



High School Science Virtual Learning

Earth Science

Fronts

April 23, 2020



High School Earth Science
Lesson: Thursday, April 23, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:
Students will understand weather fronts.



Let's Get Started:

1. How does wind affect weather?
2. How does our weather travel to the midwest? (what wind pattern brings it here)



Let's Get Started: **Answer Key**

1. **Wind moves air masses through the atmosphere, changing the conditions that cause weather**
2. **In the midwest, our weather is brought to us via our prevailing wind, the Westerlies**



Lesson Activity:

Directions:

1. Read the information at the link below.
2. When you get to the “summary,” you may stop and return here to answer the questions on the upcoming slides. Do this on your own paper.

Links: [Fronts](#)



Practice

Complete the following questions using the information you learned during the lesson activity.



Questions: these are also found on the website

1. Where does weather happen?
2. What is a front?
3. What characteristics give warm fronts and cold fronts their names?
4. Describe a warm front. What weather is found with a warm front?
5. Describe a cold front. What weather is found with a cold front?
6. How does an occluded front form?



Once you have completed the practice questions check with the **answer** key.

1. **At a front**
2. **The boundary between two air masses**
3. **Warm and cold fronts are named for whichever air mass is moving faster, thus “running into” the other one.**
4. **Warm air mass is moving faster than the cold air mass. The warm air mass then flows up over the cold air mass, cooling as it rises. Weather from a warm front includes clouds, light precipitation, and humidity.**
5. **The cold air mass moves faster than the warm air mass. So the cold air mass lifts the warm air mass out of its way. Weather includes clouds, heavy precipitation and humidity, strong wind.**
6. **A warm air mass becomes trapped between two cold air masses. The warm air is lifted up above the cold air**



More Practice:

1. What is a stationary front?
2. What type of weather can occur at a stationary front?
3. What type of weather can occur at an occluded front?

Watch the video found [here](#) for a short demonstration.



Once you have completed the more practice questions check with the **answer** key.

1. **When two air masses stop moving when they meet.**
2. **clouds and precipitation to the same area for many days.**
3. **Cloudy weather and precipitation.**