

8. If tonight's air temperature is going to drop into the middle 20's (°F) and a fairly stiff wind is predicted, probably the best way to protect an orchard against a hard freeze is to (cost is not a factor):
- use wind machines
 - use helicopters
 - put orchard heaters to work
 - sprinkle the trees with water
 - pray for clouds
9. The earth is tilted at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. If the amount of tilt were decreased to 5° , we would expect to observe in the middle latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere:
- warmer summers and colder winters than at present
 - cooler summers and colder winters than at present
 - cooler summers and warmer winters than at present
 - warmer summers and warmer winters than at present
 - no appreciable change from present conditions
10. Suppose yesterday morning you noticed ice crystals (frost) on the ground, yet the minimum temperature reported in the newspaper was only 35°F . The *most* likely reason for this apparent discrepancy is that:
- the temperature reading was taken in an instrument shelter more than 5 ft. above the ground
 - the thermometer was in error
 - the newspaper reported the wrong temperature
 - the thermometer was read before the minimum temperature was reached for the day
 - the thermometer was read incorrectly
11. An important reason for the large daily temperature range over deserts is:
- the light colored sand radiates heat very rapidly at night
 - dry air is a very poor heat conductor
 - there is little water vapor in the air to absorb and reradiate infrared radiation
 - the ozone content of desert air is very low
 - free convection cells are unable to form over the hot desert ground
12. The most important reason why summers in the Southern Hemisphere are not warmer than summers in the Northern Hemisphere is that:
- the earth is farther from the sun during the Southern Hemisphere summer
 - the Southern Hemisphere is cloudier during its summer
 - a greater percentage of the Southern Hemisphere is covered with water