

Unit 4 Lesson 2 Vocabulary

1. **Weather (p. 236)** – the condition of the Earth’s atmosphere at a certain time and place.
2. **Humidity (p. 237)** – the amount of water vapor in the air. The more water that evaporates, the higher the humidity.
3. **Relative Humidity (p. 237)** – The amount of water vapor in the air compared to the amount of water vapor needed to reach saturation. When the air is saturated, the rates of evaporation and condensation are equal. Saturated air has a relative humidity of 100%.
4. **Dew Point (p. 237)** – the temperature at which more condensation than evaporation occurs. When the air temperature drops below the dew point, you will have dew on surfaces that are cooler than the dew point. It can also form fog and clouds.
5. **Precipitation (p. 238)** – any form of water that falls to Earth from the clouds. (examples – rain, hail, sleet, or snow)
6. **Air Pressure (p. 240)** – the force of air molecules pushing on an area. Measured with a barometer.
7. **Wind (p.240)** – air that moves horizontally, or parallel to the ground. Over a short distance wind moves from higher pressure to lower pressure. Wind speed is measured with an anemometer.
8. **Visibility (p.241)** - is a measure of the transparency of the atmosphere. Basically it is how we describe how far we can see. Poor visibility can be the result of air pollution or fog.
9. **Climate (p. 296)** – the weather conditions in an area over a long period of time. It is determined mostly by temperature and precipitation.