Nar	me: Class: Date: Class:
N	orth Carolina: People, Places, & Progress
	apter 1: The Land Where We Live ction 5: North Carolina's Weather and Climate
Fo	cused Reading
	<b>structions:</b> Read the section and complete each item with words from e passages in this section.
1.	Scientists refer to short-term atmospheric conditions as and to long-term conditions as In general, everywhere in North Carolina has a climate, which means there are no extremes in and precipitation.
2.	North Carolina's run about the same from Jockey's Ridge to the Blue Ridge.
3.	These bring warmer air in the and cooler air in the
4.	Fayetteville and the surrounding tend to have mor days with a temperature above degrees than any other place in the state.
5.	is a measure of the amount of moisture in the air. In most places of the state, the humidity is often above percent.
6.	The rate of (rain, sleet, snow, hail) varies considerably from place to place across the state.
7.	The highest levels of rain occur in the southwest, because the westerlies bring summer storms from the Great Plains.  Because there is so much precipitation in the mountains, the is the driest part of the state.
8.	Anywhere in North Carolina can get snow, but the get the bulk of it.

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9.	Some of the worst weather in the state occurs when the is just around freezing, and the rain turns to These ice storms happen most often in the
10.	The whole state experiences during the summer.
11.	Sometimes come with the storm fronts. Tornadoes are funnel-shaped storms whose winds can reach over 200 miles per hour.
12.	When tornadoes do occur, they tend to hit the and certain counties in the southern half of the
13.	are tropical storms that bring high winds and heavy rains. North Carolina's hurricanes most often develop over the, where they pick up enough moisture to create a huge (rotation) of water high in the atmosphere.
14.	First, the wind and rain create a "" that brings a huge onto the beach, wiping out the, plants, and man-made structures in its path.
15.	Second, the can do great damage.
16.	Third, hurricanes usually slow up and weaken over, because they can no longer suck up water from the  They end up dumping their onto the state, causing widespread