

### Mar 28 Engage Meteorologists Video Questions

Directions: Watch the video and answer these video questions.

1. What do we call scientists who predict the weather?
2. What is air pressure?
3. Describe what air particles will look like in a high-pressure area.
4. Describe what air particles will look like in a low-pressure area.
5. Look at the pictures below. Select H for the picture that most likely has high air pressure and an L for the picture that most likely has low air pressure.



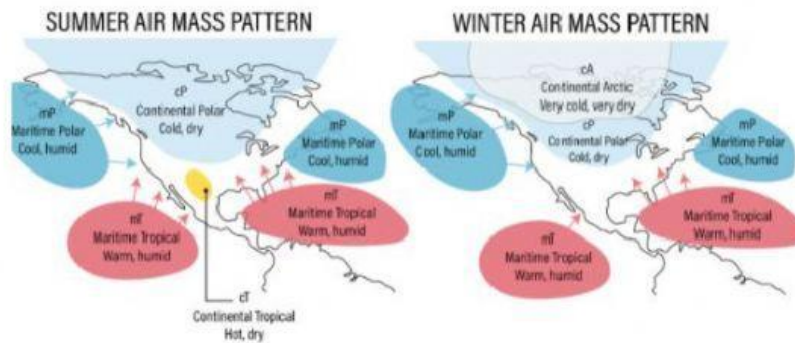
6. How do meteorologists forecast the weather?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ change in air pressure, \_\_\_\_\_ change in weather.



**Stop after answering the questions.**

## Weather Vocabulary

Directions: Click and drag the correct definition to the vocab word.

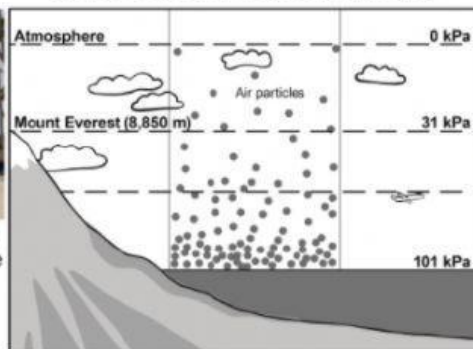


Air Mass

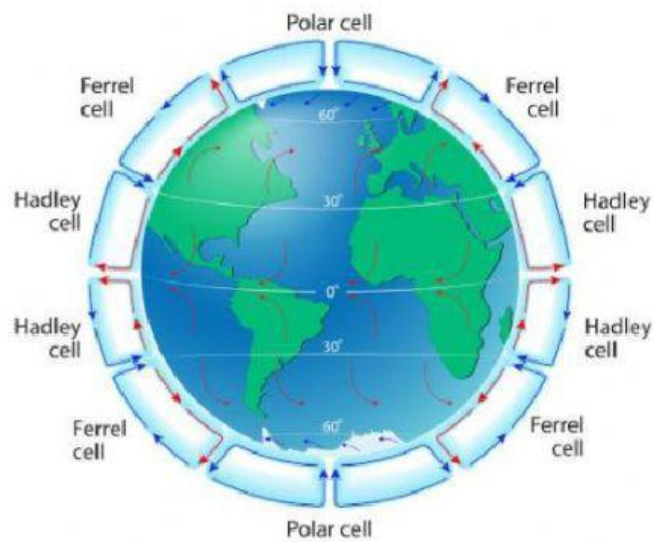
Everyone has felt the force of air pressure when the wind blows.



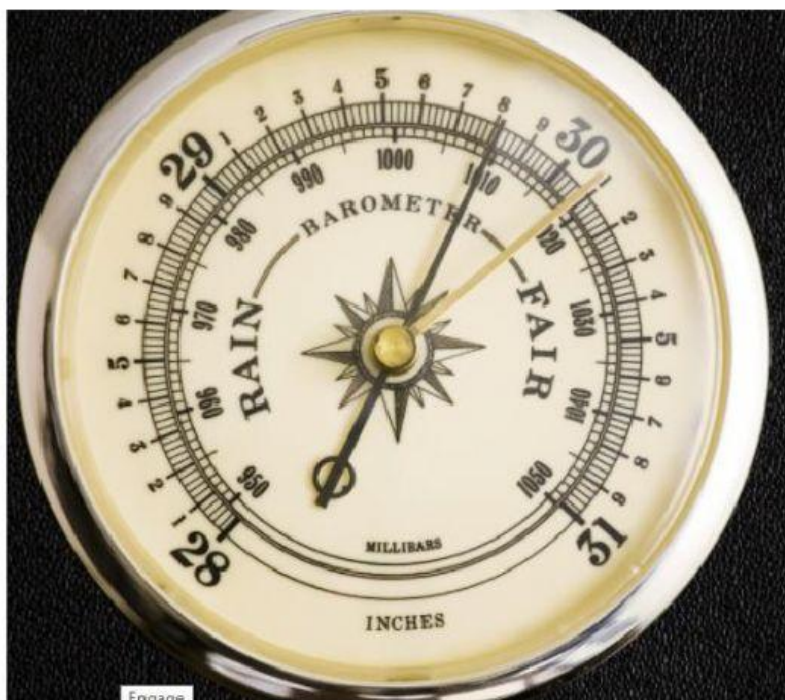
Air pressure is greatest at sea level and lessens with increased distance from Earth's surface.



