**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12 November 2020**

**FYS 178 INDIVIDUAL QUIZ#11**

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

(1) During the summer 1919, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ found that the presence of moist sea air in Norway was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ condition in the formation of local showers.

(a) Bergeron, necessary

(b) Bergeron, sufficient

(c) Solberg, necessary, p. 229

(d) Solberg, sufficient

(2) The two “indirect signs” used by the Bergen meteorologists to infer the stability and origins of an air mass are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(a) clouds, temperature

(b) clouds, weather phenomena, p. 231

(c) pressure, temperature

(d) pressure, weather phenomena

(3) Many of the theoretical schemes that competed with the polar front meteorology regard the lower-level atmospheric changes as consequences of events in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(a) coastal zone

(b) mountainous region

(c) upper atmosphere, p. 245

(d) upper ocean

(4) What was a ***specific*** weather forecasting difficulty mentioned in Chapter 11 of the textbook that was encountered during the initial summer forecasting experiment on behalf of the Norwegian farmers?

predicting local afternoon showers [p. 225]

(5) Vilhelm learned early that curiosity, vision, and innovative work were not sufficient to secure success in professional science. Name ***one*** of the other two principles upon which success would also depend.

[a] convincing other scientists to adopt his research problems and methods,

[b] placing his disciples in authoritative situations where their reputation could contribute to both his prestige and his program [p. 237]