

8. density and pressure cause wind and air movement.
9. What is a convection current? The transfer of heat through
10. Describe an example of a convection current. Ocean, heater, air *movement*

11. How does air move in a convection current? sinking of cold, rising of warm

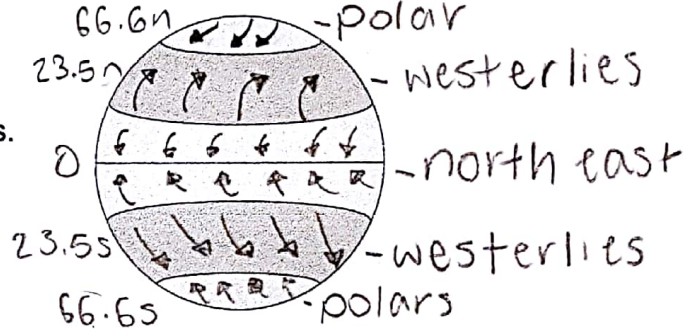
12. Large convection currents are formed because of temperature differences between equator and poles. This produces global wind systems.

13. How does the rotation of the Earth affect winds? The Coriolis effect

14. The flow of air caused by unequal heating of earth's surface and the rotation of the earth creates distinct wind patterns on the Earth's surface.

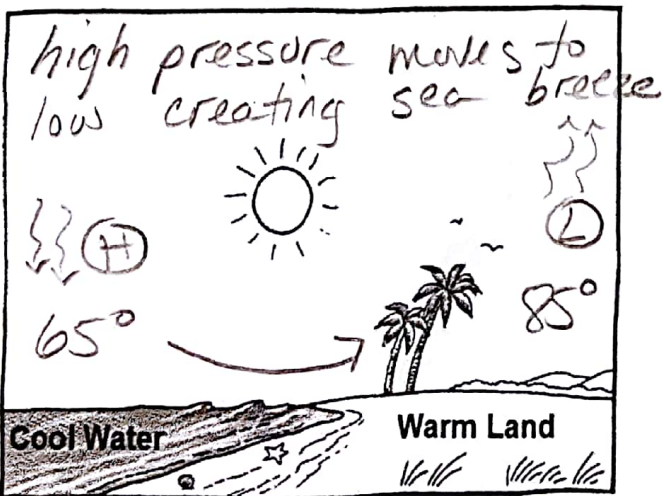
15. Draw arrows in the diagram illustrating how the rotation of the Earth affects global wind patterns.

*wind is named by where it comes from

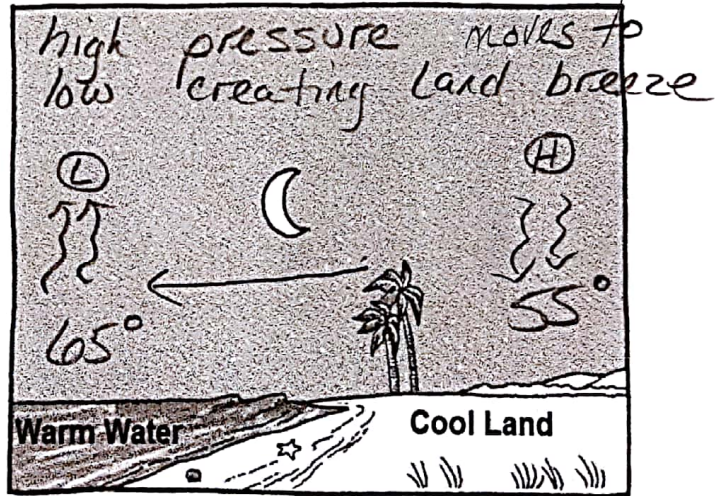


16. Global wind systems determine the major weather patterns for the entire planet. Smaller wind systems affect local weather. Two such wind systems are sea breezes and land breezes.

17. Label and draw the following in the diagrams below: sea breeze, land breeze, high pressure, low pressure, arrows showing the direction of the wind.



Sea Breeze



Land Breeze