1. **Wind & Air Pressure Patterns** (Circle the correct answer)
   a. Wind is...
      1. the horizontal movement of air from areas of high to low air pressure.
      2. the horizontal movement of air from areas of low to high air pressure
      3. the vertical movement of air in response to the Sun’s gravitational pull
      4. the vertical movement of air in response to Earth’s magnetic reversals
   
   b. Winds are named according to the direction...
      1. they blow TO (where they arrive)       2. they blow FROM (where they originate)
   
   c. Colder surface conditions and sinking air are associated with...
      1. low pressure                  2. high pressure

2. **Cyclones & Anticyclones**
   In the diagram below, the high and low pressure centers are labeled for you.

   ![Diagram of high and low pressure centers](image)

   a. DRAW ARROWS to show the pattern of air flow into or out of these pressure centers. Draw the LOWER ATMOSPHERE or “friction-layer” pattern **not the upper atmosphere one.** (See p. 112 of the text)

   b. IDENTIFY EACH OF THE FOUR as a “Cyclone” or “Anticyclone.” (Label each separately)
3. Semi Permanent Global Wind & Air Pressure Patterns

a) INDICATE THE PREVAILING AIR PRESSURE at 0º, 30ºN, 30ºS, 60ºN and 60ºS latitudes. Write these in the circles provided using an “H” for high pressure and “L” for low pressure. (Follow the example of the two that have been given for the poles.)

b) Using pencil, DRAW ARROWS on the diagram to indicate the direction of the prevailing winds.

c) DRAW ANTICYCLONES at 30º N & S and CIRCULAR ARROWS to show HADLEY CELLS.

d) NEATLY LABEL the following components of the global circulation system on the diagram: Label them in BOTH HEMISPHERES if they are found in both. (Use arrows if you need to.)

- Subtropical Highs
- Trade Winds
- Westerlies
- Polar Easterlies
- ITCZ