**Independent Work Occluded Fronts**

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Weather Patterns**

**Occluded Fronts**

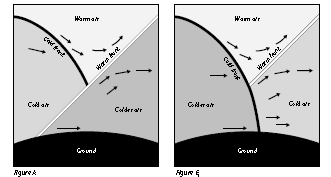
Recall that an occluded front occurs when a warm air mass is caught

between two cooler air masses and is cut off from the ground. The figures

below show two types of occluded fronts. The arrows indicate the direction

in which the air masses are moving. The type of occluded front that occurs,

A or B, depends on the relative temperatures of the two cold air masses.



*Use the figures to answer the following questions.* ***TYPE*** *your answers on a separate sheet of paper.*

**1.** What are the differences between the occluded fronts shown in Figures A and B?

**2.** In Figure A, which air mass is densest? Which is least dense?

**3.** Why doesn’t the warm front in Figure B touch the ground?

**4.** Predict what would happen if both cold air masses had the same temperature.

**5.** Where would you expect clouds and precipitation to form in each type of

occluded front?