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| 1. Atmosphere
 | A mixture of gases that surrounds a planet, on, or other celestial body. | 250 |
| 1. Weather
 | The short-term state of the atmosphere including temperature, humidity, precipitation, wind, and visibility.  | 290 |
| 1. Air Pressure
 | The measure of the force with which air molecules push on a surface. | 251 |
| 1. Wind
 | The movement of air caused by differences in air pressure. | 276 |
| 1. Global Winds
 | The movement of air over Earth’s surface in patterns that are worldwide. | 278 |
| 1. Land Breeze
 | During the night, air above sea is warmer and less dense than the cooler more dense air over the land. This pushes the cool air from the land to the sea. | 282\* |
| 1. Sea Breeze
 | During the day, air above land becomes warmer causing it to become less dense than the cooler more dense air over the sea. This pushes the cool air from the sea to the land. | 282\* |
| 1. Coriolis Effect
 | The curving of the path of a moving object from an otherwise straight path due to Earth’s rotation. | 277 |
| 1. Air Mass
 | A large body of air throughout which temperature and moisture content are similar.  | 294 |
| 1. Warm Front
 | When a warm air mass follows a retreating cold air mass and the warm air rises over the cold air causing it condense into clouds.  | 295\* |
| 1. Cold Front
 | A cold more dense air mass quickly pushes up a warmer less dense air mass causing storms. | 295\* |
| 1. Jet Streams
 | A narrow band of strong winds that blow in the upper troposphere.  | 280 |
| 1. Lightning
 | An electric discharge that takes place between two oppositely charged surface, such as between cloud and the ground, between two clouds, or between two parts of the same cloud. | 309 |
| 1. Thunder
 | The sound caused by the rapid expansion of air along an electrical strike. | 309 |
| 1. Storm Surge
 | A local rise in sea level near the shore that is caused by strong winds from a storm, such as those from a hurricane.  | 311 |
| 1. Stationary Front
 | Occurs when there is not enough wind for either the cold air mass or the warm air mass to keep moving so the air masses remain in one place. | 295\* |
| 1. Hurricane
 | A severe storm that develops over tropical oceans and whose strong winds of more than 119km/h spiral in toward the intensely low-pressure storm center. | 310 |
| 1. Thunderstorm
 | A usually brief, heavy storm that consists of rain, strong winds, lightning, and thunder. | 308 |
| 1. Ozone Layer
 | The layer of the atmosphere at an altitude of 15 to 40 km in which ozone absorbs ultraviolet solar radiation. | 254 |
| 1. Tornado
 | A destructive, rotation column of air that has very high wind speeds and that may be visible as a funnel-shaped cloud.  | 312 |
| 1. Green House Effect
 | The warming of the surface and lower atmosphere of Earth that occurs when water vapor, carbon dioxide, and other gases absorb and reradiate thermal energy. | 254 |
| 1. Temperature
 | A measure of how hot or cold something is; specifically, a measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles in an object. | 262 |
| 1. Low-Pressure System
 | Have lower pressure than the surrounding areas causing the air to air rise and cools. | 296\* |
| 1. High-Pressure System
 | Areas where air sinks and moves outward causing the air to sink and warm. | 296\* |
| 1. Troposphere
 | The lowest layer of the atmosphere, in which temperature decreases at a constant rate as altitude increases. | 252 |
| 1. Stratosphere
 | The layer of the atmosphere that is above the troposphere and in which temperature increases as altitude increases.  | 252 |
| 1. Mesosphere
 | The layer of the atmosphere between the stratosphere and the thermosphere and in which temperature decreases as altitude increases. | 252 |
| 1. Thermosphere
 | The uppermost layer of the atmosphere, in which temperature increases as altitude increases. | 252 |
| 1. Humidity
 | The amount of water vapor in the air. | 291 |
| 1. Local Winds
 | The movement of air over short distances; occurs in specific areas as a result of certain geographical features. | 282 |