

MiSP Weather Data Assessment L2

Name _____

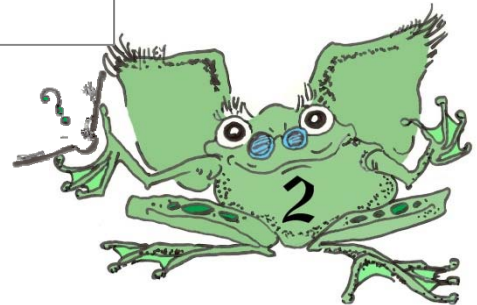
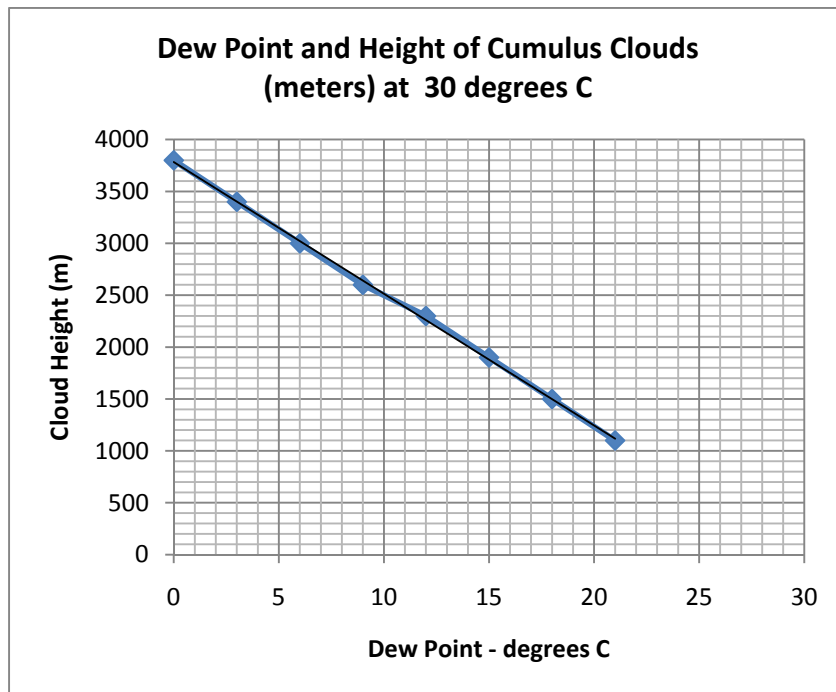
Date _____

You worked with data in this unit that showed that as altitude increases, air temperature decreases. When air cools as it rises, it will eventually reach its dew point temperature, water vapor will condense (become liquid water), and clouds (instead of dew) will form. Data for this has been collected so that a person can estimate the height of cumulus clouds if the air temperature and dew point at the Earth's surface are known.

This chart shows the height of clouds when it is 30°C with various dew points:

| Dew Point °C | Height of Cumulus Clouds (meters) |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 0 | 3800 |
| 3 | 3400 |
| 6 | 3000 |
| 9 | 2600 |
| 12 | 2300 |
| 15 | 1900 |
| 18 | 1500 |
| 21 | 1100 |

The data was graphed with a best-fit line:



1a. What happens to cloud height as dew point increases?

1b. If clouds form at 2300 meters on a day when the surface air temperature is 30°C and the dew point is 12°C , what is the air temperature at 2300 meters?

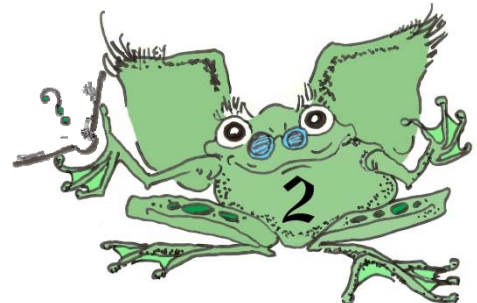
1c. Why does cloud height change as dew point increases?

2. Predict the cloud height when the dew point (air temperature 30°C) is:

27°C _____

10°C _____

3. Calculate the unit rate of change (slope) for the line on the graph. Show your work.



4. Complete the following sentence by filling in the blanks: On the dew point – cloud height graph, for every 1 degree of dew point increase, the cloud height _____ by _____ meters.

