

Oklahoma History  
Chapter 1, Section 4

First and Last Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Class Hour \_\_\_\_\_

*Find the vocabulary entry in your class notes and put it on the line. Spelling counts!  
Remember to use full names, military rank, and/or titles when applicable.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_

This measures the current conditions of the atmosphere: temperature, the amount of rain or snow, and the speed and direction of the wind.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

This is an average of the atmospheric conditions over a long period of time. For example, although Oklahoma has hot summers and cold winters, the average temperature is 60°.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

This is water that falls to the Earth as rain, snow, hail, or sleet. The amounts vary from region to region.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Oklahoma averages a million of these dangerous electrical discharges every year, second only to Florida.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

This is a fast-moving air current that crosses North America from west to east. Dry, polar air is dragged along with it, and collides with moist, tropical air to create atmospheric disturbances.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

This is a funnel cloud that rotates at destructively high speeds. Since 1950, Oklahoma has averaged 56 of them each year.

7. \_\_\_\_\_

This measures the intensity of funnel clouds. It was created in 1971 at the University of Chicago and revised in 2007.

8. \_\_\_\_\_

This institution in Norman uses state-of-the-art technology to monitor atmospheric disturbances and provide advance warnings.

9. \_\_\_\_\_

This industry uses giant turbines to harness the movement of the air and generate electricity.

10. \_\_\_\_\_

These are alternative power sources like water and solar. Water produces hydroelectricity and solar panels convert sunlight into usable power.