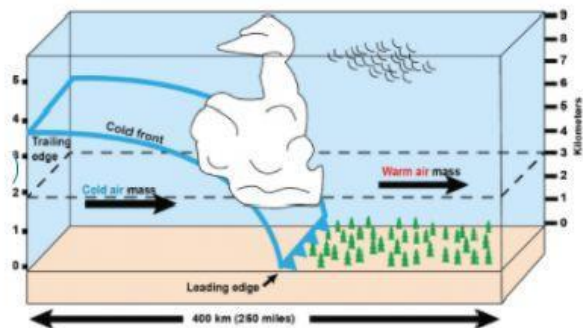
Air Pressure



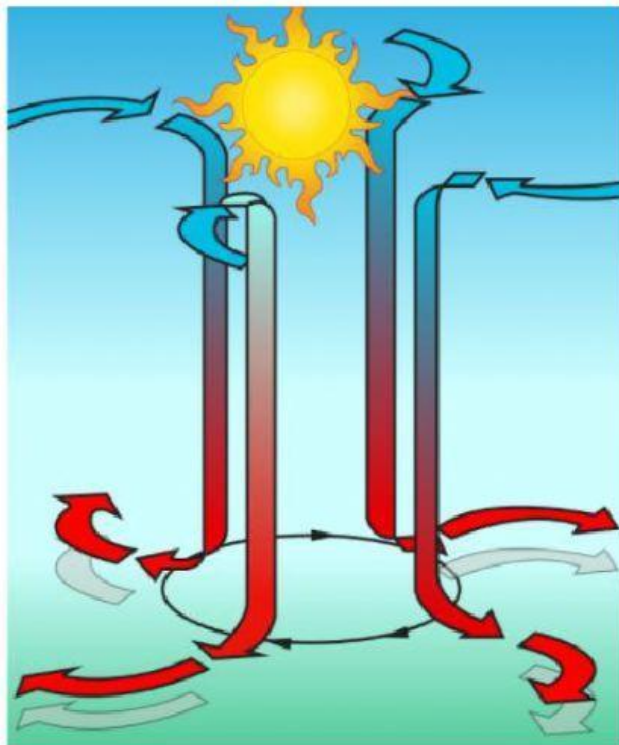
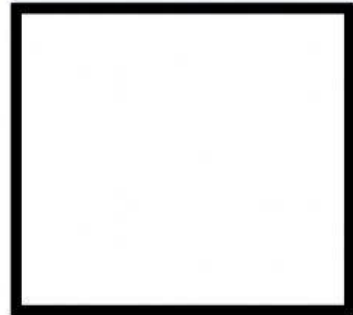
Atmospheric Movement



