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Fill In The Blanks for Geography

1. A source region might be a _____, large _____, a _____, or open _____.
2. In the Northern Hemisphere, cool air masses often form over the North _____ and _____ Oceans as well as over the Northern continents.
3. Warm air masses generally form in the South _____, and South _____, and over the southern portion of continents.
4. Air masses leave their source region, and begin moving to other areas, they bring with them the _____ that are common in the source region.
5. As air masses travel, they slowly _____, taking on the characteristics of the location over which they are changing.
6. When two _____ masses meet, the air within them does not easily mix.
7. Instead the air stays within its own air mass. Because of this phenomena a border forms between two clashing air masses, as they rub together. This border is called a _____.
8. Fronts are _____, like a hill.
9. The front where air mixes, is usually just a few miles, or _____ of miles across.
10. Fronts that bring warm air are referred to as _____ fronts. As this warm approaches it is lifted upward above the _____ air.
11. A cold front bringing in a cold air mass is referred to as a _____ front.
12. Cold fronts move along the ground where they encounter _____, they move slower at ground level than they further up in the _____.
13. Cold fronts move faster than their warmer counterparts. The combination of higher speed, and _____ push warm air masses upward very quickly.
14. When two air masses come together, but neither displaces the other, the boundary between them is referred to as a _____ front.