

Understanding Humidity and Clouds

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Review Questions on The Atmosphere

Name: _____

Date: _____

Answer the following questions based on what you've learned about humidity and clouds.

1. What is humidity a measure of?

- A. Temperature
- B. Water vapor in the air
- C. Cloud types

2. Explain how warm air can affect the amount of water vapor it holds. Give an example.

3. Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air.

- True False

4. When water vapor cools, it condenses into tiny ____ droplets.

5. What happens to the air when water vapor condenses?

- A. It gets warmer
- B. It forms clouds
- C. It disappears

6. Describe the process of how clouds are formed from water vapor. Include the role of temperature.

7. Cool air can hold more water vapor than warm air.

- True False

8. God's role in the water cycle is highlighted in Job 36:27-28, where it talks about how He draws up the drops of water and pours them down as ____.

9. Why do windows get foggy on a cold day?

- A. Because they are dirty
- B. Because the warm air inside cools and condenses
- C. Because of the sunlight

10. Have you ever seen your breath on a cold day? Describe what happens to the water vapor in your breath when it meets the cold air.

1. water vapor in the air 2. Warm air can hold more water vapor than cold air. For example, on a hot day, the air feels humid because it can hold more moisture compared to a cold day when the air feels dry. 3. True 4. water 5. It forms clouds 6. Clouds form when water vapor in the air cools down and condenses into tiny droplets. As the temperature drops, the air can't hold as much water vapor, causing it to change from gas to liquid, forming clouds. 7. False 8. rain 9. Because the warm air inside cools and condenses 10. Yes, when I see my breath on a cold day, the warm water vapor from my mouth meets the cold air and condenses into tiny droplets, which look like a mist or fog. This shows how humidity and temperature interact.