

**Air Masses and Fronts**  
**Section 3 - 1 Study Guide**

Section 3-1 Study Guide

1. What is an air mass? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Scientists classify air masses according to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Complete the compare/contrast table that shows the types of air masses and their characteristics.

Type or Air Mass	Characteristics
a.	Warm and humid
b.	Cool and humid
c.	Warm and dry
d.	Cool and dry

4. How are maritime tropical (mT) and maritime (mP) polar air masses alike, and how are they different? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. In the continental United States, major wind belts generally push air masses from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

6. A huge body of air that has similar temperature, humidity, and air pressure at a given height is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ air masses form in the tropics and have low pressure.

8. Air masses that form over oceans are called \_\_\_\_\_ air masses.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ air masses form north of 50° north latitude and south of 50° south latitude.

10. The area where air masses meet and do not mix becomes a(n) \_\_\_\_\_