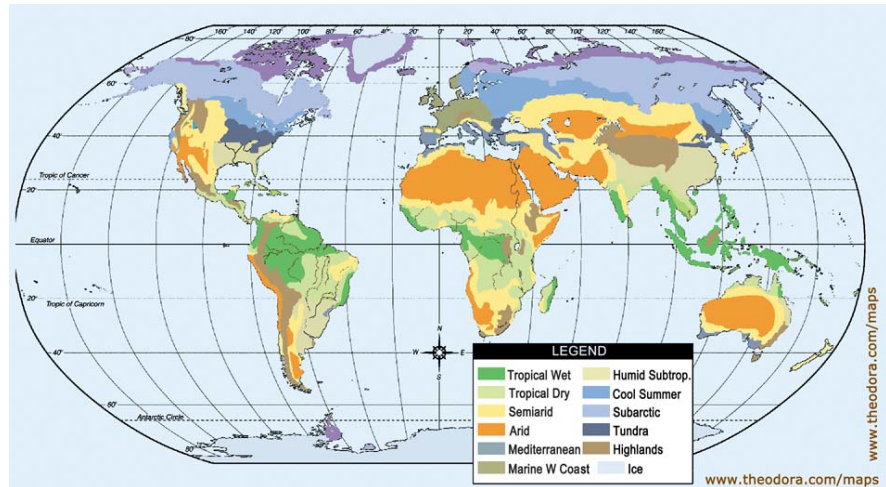


## 6<sup>th</sup> Grade Chapter 9 Test Review

The climate on the leeward side of a mountain differs from that on the windward side mostly in the amount of rainfall.

Sea and land breezes over a large region that change direction with the season are called monsoons.



Permafrost and mosses, lichens, and wildflowers are common in the tundra climate.

Over the past 200 years, the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased until recently, and then decreased.

Increased carbon dioxide may cause global warming by trapping more heat in the atmosphere.

In winter in the Southern Hemisphere, the south end of Earth's axis is tilted away from the sun.

In summer in the Southern Hemisphere, the south end of Earth's axis is tilted toward from the sun.

Winds are the main cause of surface currents in the ocean.

In general, surface currents that flow from the tropics toward the poles carry warm water.

Temperate continental climates have cold winters and short summers.

An arid or semiarid climate occurs where precipitation is less than potential evaporation.

The average, year-after-year conditions of temperature, precipitation, winds, and cloud in an area are known as its climate.

The climate zones lying between 23.5° and 66.5° north and south latitude are called the temperate zones.

The climate zones lying between 66.5° and 90° north and south latitude are called the polar zones.

The climate zones lying between 23.5° north and 23.5° south latitude are called the tropical zones.

Earth's ozone layer has been thickening over the past several years and filters harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

Scientists agree that banning the use of chlorofluorocarbons has gradually restored the ozone layer.

The seasons are caused by the tilt of Earth's axis as Earth revolves around the sun.

In the Northern Hemisphere, currents curve to the right, and in the Southern Hemisphere,

currents curve to the left because of the Coriolis effect.

Deep currents are caused mostly by differences in density. These current typically carry cold, dense water from the poles toward the equator.

The movement of cold, deep ocean water to replace warm water at the surface is called upwelling.

Climates are classified according to two major factors precipitation and temperature.

In addition to temperature and precipitation, Köppen's climate system classified climates by a region's vegetation.

The Great Plains east of the Rocky Mountains have a semiarid climate.

California has a temperate marine climate.

Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico have an arid climate and receive less than 25 centimeters of rain annually so they are called deserts.

The southeastern United States has a humid continental climate.

A temperate continental climate with short cool summers and long, bitterly cold winters is the subarctic climate.

Distinct vegetation can help scientists classify a climate.

Factors that affect an area's precipitation are prevailing winds and mountains.

Oceans make the temperatures of nearby land less extreme.

Over the last 120 years, the average temperature of the troposphere has increased.

The greenhouse effect is the trapping of energy from the sun by Earth's atmosphere.

As the amount of ozone in the atmosphere decreased, the amount of ultraviolet radiation that reached Earth increased.