

Match the weather and climate concepts with their definitions

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| 1. latitude | is liquid water in the form of droplets that have condensed from atmospheric water vapor and then become heavy enough to fall under gravity. |
| 2. air mass | is traditionally a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by corresponding changes in precipitation, but is now used to describe seasonal changes in atmospheric circulation and precipitation associated with annual latitudinal oscillation of the Intertropical Convergence Zone between its limits to the north and south of the equator. |
| 3. solar heating | is any product of the condensation of atmospheric water vapor that falls under gravitational pull from clouds. The main forms of precipitation include drizzling, rain, sleet, snow, ice pellets and hail. |
| 4. pressure area | a geographic coordinate that specifies the north–south position of a point on the Earth's surface. |
| 5. trade winds | results from the climate conditions of an area: its temperature, humidity, amount and type of precipitation, and the season. |
| 6. precipitation | a volume of air defined by its temperature and water vapor content. Air masses cover many hundreds or thousands of miles, and adapt to the characteristics of the surface below them. |
| 7. monsoon | is the use of sunlight to heat water or air in buildings. |
| 8. rainfall | is defined as damage caused by unrelieved pressure when soft tissue is compressed between a bony prominence and an external surface for a prolonged time. |
| 9. climate zone | are winds that reliably blow east to west just north and south of the equator. The winds help ships travel west, and they can also steer storms such as hurricanes, too. |