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Chapter 16 Vocabulary

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| **1.** The short-term state of the atmosphere, including temperature, humidity, precipitation, wind and visibility. | **A.** Barometer |
| **2.** The amount of water vapor in the air. | **B.** Relative Humidity |
| **3.** The ratio of the water vapor in the air to the maximum amount of water vapor the air can hold at a set temperature. | **C.** Anemometer |
| **4.** The change of state from a gas to a liquid. | **D.** Thermometer |
| **5.** A collection of small water droplets or ice crystals suspended in the air, which forms when the air is cooled and condensation. | **E.** Precipitation |
| **6.** Any form of water that falls to the Earth’s surface form the clouds. | **F.** Cyclones |
| **7.** A large body of air where temperature and moisture content are constant throughout | **G.** Tornado |
| **8.** The boundary between air masses of different densities and usually different temperatures. | **H.** Air Mass |
| **9.** A destructive rotating column of air that has very high wind speeds, is visible as a funnel-shaped cloud, and touches the ground. | **I.** Humidity |
| **10.** A severe storm that develops over tropical oceans and whose strong winds of more than 120 km/h spiral in toward the intensely low-pressure storm center. The most powerful storm on Earth. | **J.** Front |
| **11.** An instrument that measures and indicates temperature. | **K.** Anticyclones |
| **12.** An instrument that measures atmospheric pressure. | **L.** Hurricane |
| **13.** An instrument used to measure wind speed. | **M.** Cloud |
| **14.** An area in the atmosphere that has lower pressure than the surrounding areas and has winds that spiral toward the center. | **N.** Weather |
| **15.** The rotation of air around a high-pressured center in the direction opposite to Earth’s rotation. | **O.** Condensation |