Name: _____

Unit 4 Lesson 1 Quiz

1. In recording data, it is important to use the proper unit. Which unit is used to measure how warm or cool the air is?

   A. ○ liters (L)

   B. ○ grams (g)

   C. ○ millimeters (mm)

   D. ○ degrees Celsius (°C)

2. Which of the following is a direct result of differences in air pressure?

   A. ○ humidity

   B. ○ precipitation

   C. ○ temperature

   D. ○ wind

3. Air density is an important measure of weather. Which of these is an appropriate unit for density?

   A. ○ m/L

   B. ○ mL/g

   C. ○ kg/m^3

   D. ○ mL/km

4. Beryl reads a thermometer. The pointer is between the 24 and the 25. Which of these would be an appropriate unit of measurement for this reading?

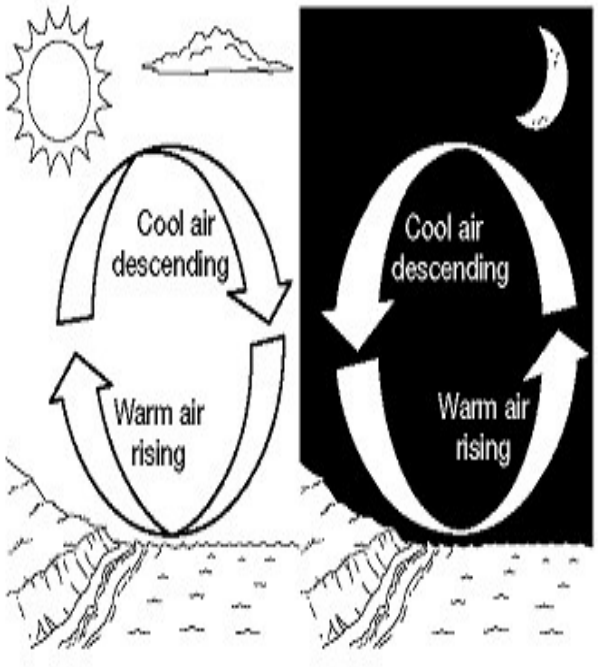
   A. ○ °C

   B. ○ cm

   C. ○ kL

   D. ○ mg

5. The figure below shows how land and sea breezes form in costal areas.



If differences in air pressure produce winds, what can you conclude about temperature and air pressure based on the figure?

A. ○ As warm air rises, it creates an area of lower pressure, and cooler air flows in as wind.

B. ○ Warm air is denser than cold air is, creating an area of high pressure the produces wind.

C. ○ Winds flow from areas of low pressure to areas high pressure when temperature is warmer.

D. ○ Air pressure decreases at night because temperature is lower, producing land and sea breezes.