

Unit 3 Lesson 4 - Classroom Notes on Wind

Name _____

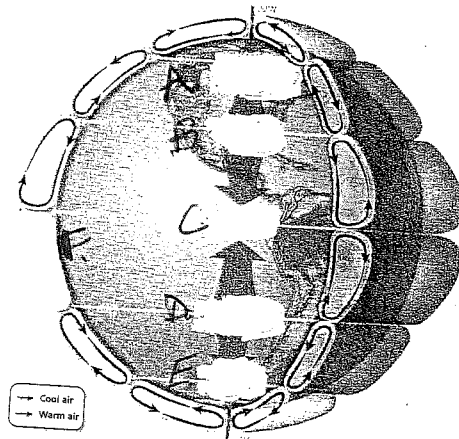
Period _____

I. What Causes Wind?

- A. Wind -
- B. Sun doesn't warm the Earth the same so
- C. Cold air is more dense
- D. Warm air is less dense
- E. Air moves from _____ to _____ pressure.
- F. Greater difference in air pressure

Pg. 204 Label the Diagram: High Pressure with Arrows, Low Pressure with Circles, Convection Cells with Ovals

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
F.



II. How does Earth's rotation affect wind?

- A. Winds are deflected or

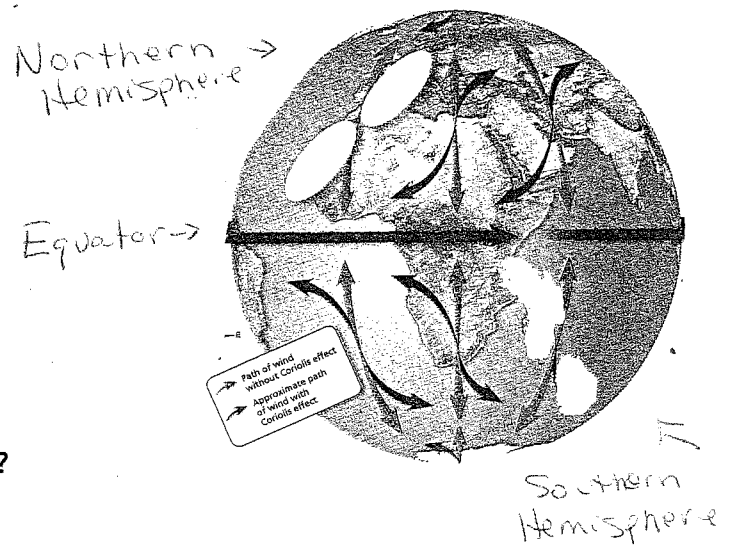
B. Coriolis Effect -

1. It should go _____.
2. More noticeable

C. Northern Hemisphere -

D. Southern Hemisphere -

Pg. 205 Label the Diagram: Dotted Line Wind Direction in Northern Hemisphere, Straight Line Wind Direction in Southern Hemisphere



III. What are examples of Global Winds?

A. Trade Winds -

1. Curve to _____.
2. Come from northeast in _____
3. Come from southeast _____
4. Helped sailors sail from _____ to _____.
5. Doldrums -

6. Horse Latitudes -

B. Westerlies -

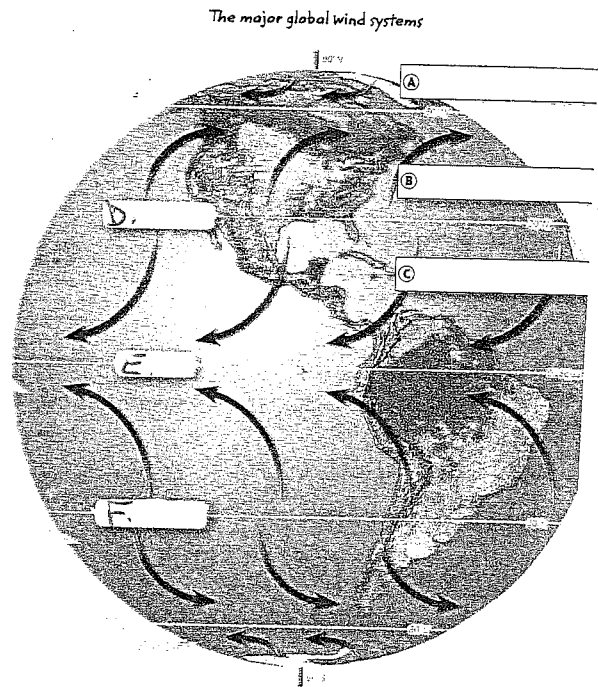
1. Curve to the _____.
2. Come from southwest in _____
3. Come from northwest in _____
4. Carry moist air over continental _____ which gives us _____ or _____.

C. Polar Easterlies -

1. Form due to
2. Curve to the _____.
3. Carry

Pg. 207 Label the Diagram: Trade Winds, Westerlies, Easterlies, Doldrums, Horse Latitudes

A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
F.



IV. What is the jet stream?

1. Moving with the jet stream helps you
2. Moving against the jet stream is more difficult
3. Two Types
 - a. Polar -
 - b. Subtropical -

Page 208 Label the Diagram: Polar Jet Stream and Subtropical Jet Stream

A.
B.
C.
D.

