

NAME:

DATE:

CLASS Pd:

Identify the Cloud Type Activity 2 Worksheet



1) "Low ceiling"



2) "fluffy like"



3) "big lumps of cotton"



4) "Low, soft grey with darker parts"

On lines 1-4, label each of the four types of clouds illustrated above using the description worksheet & the word bank below.

Alto cumulus Cumulus Stratocumulus Stratus

Questions:

- Clouds are formed by the _____ of water vapor coalescing around dust particles.
 - CONDENSATION
 - PRECIPITATION
 - EVAPORATION
- Which types of clouds are associated with *all day light drizzle*
- Which type of cloud is associated with *thin, wispy like*, & fair weather?
- Stratocumulus is common in the _____ season and is associated with a cold front.
 - SUMMER
 - WINTER
- Tell the type of cloud or clouds found at each of the following altitudes.
 - low altitude
 - mid altitude .
 - high altitude:

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Write the cloud type from Column B in the space before its description in Column A.

Column A

10. White fluffy, billowy floating cloud
11. Low, large, flat beneath and rounded on the top. Soft gray globular masses, with darker parts
12. Heavy, low grey blanket clouds without a definite form
13. Middle, large, wool packs or big lumps of cotton.
14. Billowy floating clouds may become extremely large, black, and ominous looking on hot summer days.
15. Give winter skies a grey, dull color, due to the "low ceiling"

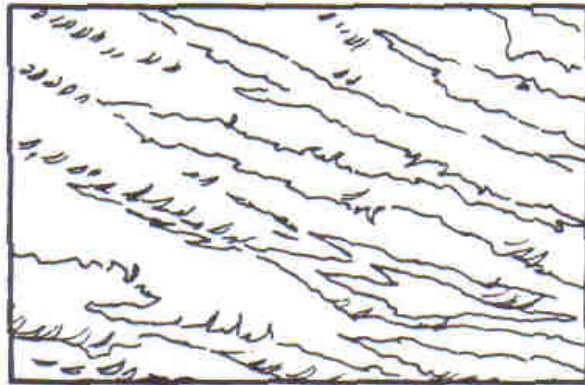
Column B

- A. Cumulus
- B. Stratocumulus
- C. Altocumulus
- D. Stratus

Identify these Cloud Types Worksheet Again



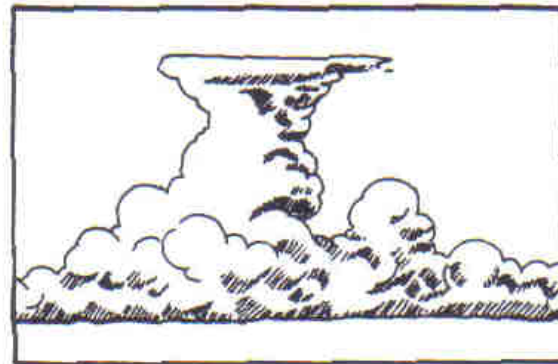
16) "mares tail"



17) "Mackerel sky"



18) "steady all-day precipitation"



19) "Thunderhead"

On lines 16-19, label each of the four types of clouds illustrated above using the word bank below.

Cirrus Cirrocumulus Nimbostratus Cumulonimbus

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20. The speed and direction of movement of clouds is determined by the:
 - a. Unequal heating
 - b. Wind
 - c. Convection current

21. Large, fluffy clouds are formed when air moves [horizontally vertically] while layered clouds are formed when air moves [horizontally vertically]

22. Which clouds forms on the ground and rises?
 - a. Stratus
 - b. Cumulus
 - c. Cirrus

23. Which type of cloud can build up to altitudes of over 11.15 miles?
 - a. Nimbostratus
 - b. Cumulonimbus
 - c. Cirrocumulus

24. If with grey-blue background sky this is a signal of a change of weather?
 - a. Cirrus
 - b. CIRROSTRATUS
 - c. CIRROCUMULUS

25. Lightning, Hail, possible tornadoes are most often formed within this cloud?
 - a. Nimbostratus
 - b. Cumulonimbus
 - c. Cirrocumulus

Write the cloud type from Column B in the space before its description in Column A

- | Column A | Column B |
|--|------------------------|
| 26. Dark grey wet looking | |
| 27. Anvil shape top | A. Cirrus |
| 28. "Mares tail" clouds are formed by ice crystals | B. Cirrocumulus |
| 29. Thin, wispy, silky, feathery appearance | C. Nimbostratus |
| 30. Bases may almost touch the ground | D. Cumulonimbus |
| 31. bring steady long range precipitation | |

(Reinforcement Worksheet)

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the chart and then answer the questions
 Complete the chart below about the types of clouds in Figures 1-4



FIGURE 1

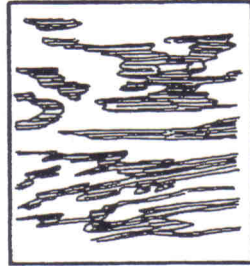


FIGURE 2

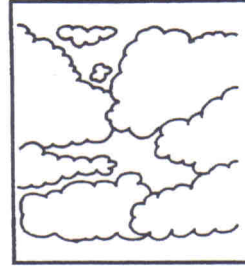


FIGURE 3

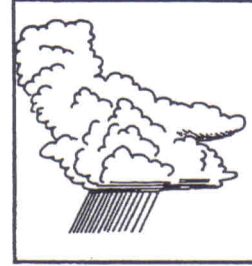


FIGURE 4

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cirrus | Fair | Puffy |
| Cumulonimbus | Feathery | Stratus |
| Cumulus | Layered | Thunderstorm |
| Fair | Light rain/snow | Towering |

| | Figure 1 | Figure 2 | Figure 3 | Figure 4 |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Type | 32) <i>Cirrus</i> | 35) | 38) | 41) |
| Description | 33) | 36) <i>Layered</i> | 39) <i>Puffy</i> | 42) <i>Towering</i> |
| Weather | 34) | 37) <i>w</i> | 40) | 43) |

44. How does temperature affect humidity?
- Cooler temperature the more water vapors the air can hold
 - Warm temperature the more water vapors the air can hold

Match the terms in Column I with their descriptions in Column II. Write the letter of the correct description in the blank at the left.

| <i>Column I</i> | <i>Column II</i> |
|---|------------------|
| 45. Water drops that fall when the temperature is above freezing | A. Snow |
| 46. Water drops that fall when the temperature is below freezing and become solid | B. Rain |
| 47. Water drops that freeze in layers around small nuclei of ice during thunderstorms | C. Sleet |
| 48. Snow that falls through a layer of warm air, melts, and refreezes near the ground | D. Hail |