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| 1. air mass | Large volume of air that has the same characteristics as its source region | 25. meteorologist | A person who studies air masses and other atmospheric conditions |
| 2. analog forecast | Forecast created by using comparison of present conditions with past conditions | 26. meteorology | Study of atmospheric phenomena |
| 3. anemometer | Measures wind speed | 27. meteors | Greek word meaning high in the sky |
| 4. Automated Surface Observing System | ASOS | 28. occluded front | Represented by a purple line with purple triangles and semicircles |
| 5. barometer | Measures air pressure | 29. Polar Easterlies | Winds between 60 degree N/S and the poles with very cold air |
| 6. circulation | Movement in a circle or circuit | 30. polar jet stream | Major jet stream that separates polar easterlies from prevailing westerlies |
| 7. climate | Weather conditions of an area for a long-term average | 31. Prevailing Westerlies | Winds between 30 degrees N/S and 60 degrees N/S |
| 8. cold front | Represented by a blue line and blue triangles | 32. radar | Stands for radio detection and ranging |
| 9. convergence | When two air masses collide and one is forced upward | 33. radiosonde | Balloon used to measure temperature, pressure and humidity of upper level air |
| 10. Coriolis Effect | The movement of fluids and objects in an apparent curved path due to Earth's rotation | 34. rawindonde | Balloon used to measure temp, pressure, humidity and WIND speed and direction |
| 11. digital forecast | Forecast created by using numerical data | 35. short-term forecast | Hourly to three day forecast |
| 12. doppler effect | The change in pitch or frequency that occurs due to the relative motion of a wave, such as sound or light, as it comes toward or away from an observer | 36. source region | Area over which an air mass forms |
| 13. extrapolation | The act of inferring a probable value from an existing set of values | 37. stationary front | Represented by an alternating red and blue line with red semicircles and blue triangles |
| 14. front | A narrow region between two air masses of different densities | 38. station model | A record of weather data for a particular site at a particular time |
| 15. high-pressure system | When sinking air moves away from the center and the air spirals outward clockwise | 39. subtropical jet stream | Minor jet stream that occurs between trade winds and prevailing westerlies |
| 16. Horse Latitudes | Sinking air at 30 degrees N and S that causes an area of high pressure and weak surface winds | 40. temperature | The measurement of how rapidly or slowly particles move |
| 17. hygrometer | Measures humidity and relative humidity | 41. thermometer | Measures temperature in Fahrenheit or Celsius |
| 18. Intertropical Convergence Zone | Located near the equator where winds meet and create a low pressure system | 42. Trade Winds | Winds between 30 degrees N/S and the Equator |
| 19. isobars | Lines of equal pressure | 43. warm front | Represented by a red line and red semicircles |
| 20. isotherms | Lines of equal temperature | 44. weather | Current atmospheric conditions; short-term variations |
| 21. jet stream | A narrow band of fast wind | 45. weather radar system | Detects specific locations of precipitation |
| 22. long-term forecasts | 4 day to two weeks forecast | 46. wind | Movement of air from an area of high pressure to an area of low pressure |
| 23. low-pressure system | Air from outside the system replaces rising air and air spirals inward counter clockwise | | |
| 24. meteorological symbols | Universal symbols used to represent various weather data | | |