**AIR**

**GLOSSARY**

From *Hands on Science by Linda Poore, 2003*

**Westminster College**

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| **AIR** | Air is 78% nitrogen, 20% oxygen and 2% other gases. |
| **AIR PRESSURE** | The push of air. Air pressure increases when air molecules are pushed together or when they are heated in a closed container. Air moves from higher pressure to lower pressure. |
| **BAROMETER** | Measures changes in air pressure. High pressure indicates dry, warmer weather and low pressure indicated poorer, stormy weather. A sudden drop in pressure indicates a storm or rain. |
| **BERNOULLI’S PRINCIPLE** | The pressure is a moving stream of fluid (liquid or gas) is less than the pressure of the surrounding fluid. The surrounding air (or fluid) moves to the area of less pressure. |
| **CHARLES’S LAW** | As a gas heats it has greater pressure and takes up more space. Charles was a famous scientist. |
| **METEOROLOGIST** | A person who studies and analyzes the weather. The weather reporter talks about the effects of high and low pressures and warm and cold fronts on the TV weather report. |
| **PRESSURE** | Force that particles of a fluid (liquid or gas) exert over a certain area due to their weight and motion. |
| **SURFACE TENSION** | Water has strong bonds between the molecules that do not break easily, causing a very full glass of water to have some water above the lip of the glass. |

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