**CH. 6 Section 3 Review**

* Because of Earth’s curved surface the Sun’s rays strike the equator more directly.
* Near the poles the Sun’s energy strikes the Earth at an angle so they receive less direct rays. Air at the poles is much colder than at the equator.
* **Wind** - is the movement of air from an area of higher pressure to an area

of lower pressure.

* **The Coriolis Effect** - is the rotation of Earth causes the movement of air and

Water to appear to turn to the right north of the

equator and left south of the equator.

**Northern Hemisphere** - Earth rotates counter clockwise (CCW) so air appears to

turn to the right.

**Southern Hemisphere** - Earth rotates clockwise (CW) so air appears to

turn to the left.

* **Jet Streams -** are narrow belts of wind. They occur near the top of the

troposphere.

In the **NORTH** it forms a boundary of cold, dry polar air.

In the **SOUTH** it forms a boundary of warm moist air

* **sea breezes** - are created during the day because solar radiation warms the

land more than the water. Land is warmed more than the

water so winds blow from the sea to the land.

* **Land Breezes** - the reverse occurs at night, when land cools much more

rapidly than ocean water. Air over the land becomes cooler

than air over the ocean. Wind blows from the land to the

water.