

**M O D E R N E A R T H S C I E N C E**

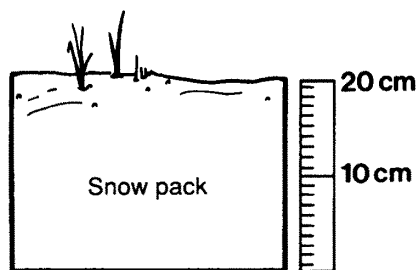
Section 24.3  
**Precipitation**

Read each statement below. If the statement is true, write *T* in the space provided. If the statement is false, write *F* in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Raindrops are generally larger than 5 mm in diameter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Silver iodide is used in cloud seeding because it resembles ice crystals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Cloud droplets must increase in size in order to fall as precipitation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Cloud seeding may eventually be used to control the severity of storms.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Hail is formed by rain that freezes as it strikes the ground.

Choose the one best response. Write the letter of that choice in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In which type of cloud is hail usually formed?
  - a. cumulonimbus
  - b. cirrostratus
  - c. nimbostratus
  - d. cirrocumulus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The collision and combination of large and small cloud droplets are described as:
  - a. supercooling.
  - b. coalescence.
  - c. precipitation.
  - d. convection.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. How much liquid water would most likely result from the melting of snow in the diagram?
  - a. 1 cm
  - b. 2 cm
  - c. 10 cm
  - d. 20 cm

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which type of precipitation forms as rain falls through a layer of freezing air?
  - a. rain
  - b. snow
  - c. drizzle
  - d. sleet
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Snow forms in supercooled clouds by the:
  - a. combination of supercooled droplets.
  - b. reaction between dry ice and water.
  - c. condensation of water onto ice crystals.
  - d. aggregation of ice crystals.