

Study Guide Questions

CLASSIFYING WORLD CLIMATES

1. What we refer to as "climate" is actually a generalization about average weather conditions over time. True or false?
2. Three of the main variables used to classify climates are: a.) temperature, precipitation, and the pattern of human settlement b.) temperature, the distribution of animal life, and natural vegetation c.) temperature, precipitation, and distribution of natural vegetation d.) none of the above
3. By systematically describing the distribution of world climates, we can improve a.) our understanding of the variations of life on earth b.) our planning for future use of resources c.) both a and b d.) neither a or b
4. Match the basic description of the major climate zones with the corresponding letter in the Köppen system
5. "H" has been added to Köppen's system to describe a _____ climatic type.
6. A monsoon is: a.) a type of thunderstorm b.) an Arabic word for rain c.) a seasonal wind shift that brings alternate d.) any unusually heavy rain wet and dry weather
7. Desert conditions prevail when amounts of precipitation are low, and rates of evaporation are high. True or false?
8. The Mediterranean climate type is found only along the shores of southern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa. True or false?
9. Severe mid-latitude climates are associated with large, _____ land masses.
10. Large bodies of water tend to moderate the climates of adjacent lands. True or false?

11. Severe mid-latitude climates have a wide range of temperature fluctuations and very distinct seasonal changes. True or false?

12. Because of low _____ rates, much of the sub-arctic landscape is waterlogged.

13. Polar climates have high precipitation rates. True or false?

14. "Tundra" refers to a type of: a.) soil b.) glacier c.) vegetation d.) storm

15. Variations in highland climates are a function of _____.