



19. Dry, cool air masses (cP) often interact with moist, warm air masses (mT) in Ohio. What regions do those air masses come from?  
*Canada, Gulf of Mexico*
20. What type of air mass forms over continent and has low air pressure with warm temperatures?  
*Continental tropical*
21. Air masses that form over water have what characteristic?  
*moist, high humidity*
22. A long narrow, upper atmosphere current of fast moving air is known as a  
*Jet stream*
23. Which type of current typically carries cold, dense water from the poles toward the equator?  
*Deep currents*
24. Surface currents are water movements created by?  
*friction between winds and ocean*
25. Explain what drives deep ocean currents  
*differences in density*
26. Winds and ocean currents are ultimately created by  
*the sun*
27. What ocean current flows unimpeded (without obstruction or barriers) around Earth.  
*west wind drift*
28. A deflection of ocean water--to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere--caused by Earth's rotation is called:  
*Coriolis Effect*
29. Explain where the densest water on Earth is found.  
*Antarctic → cold and salty*

30. What does a surface current do when it is deflected?  
*change direction*
31. Ocean circulation is important in global climate regulation because convection currents transport  
*heat*
32. As water gets denser how does it move?  
*sinks towards bottom of ocean*
33. Explain ways water increases in density?  
*increase salt decrease temperature*
33. What replaces a cold current that sinks to the ocean floor?  
*It draws warm surface currents up*
34. Define climate  
*average long term temperatures and precipitation*
35. The Gulf Stream in the Northern Hemisphere and the Brazilian Current in the Southern Hemisphere move pole ward. Explain how they affect climate.  
*air will warm through conduction warming*
36. Be able to read climographs  
*the overall climate*