**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8 October 2020**

**FYS 178 INDIVIDUAL QUIZ#07**

Choose the single best answer in Questions (1) – (3). Each question is worth five points for a total of 25 points.

(1) What two types of aircraft were in competition in 1919 to serve as the primary transporter in commercial aviation?

 (a) airplane and hot air balloon

 (b) airplane and zeppelin, p. 142

 (c) hot air balloon and helicopter

 (d) hot air balloon and zeppelin

(2) The Forecasting Division of the British Meteorological Office was put under the control of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ministry in 1919.

 (a) Agriculture

 (b) Air, p. 144, 145

 (c) Commerce

 (d) Marine

(3) The expected increase in quantity and frequency of exchanges of weather information for both sending observations to central forecasting bureaus and disseminating predictions necessitated changes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ systems.

 (a) aircraft

 (b) communications, p. 148

 (c) observations

 (d) predictions

(4) Was the prewar standard of making and collecting weather observations once or twice during the course of a day adequate for the needs of commercial aviation? Why or why not?

NOT, weather conditions could change markedly during the course of a day and also could change markedly during the flight path [p. 148]

(5) In order for the science of meteorology to start a new epoch in 1919 and resolve the tensions that existed between the state of meteorology and its social purpose, three aspects of weather analysis and forecasting needed to change. List **two** of the three aspects.

Needed to change [1] predictive methods (away from empirical), [2] atmospheric models (conceptual model of cyclone structure), and [3] theoretical outlook (causes of cyclone evolution) [p. 149]