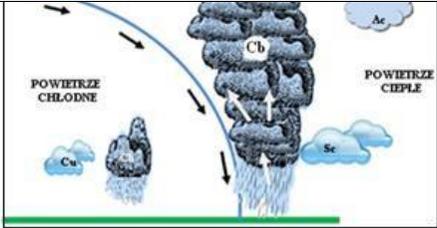


**Operative level**

**02– Meteorology and oceanography**

<b>Questions</b>		<b>Correct answer</b>
<b>Ite</b>	<b>B/D</b>	<b>02 – Meteorology and oceanography</b>
1.	<input type="radio"/>	Influence of the Coriolis force on air masses is nullified by: a) location at the equator b) high speed of air masses c) pole location
2.	<input type="radio"/>	In the northern hemisphere, in a high-pressure area, the winds are blowing: a) outwards, anti-clockwise b) outwards, perpendicularly to isobaric lines c) outwards, clockwise
3.	<input type="radio"/>	The layer of the atmosphere which is the closest to the Earth is: a) the troposphere b) the stratosphere c) the ionosphere
4.	<input type="radio"/>	When converting atmospheric pressure, we assume that 1 mmHg is equal to: a) 1 mbar b) 4/3 mbar c) 3/4 mbar
5.	<input type="radio"/>	Fog caused when warm air flows over cold sea surface is:: a) sea evaporation b) radiation fog c) advection fog
6.	<input type="radio"/>	The Latin name Cirrus clouds refers to clouds which are: a) puffy b) made of layers c) wispy
7.	<input type="radio"/>	Tropical cyclones are not present in: a) Southern Atlantic Ocean b) Indian Ocean c) Northern Pacific Ocean
8.	<input type="radio"/>	Warning signs of tropical cyclones are: a) precipitation in the equatorial zone, drop of air temperature b) increase of sea surface temperature, increase of cloudiness c) slack water, atypical wind direction and speed, drop of atmospheric pressure

9.	<input type="radio"/>	The Latin name Cumulonimbus refers to clouds which are:  a) towering and wispy	B
10.	<input type="radio"/>	A front where warm air mass flows above a cold mass is: a) a cold front b) an occluded front c) a warm front	C
11.	<input type="radio"/>	 The symbol above shows: a) an occluded front b) a warm front c) a stationary front	A
12.	<input type="radio"/>	  The drawing presents a diagram of: a) a warm front b) a stationary front c) a cold front	C
13.	<input type="radio"/>	A drizzle accompanies the following type of clouds: a) <i>Cumulus</i> b) <i>Stratus</i> c) <i>Cirrus</i>	B

14.	<input type="radio"/>	 <p>The drawing presents a photo of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a low-pressure area in the southern hemisphere</li> <li>b) a deep depression in the southern hemisphere</li> <li>c) a low-pressure area in the northern hemisphere</li> </ul>	C
15.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>In the region of the Azores, the predominant pressure system is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a low pressure system</li> <li>b) a high pressure system</li> <li>c) a pressure saddle point</li> </ul>	B
16.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>Wave motion charts present waves which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) characteristic</li> <li>b) average</li> <li>c) significant</li> </ul>	C
17.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>Magnitudes of wind wave motion depend on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) wind speed</li> <li>b) wind speed and wind impact duration</li> <li>c) wind speed, wind impact duration and wind fetch</li> </ul>	C
18.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>Which theory explains the movement of the wave shape and fading of wave motion at deep ocean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) trochoidal theory</li> <li>b) spectral theory</li> <li>c) energy theory</li> </ul>	A
19.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>Water masses of a warm current:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) have a temperature higher than 20°C</li> <li>b) have a temperature higher than 25°C</li> <li>c) have a temperature higher than the temperature of the surrounding waters</li> </ul>	C
20.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>The direction of a stabilised wind current is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the same as the direction of the wind that causes it</li> <li>b) opposite to the direction of the wind that causes it</li> <li>c) turned by 45 degrees to the right at the N hemisphere and to the left in the S hemisphere from the direction of the</li> </ul>	C
21.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>Drifting ice vs. pack ice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) if ice concentration equals 7/10 and more, it is pack ice, and if it is lower, then it is drifting ice</li> <li>b) if ice concentration is lower than 5/10, it is drifting ice, and if it is higher, it is pack ice.</li> <li>c) these terms are equivalent.</li> </ul>	A

22.	<input type="radio"/>	 <p>In ice charts the symbol below means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) lake ice</li> <li>b) water free of ice</li> <li>c) rotting ice</li> </ul>	B
23.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>Growler is a fragment of fresh water ice with the following dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) height below 1 metre, length below 5 metres</li> <li>b) height between 1 and 5 metres, length between 5 and 15 metres</li> <li>c) height above 5 metres, length above 15 metres</li> </ul>	A
24.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>Tide generating forces cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) change of water level</li> <li>b) change of currents</li> <li>c) change of water level and change of currents</li> </ul>	C
25.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>A trade wind in the southern hemisphere is a wind which has a constant direction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) south-eastern</li> <li>b) north-eastern</li> <li>c) south-western</li> </ul>	A
26.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>A breeze is a local wind blowing at night:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) from the direction of the sea towards the land</li> <li>b) from various directions</li> <li>c) from the direction of the land towards the sea</li> </ul>	C
27.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>In ENC maps, the indicated symbol means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the direction of a prevailing surface current </li> <li>b) tidal stream direction during a rising tide</li> <li>c) tidal stream direction during a falling tide</li> </ul>	A