

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Meteorology Vocabulary

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| 1. warm air rises, cold air sinks; responsible for the blowing of wind | A. Continental Polar |
| 2. an apparent force that as a result of the earth's rotation deflects moving objects (such as projectiles or air currents) to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere. | B. Convection cells |
| 3. instrument for measuring the speed of the wind | C. Maritime Polar |
| 4. instrument used to determine wind direction | D. Front |
| 5. narrow band of fast, high altitude, westerly winds | E. Continental Tropical |
| 6. large body of air that is characterized by similar temperature and moisture | F. Jet streams |
| 7. cool and moist; formed over water | G. Stationary front |
| 8. cool and dry; formed over land | H. Weather vane |
| 9. warm and moist; formed over water | I. Coriolis Effect |
| 10. warm and dry; formed over land | J. Occluded front |
| 11. narrow region separating two air masses of different densities | K. Warm front |
| 12. cold, dense air displaces warm air, forcing warm air up along a steep front | L. Anemometer |
| 13. advancing warm air displaces cold air, and the warm air rises above the cool air | M. Maritime Tropical |
| 14. warm and cold air meet, but neither moves into the others territory | N. Cold front |
| 15. a cold air mass moves so rapidly that it overtakes a warm front | O. Air mass |