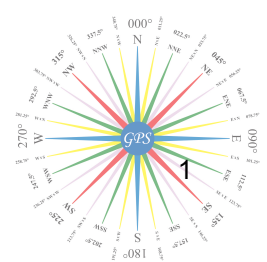
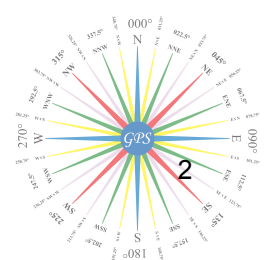


- 1 1961 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes C
Which of the Great Lakes lies entirely within the United States?
A. Lake Ontario C. Lake Michigan
B. Lake St. Clair D. Lake Superior
- 2 2104 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes B
Which two Great Lakes are considered hydraulically as one?
A. Lakes Superior - Huron C. Lakes Erie - St. Clair
B. Lakes Michigan - Huron D. Lakes Erie - Ontario
- 3 349 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Fog, Advection A
Advection fog holds longest over which portions of the lakes?
A. Northwest C. Northeast
B. Southeast D. Southwest
- 4 350 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Fog, Advection C
Advection fog, a common occurrence on the Great Lakes, forms when _____.
A. air comes in contact with a rapidly cooling land surface
B. frigid arctic air moves across the lakes and becomes saturated
C. relatively warm air flows over cooler water
D. cool air contacts warm river currents
- 5 2114 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Fog, Advection B
Which type of fog is the most dense and widely spread of those that occur on the Great Lakes?
A. Steam fog C. Radiation fog
B. Advection fog D. Lake effect fog
- 6 511 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Fog D
Fog can form in any season on the Great Lakes, but it is most likely to occur over open waters in _____.
A. summer and early autumn C. winter and early spring
B. autumn and early winter D. spring and early summer
- 7 1958 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Season D
Which of the Great Lakes generally has the shortest navigation season?
A. Lake Erie
B. Lake Huron
C. Lake Michigan
D. Lake Superior
- 8 305 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Storms C
A vessel operating on the Great Lakes, and whose position is south of an approaching eastward-moving storm center, would NOT experience _____.
A. a falling barometer
B. lowering clouds and drizzle
C. a southwest to west wind
D. rain or snow
- 9 532 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Storms B
Generally speaking, the more destructive storms occurring on the Great Lakes usually come from the _____.
A. northeast or east
B. southwest or west
C. northwest or north
D. southeast or south



- 10 738 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Storms D
 Nearly half of all storms that enter the Great Lakes Basin during the period from October through May come from _____.
 A. highs which originate in the east and east central USA
 B. lows which originate in north central and western Canada
 C. highs which originate in north eastern and eastern Canada
 D. lows which originate in the central and western USA
- 11 781 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Storms C
 On the Great Lakes, winter storms compound the ice threat by bringing a variety of wind, wave, and weather problems on an average of every _____.
 A. two days
 B. three days
 C. four days
 D. five days
- 12 853 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Storms B
 Storms that enter the Great Lakes Basin from the west and northwest at a peak in October are the products of pressure systems known as _____.
 A. Northwesters
 B. Alberta lows
 C. Fata morgana
 D. Polar highs
- 13 1485 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Storms A
 What is NOT characteristic of the conditions which would be experienced by a vessel located southeast of an approaching eastward-moving storm center on the Great Lakes?
 A. Falling barometer
 B. A westerly wind
 C. Lowering clouds
 D. Rain or snow
- 14 2033 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Storms A
 Which statement concerning storm surges on the Great Lakes is FALSE?
 A. They are common along the deeper areas of the lakes.
 B. They cause rapid differences in levels between one end of the lake and the other.
 C. The greatest water level difference occurs when the wind is blowing along the axis of the lake.
 D. If the wind subsides rapidly, a seiche effect will most likely occur.
- 15 2071 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Storms B
 Which statement is TRUE concerning weather conditions on the Great Lakes?
 A. When a vessel is south of an eastward-moving storm center, the approach of the low is evidenced by winds from the north to northeast.
 B. When a vessel is north of an eastward-moving storm center, changes in the weather are less distinctive than when sailing south of the center.
 C. The most destructive storms usually come from the northwest or north.
 D. Thunderstorms are most likely to develop from November through April.
- 16 779 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Water Levels D
 On the Great Lakes, short-term fluctuations in water levels may be a result of any of the following EXCEPT _____.
 A. strong winds
 B. sudden changes in barometric pressure
 C. seiches
 D. below normal rain fall



- 17 1314 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Water Levels B
There are basically three categories of water level fluctuations on the Great Lakes. What is NOT included as one of these?
A. Long range fluctuations
B. Controlled outflow fluctuations
C. Seasonal fluctuations
D. Short period fluctuations
- 18 1816 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Water Levels A
Which basic category of water level fluctuations on the Great Lakes is the most regular?
A. Seasonal fluctuations
B. Outflow fluctuations
C. Short-term fluctuations
D. Long-term fluctuations
- 19 1957 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Water Levels C
Which of the Great Lakes experiences the least amount of water level fluctuation between seasonal high and low water marks?
A. Lake Huron
B. Lake Erie
C. Lake Superior
D. Lake Michigan
- 20 1959 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Water Levels A
Which of the Great Lakes is generally the last to reach its seasonal low and seasonal high water marks?
A. Lake Superior
B. Lake Michigan
C. Lake Huron
D. Lake Ontario
- 21 1960 Ref: Weather, Great Lakes, Water Levels D
Which of the Great Lakes is most affected by short-term Lake level fluctuations?
A. Lake Superior
B. Lake Michigan
C. Lake Huron
D. Lake Erie
- 22 1150 Ref: Weather, Seiche, Great Lakes B
The phenomenon known as a "seiche" is most likely to occur on Lake Erie _____.
A. during the passage of a rapidly moving warm front
B. when strong winds from the Northeast suddenly diminish
C. during the months of May through August
D. when the Moon and Sun are in alignment
- 23 11 Ref: Weather, Seiche C
"Seiche" is defined as a(n) _____.
A. unusually strong storm system which approaches the Great Lakes System generally from the Northeast
B. lake current which is predominant during the spring and fall navigation season on the Great Lakes
C. oscillation caused by the diminishing of forces which cause lake level fluctuations
D. higher than normal high water or lower than normal low water

