

# UP FRONT

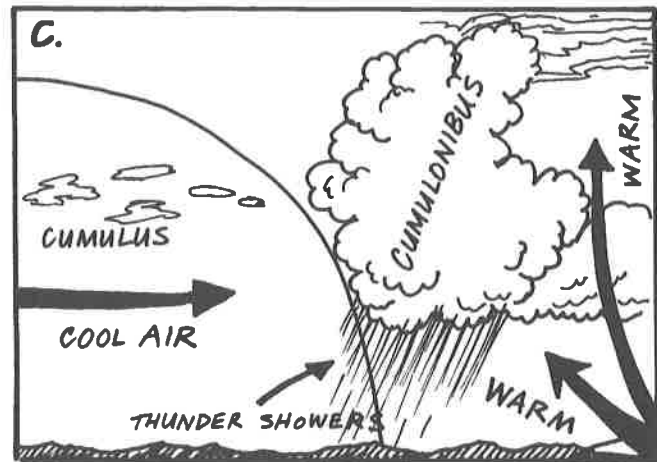
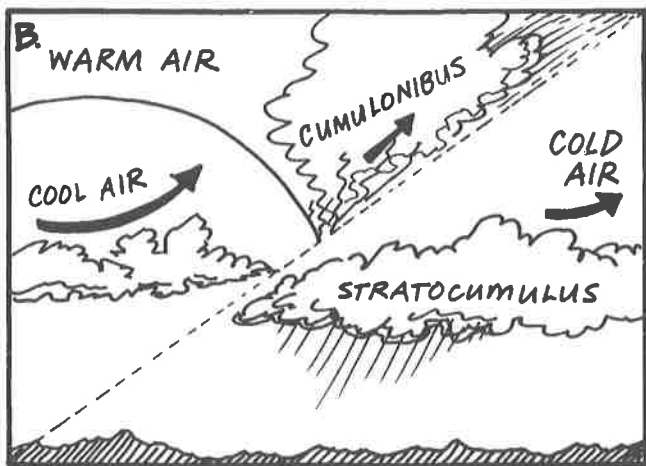
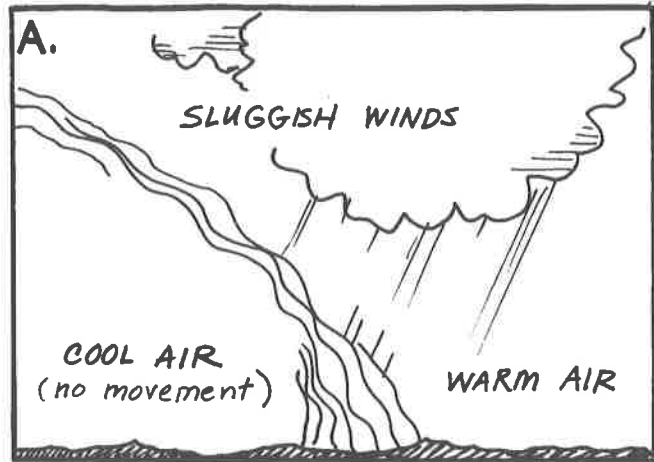
Where is the front of the front? And does a front have a back, or just a front? What do you know about the fronts that are so dominant in forming the weather around you? See if you can tell one front from another.

I. Fill in all the blanks to show that you understand the characteristics of each type of front.

II. Then label each drawing correctly: **warm front**, **cold front**, **stationary front**, or **occluded front**.

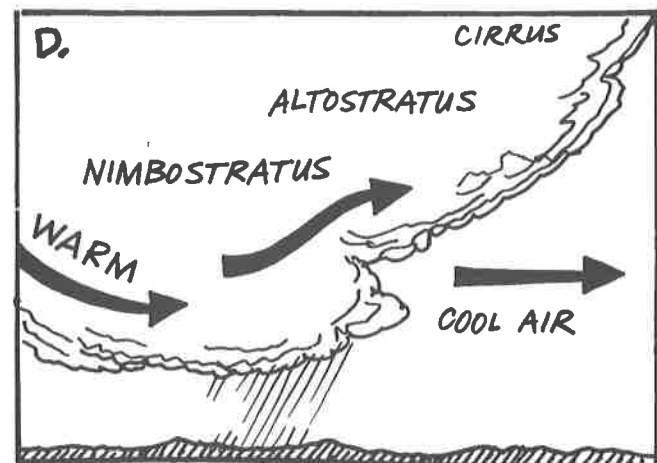
A **warm front** develops when a \_\_\_\_\_ air mass meets a \_\_\_\_\_ air mass. The \_\_\_\_\_ air is less \_\_\_\_\_ than the \_\_\_\_\_ air and slides up over it. One of the first signs of a warm front is \_\_\_\_\_ clouds. \_\_\_\_\_ clouds form as the front continues to move. \_\_\_\_\_ clouds may develop and produce precipitation in the form of \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

A **cold front** develops when a \_\_\_\_\_ air mass invades a \_\_\_\_\_ air mass. The \_\_\_\_\_ air forces the \_\_\_\_\_ air rapidly upward along a steep incline. The kinds of clouds that tend to form along a cold front are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. These produce \_\_\_\_\_. The passage of a cold front brings \_\_\_\_\_ temperatures and \_\_\_\_\_ weather.



A **stationary front** develops when either a cold front or a warm front \_\_\_\_\_. This could remain in place for \_\_\_\_\_ and often brings \_\_\_\_\_ across the region.

An **occluded front** develops when two \_\_\_\_\_ air masses merge, forcing the \_\_\_\_\_ air to rise. This type of front generally brings \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



Name \_\_\_\_\_