

3. When lightning illuminates the cloud in which it occurs but its flash can not be seen, the lightning is called:
  - a. bead lightning
  - b. sheet lightning
  - c. ribbon lightning
  - d. ball lightning
  - e. forked lightning
  
4. In a region where severe thunderstorms with tornadoes are forming, you would *not* expect to observe (Hint: look closely at figures 15.34 and 15.35 in your text.):
  - a. a strong ridge of high pressure over this region
  - b. at 850 mb, warm, moist air streaming northward
  - c. at about 10,000 ft, cold, dry air streaming northward
  - d. the polar-front jet stream above the region
  - e. an inversion at about the 800 mb level
  
5. The majority of tornadoes tend to move from:
  - a. north to south
  - b. northwest to southeast
  - c. south to north
  - d. southeast to northwest
  - e. southwest to northeast
  
6. The downdraft in an ordinary thunderstorm is created *mainly* by:
  - a. evaporating raindrops that make the air cold and heavy
  - b. the upper-level wind that dips downward into the thunderstorm
  - c. the release of latent heat as ice particles freeze
  - d. lightning discharges advancing toward the surface
  - e. the melting of snow in the anvil
  
7. Tornadoes most frequently form in the:
  - a. middle of the night
  - b. early morning just after sunrise
  - c. early evening just after sunset
  - d. afternoon
  - e. late morning just before noon
  
8. Damage is usually most severe during a tornado's:
  - a. dust-whirl stage
  - b. organizing stage
  - c. mature stage
  - d. shrinking stage
  - e. decay stage