Base your answers to questions 1 and 2 on the data table and profile below. The data table gives the average annual precipitation for locations A and B. The profile represents a mountain in the western United States. Points A and B are locations on different sides of the mountain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Average Annual Precipitation (cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. State one probable reason for the difference in average annual precipitation between location A and location B.

2. State the elevation of location A.
3. State the relative humidity of the air at location A.

___________ %

4. Explain why the warmer air rises.

__________________________________________
During the cold months of the year, the words "lake effect" are very much a part of the weather picture in many locations in New York State. Snow created by the lake effect may represent more than half the season's snowfall in some areas.

In order for heavy lake-effect snow to develop, the temperature of the water at the surface of the lake must be higher than the temperature of the air flowing over the water. The higher the water temperature and the lower the air temperature, the greater the potential for lake-effect snow.

A lake-effect storm begins when air flowing across the lake is warmed as it comes in close contact with the water. The warmed air rises and takes moisture along with it. This moisture, which is water vapor from the lake, is turned into clouds as it encounters much colder air above. When the clouds reach the shore of the lake, they deposit their snow on nearby land. A typical lake-effect storm is illustrated in the diagram below.

The area most likely to receive snow from a lake is called a "snowbelt." Lake Ontario's snowbelt includes the counties along the eastern and southeastern ends of the lake. Because the lake runs lengthwise from west to east, the prevailing westerly winds are able to gather the maximum amount of moisture as they flow across the entire length of the lake. There can be lake-effect snowfall anywhere around the lake, but the heaviest and most frequent snowfalls occur near the eastern shore.

In parts of the snowbelt, the lake effect combines with a phenomenon known as orographic lifting to produce some very heavy snowfalls. After cold air has streamed over the length of Lake Ontario, it moves inland and is forced to climb the slopes of the Tug Hill Plateau and the Adirondack Mountains, resulting in very heavy snowfall.

5. State the relationship that must exist between water temperature and air temperature for lake-effect snow to develop.

6. State why locations east and southeast of Lake Ontario are more likely to receive lake-effect snow than are locations west of the lake.

7. State why very heavy snowfall occurs in the Tug Hill Plateau region.
8. Base your answer to the following question on the cross section provided below, which represents a house at an ocean shoreline at night. Smoke from the chimney is blowing out to sea.

a Label the two lines provided on the cross section above to show where air pressure is relatively “high” and where it is relatively “low.”

b Assume that the wind blowing out to sea on this night is caused by local air-temperature conditions. Label the two lines provided on the cross section above to show where Earth’s surface air temperature is relatively “warm” and where it is relatively “cool.”
From January to July, there is a smaller temperature change in the Southern Hemisphere than in the Northern Hemisphere. Explain why the Southern Hemisphere’s larger ocean-water surface causes this smaller temperature change.
Describe how water evaporating from the wick attached to the wetbulb thermometer lowers the temperature reading of that thermometer.
1. *Examples:* — Location A is on the windward side of the mountain. At location B, air is warming by compression.

2. 1,500 meters

3. 100%

4. *Examples:* — Warmer air rises because it is less dense. — As temperature increases, density decreases.

5. *Examples:* — The temperature of the lake water at the surface must be higher than the temperature of the air flowing over the water. — Water temperature is warmer than air temperature.

6. *Examples:* — Prevailing winds — Lake Ontario runs lengthwise from west to east, and the prevailing winds pick up moisture as they flow across the entire length.

7. Rising or cooling air or increased condensation or orographic lifting

8. ![Diagram of atmospheric circulation](image)

9. — Water has a higher specific heat than the land. — Water takes a longer time to heat up and cool down than land.

10. *Examples:* — Evaporation is a cooling process. — Water evaporating from a wet wick takes energy from the wet-bulb thermometer.