

2. In the middle latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere on December 21, the sun may be described as:
 - a. rising in the southeast and setting in the northwest
 - b. rising in the northeast and setting in the northwest
 - c. rising in the northeast and setting in the southwest
 - d. rising in the southeast and setting in the southwest

3. Which below is *not* a primary reason for the seasons in the middle latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere?
 - a. the closeness of the earth to the sun
 - b. the angle at which sunlight reaches the earth
 - c. the length of daylight hours

4. The primary cause of a radiation inversion is:
 - a. infrared radiation absorbed by the earth's surface
 - b. infrared radiation absorbed by the atmosphere and clouds
 - c. infrared radiation emitted by the earth's surface
 - d. solar radiation absorbed by the earth's surface
 - e. solar radiation reflected by the earth's surface

5. Annually, polar regions lose more heat energy than they receive, yet they are prevented from becoming progressively colder each year mainly by the:
 - a. absorption of heat by snow and ice surfaces
 - b. circulation of heat by the atmosphere and oceans
 - c. conduction of heat through the interior of the earth
 - d. storage of heat in the soil beneath the snow cover
 - e. release of sensible heat to the atmosphere when the polar ice melts

6. The largest annual range of temperatures is found:
 - a. in polar latitudes over land
 - b. in polar latitudes over water
 - c. at the equator
 - d. in middle latitudes near large bodies of water
 - e. in the northern Central Plains of the United States

7. Near the earth's surface, when outgoing infrared energy *exceeds* incoming solar energy, the air temperature:
 - a. increases
 - b. decreases
 - c. does not change