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| **Weekly learning target:**  **6th Grade Earth Science**  **Warm Ups Week \_\_\_\_\_\_** | | | | |
| **Monday** | **Tuesday** | **Wednesday** | **Thursday** | **Friday** |
| What causes land and sea breezes?   1. Land heats up and cools off quickly 2. Water heats up and cools off slowly 3. Unequal heating of Earth’s surface 4. All of the above | ACHIEVE | CH 12 ATMOSPHERE TEST | Mary notices it is often hotter upstairs than downstairs at her house. What’s the BEST explanation for why this could be?   1. Warm air moves upward in convection currents 2. The upstairs is closer to the sun 3. The Coriolis Effect heats air that is higher 4. Warm air sinks in convection currents | What is the water cycle? |
| What causes a sea breeze?   1. Air moves from the land to the sea 2. Air moves from the sea to the land 3. Air moves around randomly 4. Wind blows every which way | ACHIEVE | CH 12 ATMOSPHERE TEST | What are the three main types of clouds? |
| What time of day does a sea breeze occur? | ACHIEVE | CH 12 ATMOSPHERE TEST | What is humidity? | A girl looks into the sky on a sunny day and sees a fluffy, rounded cloud. What type of cloud was this most likely?   1. Cirrus 2. Cumulus 3. Stratus |
| What causes a land breeze?   1. Air moves from the land to the sea 2. Air moves from the sea to the land 3. Air moves around randomly 4. Wind blows every which way | ACHIEVE | CH 12 ATMOSPHERE TEST | True or false? **If false, change the underlined word to make it true.**  The ozone layer is found in the exosphere. | Dull, gray clouds covered a majority of the sky. Later, it snowed. What types of clouds were these most likely?   1. Cirrus 2. Cumulus 3. Stratus |
| What time of day does a land breeze occur? | ACHIEVE | CH 12 ATMOSPHERE TEST | Rising warm air transports thermal energy by   1. Conduction 2. Convection 3. Radiation 4. Condensation | There were wispy, feathery clouds way high up in the sky. In rows, they resembled fish scales. What type of clouds were these most likely?   1. Cirrus 2. Cumulus 3. Stratus |
| **Weekly Learning Target:** | | | | |
| **Monday** | **Tuesday** | **Wednesday** | **Thursday** | **Friday** |
| What type of weather is associated with a low pressure system?   1. Gentle breezes and clear skies 2. Strong wind and precipitation 3. Cold temperatures and clear skies 4. Strong winds and clear skies | Name five types of precipitation. | Which two types of air masses are dry? | Ch. 13 Weather Test | What is a scientist that studies the weather called? |
| How are humidity and relative humidity different? | What is a difference between freezing rain and sleet? | Humidity is the amount of moisture in the air. What would cause humidity to decrease?   1. Thunderstorms 2. Snow 3. Rain 4. Drought | Ch. 13 Weather Test | Cool, clear weather usually follows a   1. Warm front 2. Cold front 3. Stationary front 4. Occluded front |
| Thunderstorms form in…   1. Clear skies 2. High pressure areas 3. Cumulonimbus clouds 4. Tornados | Name the four major types of air masses? | What are the four types of fronts? | Ch. 13 Weather Test | Very large tropical cyclones with high winds are called   1. Hurricanes 2. Tornados 3. Air masses 4. Anticyclones |
| What prefix are clouds given when they form higher than usual (between 2 and 6 kilometers above Earth’s surface)? | Clear weather occurs when an area is under a   1. Tornado 2. Low-pressure system 3. High-pressure system 4. Hurricane | What type of front would most likely be responsible for several days of rain and clouds? | Ch. 13 Weather Test | True or false? If false, change the underlined word(s) to make it true.  On a weather map, isotherms join places on the map with the same air pressure. |
| What is fog? | Which two types of air masses are humid? | A thunderstorm is most likely to happen when the weather is   1. Cool and dry 2. Hot and dry 3. Cool and humid 4. Hot and humid | Ch. 13 Weather Test | Lines joining places that have the same temperature are   1. Isobars 2. Isotherms 3. Fronts 4. Occluded |