Clouds - Review Questions



1.	a. 10 times larger b. 1000 times smaller c. 100 times smaller d. 500 times larger
2.	The rate at which air cools as it rises is called rate. a. Parcel b. Cooling c. Lapse d. Decreasing
3.	The dry air lapse rate is for every a. 9.8°F / 1,000 feet b. 5.5°C / 1,000 meters c. 5.5°F / 1,000 feet d. 9.8°C / 100 meters
4.	If a parcel of air, at the surface, had a temperature of 80°F and it rises 4,000 feet into the atmosphere, assuming the dry lapse rate of 5.5°F /1,000 feet, the temperature of the parcel would be a. 5.5°F b. 58°F c. 58°C d. 22°F
5.	As a parcel of air rises in the atmosphere it moves into higher pressure. (TRUE, FALSE)
6.	The cloud form which is composed of ice crystals is called a. Cirro-form b. Strato-form c. Cumulo-form d. Nimbo-form

7.	a. b. c.	oud form looks lik Strato-form Cirro-form Cumulo-form Nimbo-form	ce fluffy white cotton balls.	
8.	a. b. c.	rstorms come fro Cumulus Nimbostratus Cumulonimbus Stratocumulus	om this cloud type.	
9.	a. b. c.	by jet streams, Polar Temperate Tropical Sub-tropical	cumulonimbus clouds can reach their greatest heights in the reg	jion.
10.	a. b. c.	Cumulus Stratus Cumulonimbus Nimbostratus	is not considered a low-level cloud.	
11.	a. b. c.	Nimbostratus Altocumulus Altostratus Altocirrus	is not considered a mid-level cloud.	
12.	a. b. c. d.	Cirroaltus Cirrus Cirrostratus Cirrocumulus	is not considered a high-level cloud.	

- 13. The best clue that this is Altostratus and not Cirrostratus is the lack of
 - a. precipitation
 - b. other cloud types
 - c. a halo



- 14. This basic cloud type is a common mid-level cloud.
 - a. Altocumulus
 - b. Altostratus
 - c. Cumulus
 - d. Nimbostratus



- 15. Against the backdrop overcast caused by a Cumulonimbus cloud this foreground cloud is a _____ cloud.
 - a. Altus
 - b. Stratus
 - c. Stratocumulus
 - d. Cumulus



16. This is a high-level cloud. (TRUE, FALSE)



17. The Altocumulus clouds in this picture appear white as a result of Mie scattering. (TRUE, FALSE)



- 18. _____ is a color that is not part of the visible spectrum.
 - a. Olive
 - b. Indigo
 - c. Orange
 - d. Infrared
- 19. As light waves enter the atmosphere, they begin to scatter in all directions by collisions with atoms and molecules.

This is called ______.

- a. Mei scattering
- b. Rely scattering
- c. Rayleigh scattering
- d. Atmospheric dispersion
- 20. The predominantly orange color of this rainbow is a result of Rayleigh scattering. (TRUE, FALSE)