Barometer



Cold Front



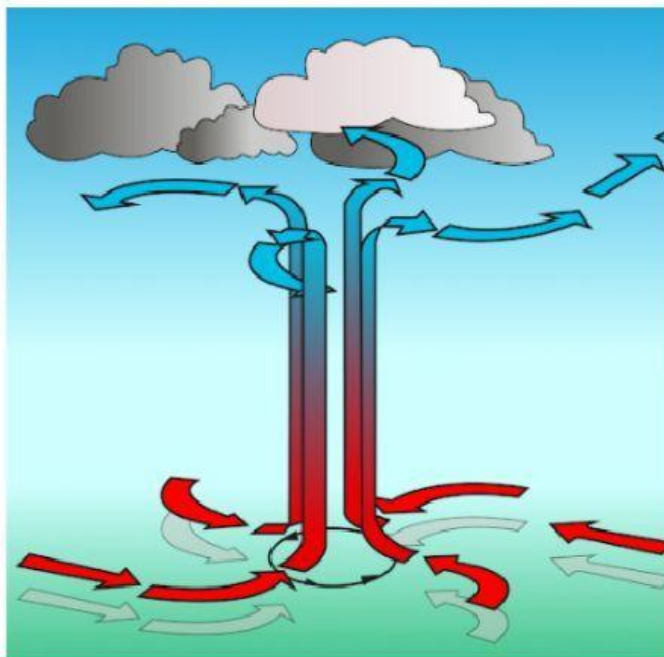
High-Pressure Air Mass



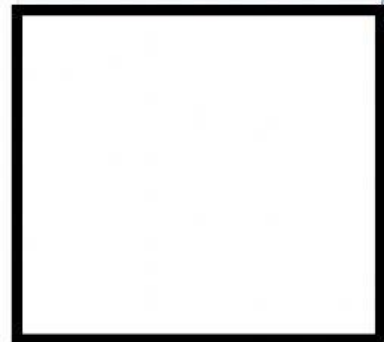


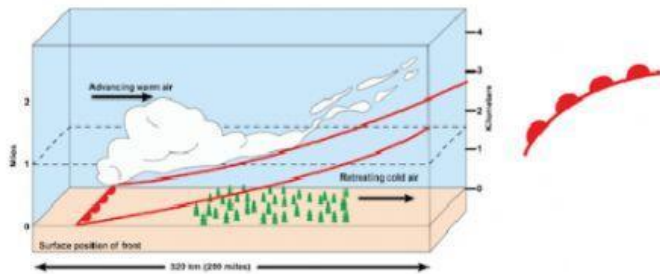


Humidity



Low-Pressure Air Mass

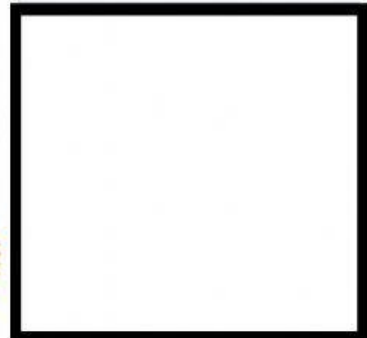


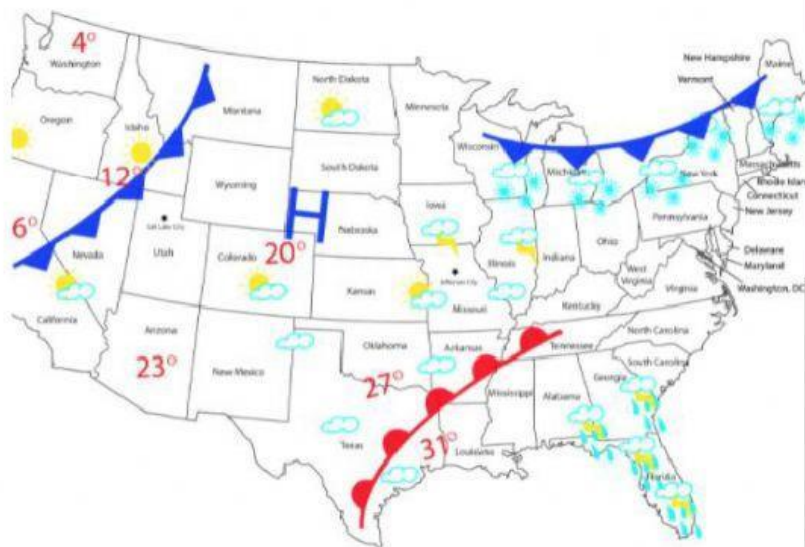


Warm Front



Weather





Weather Map

The force exerted by the atmosphere on Earth's surface by the weight of the air above the surface

The border between an advancing cold air mass and a retreating warm air mass

An instrument that measures the amount of atmospheric pressure

A body of air extending over a large area (1,000 miles or more) that develops and retains specific characteristics of pressure, temperature, and humidity

A map or chart that shows the weather conditions at a specific point in time over a specific region

The day-to-day state of the atmosphere

The boundary between an advancing warm air mass and a receding cooler air mass

An air mass with greater atmospheric pressure than the surrounding air masses; air moves away from the center of the high pressure, traveling in a clockwise direction in the northern hemisphere and a counterclockwise direction in the southern hemisphere

Amount of water vapor or moisture content in air

An air mass with less atmospheric pressure than the surrounding air masses; air moves toward the area of low pressure, traveling in a counterclockwise direction in the northern hemisphere and a clockwise direction in the southern hemisphere

Global air circulation patterns within the atmosphere held to Earth by gravity and warmed as heat radiates from Earth; influenced by convection of warm, less dense air (rises and spreads out) and cold, dense air (sinks)