

### **Unit 3 Lesson 5 Vocabulary**

1. **Ocean Current (p. 202)** – a streamlike movement of ocean water that follows a regular pattern.
2. **Surface Current (p. 202)** – Ocean currents that occur at or near the surface of the ocean. These are caused by wind. Example – Gulf Stream. It is one of the strongest surface currents on Earth!
3. **Deep Current (p. 206)** – a streamlike movement of ocean water far below the surface. These currents are caused by differences in density. The density is affected by the amount of salt in the water.
4. **Convection Current (p. 207)** – movement of water that results from density differences. Remember cold water is more dense and warm water is less dense.

### **Unit 4 Lesson 3 Vocabulary**

5. **Air Mass (p. 252)** – a large volume of air in which temperature and moisture content are nearly the same throughout. It forms when the air over a large region of Earth stays in one area for many days. Air masses can change temperature and humidity as it moves to a new area.
6. **Front (p. 252)** – When 2 air masses meet, density differences keep them from mixing and a boundary forms between the 2 air masses. Weather changes occur as a result.
7. **Jet Streams (p.257)** – Long distance winds that travel above global winds. They form unevenly because Earth's surface is heated unevenly. They flow in a wavy pattern from west to east.