Question 1:
What are the key strategies to improve our understanding and forecasting of TCs?

- A – Observations
- B – Analysis
- C – Models
- D –All of the above

Question 2:
What types of aircraft does NOAA use to collect observations in TCs?

- A – WC-130
- B – WP-3D
- C – G-IV
- D – A & B
- E – B & C

Question 3:
Does the NOAA WP-3D aircraft fly through the center of the storm?

- A - True
- B - False

Question 4:
What altitude does the NOAA G-IV aircraft fly when collecting observations in TCs?

- A – >40,000 ft (~12 km)
- B – 34,000 ft to 40,000 ft (~10 - 12 km)
- C – 17,000 ft to 34,000 ft (~5 - 10 km)
- D – <13,000 ft (~4 km)

Question 5:
What are key processes we need to understand to improve intensity prediction in TCs?

- A – Impact of Vertical Wind Shear
- B – Genesis
- C – Air-sea Interactions
- D – Eyewall Replacement Cycles
- E – All of the above

Question 6:
What is the name of the new hurricane forecast model?

- A – HWRF
- B – GFS
- C – HAFS
- D – GFS

Question 7:
Which is an instrument system for observing the upper ocean?

- A – Tail Doppler radar
- B – Stepped Frequency MIcrowave Radiometer
- C – Glider
- D – Dropsonde

Question 8:
What does the acronym FACETs stand for?

- A – Forecasting all cyclone existing threats
- B – Finding all cyclonic emerging technologies
- C – Forecasting a continuum of environmental threats
- D – Formulating a continuous environmental testing approach