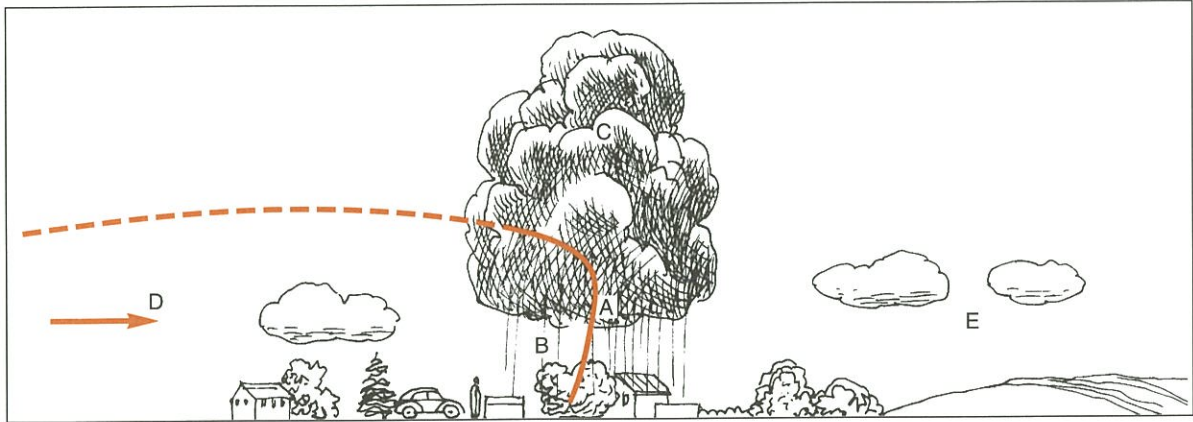


Figure F

1. warm air mass _____
2. cold front _____
3. cold air mass _____
4. storm clouds _____
5. area of precipitation _____
6. The cold front is moving from _____.
right to left, left to right
7. A cold front changes weather _____.
slowly, quickly
8. Precipitation from a cold front usually lasts _____.
only a few hours, a long time
9. Tall storm clouds (thunder clouds) _____ form along a cold front.
may, usually do not