Water and Weather Vocabulary
(Column One)

***Start to study these. Don't just memorize—understand and explain.**

Anemometer—a tool for measuring wind speed

Barometer—a tool for measuring air pressure

Compression—pushing the same amount of air into a smaller place. REMEMBER pushing the air in the syringe?

Conduction—energy that transfers when molecules actually bump into each other. They have to touch!

Degrees—the unit of measure for temperature

Dew point—the temperature needed for the air to become saturated with water. The dew point changes because there's always different amounts of water vapor in the air.

Evaporation—when a liquid turns into a gas. Like water evaporating out of a glass when it sits in the sun.

Heat transfer—when heat from one substance is passes to another substance.

Kinetic energy—energy created when molecules move. When they move faster you get more heat.

Mass—how much "stuff" is in something.

Meteorologist—a person who studies weather.

Molecules—small pieces that make up all matter (things).

Precipitation—rain, sleet, snow, hail---water (whether liquid or ice) that falls from the sky

Radiation—energy that travels in waves or rays—like the rays of the sun.

Reradiation—energy that comes from earth materials after they are heated by the sun.

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Rotation—the movement of Earth on its axis.

Sea breeze—a wind that comes from the sea toward the land.

Thermometer—a tool for measuring temperature.

Visibility—how clear the air is. If there's good visibility, the air's clear. If the visibility is bad, it might be foggy.

Water and Weather Vocabulary
(Column Two)

Start to study these. Don't just memorize—understand and explain.

Atmosphere—a layer of gasses that surrounds a planet

Climate—the average weather in an area over time. For example, Long Island has a mild climate—usually it's not too hot and not too cold.

Condensation—when a gas turns into a liquid. Like when your bathroom mirror fogs up when you're taking a shower or you see your breath in the winter.

Convection—heat rising because heated air is less dense. REMEMBER the convection chamber.

Density—how close the molecules in a substance are packed together. This does not have to do with size!!!

Differential heating—the concept that different earth materials heat (and cool) at different rates. Look back at your earth material graph.

Forecast—a prediction of weather conditions based on scientific observations.

Humidity—the amount of water vapor in the air.

Land breeze—a wind that blows from the land to the sea.

Matter—what all things are made of

Millibars—a unit for measuring air pressure

Percent—a unit for measuring humidity

Pressure—a continuous force. Pressure is when something pushes on something else.

Relative humidity—how much water vapor is in the air compared to how much water vapor it would take to saturate the air. Cold air saturates more quickly than warm air.

Revolution—the movement of Earth around the sun.

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Saturated—when the air is holding all of the water vapor that it can possibly hold. Think of a sponge that can't hold any more water.

Temperature—how hot or cold something is

Weather—the conditions for a certain time, in a certain place, on a certain day. Weather changes hour to hour and day to day.