

QUESTION CARD



Most of precipitation recorded in the warm half-year period is typical for:

- a. moderate transitional climate
- b. subarctic climate
- c. tropical wet climate



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“Climate” can be defined as:

- a. phenomena and atmospheric processes typical for a given place, evaluated on the basis of multiannual observation
- b. conditions of atmosphere and atmospheric phenomena in a given place and time
- c. constant value of air temperature and air pressure in a given place



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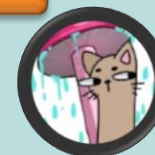


The amount of precipitation is measured with:

- a. a barometer
- b. a rain-gauge
- c. a anemometer



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Current atmospheric conditions are called:

- a. climate
- b. weather
- c. albedo



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During the last years an increase in frequency and intensity of the following factors have been noticed:

- a. strong precipitations
- b. wind gusts
- c. both answers are correct



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How can precipitation intensity be defined?

- a. as the amount of water that falls on a given area in a defined time
- b. as the type of precipitation e.g. rain, hail, snow
- c. both answers are correct



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Which factors have an impact on the occurrence of heavy precipitation?

- a. high humidity, high differences in air temperature between two types of air masses (current and inflowing masses)
- b. thermodynamic instability of the atmosphere, local conditions (terrain relief, land use (developed areas, natural areas))
- c. both answers are correct



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Which effects can be noticed after heavy rain events?

- a. it is dry after the rainfall
- b. local floods occur, water gathers within local concave forms, water layer noticed in streets (large water pools)
- c. precipitation-water usually seeps away, there are no problems related to the rainfall in the city area



