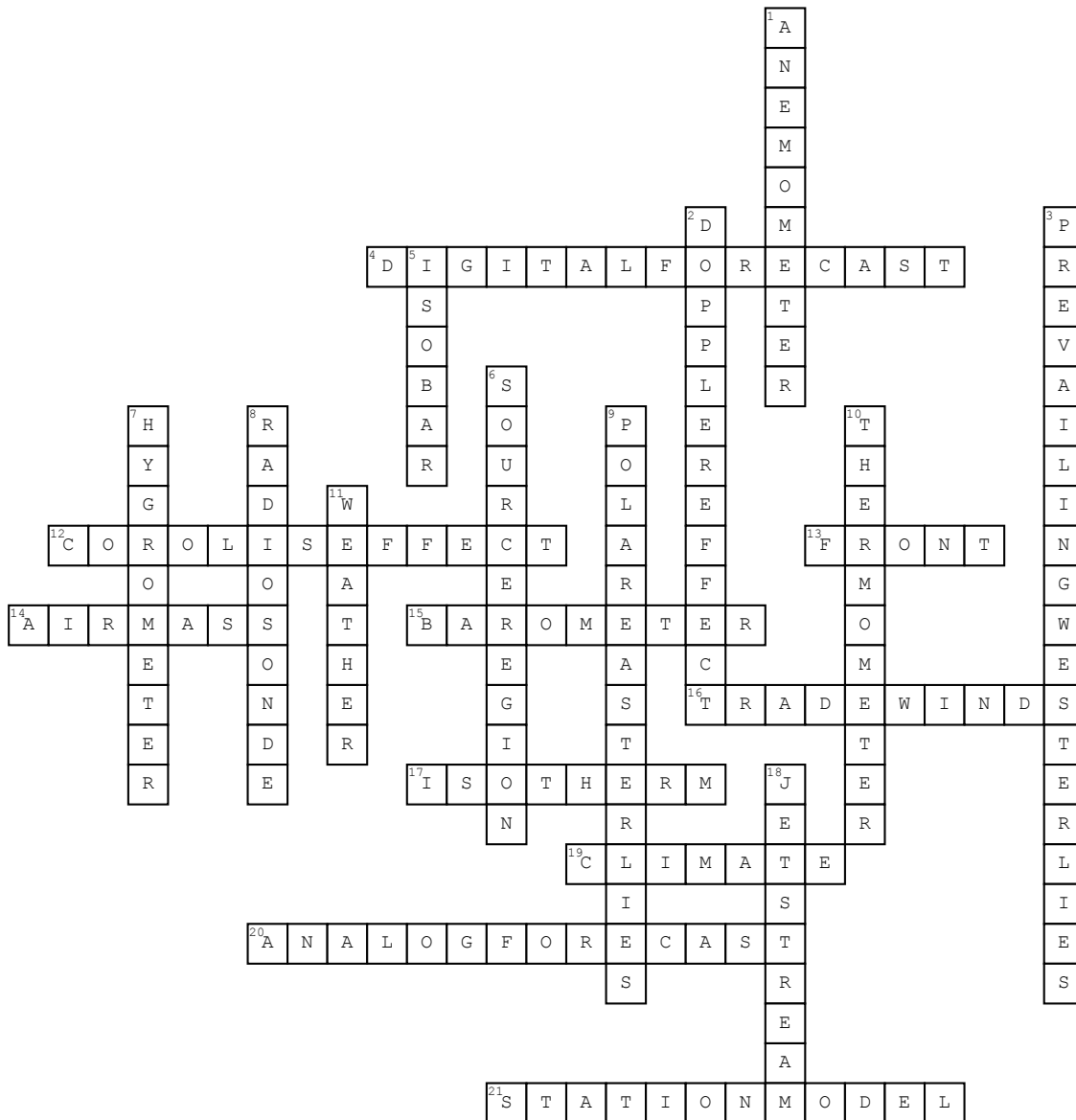


# Chapter 12: Meteorology



## Across

4. weather forecast that uses numerical data to predict how atmosphere variables change over time.
12. effect of a rotating body that influences the motion of any object or fluid; the combination of this and heat imbalance creates the trade winds, polar easterlies, and prevailing westerlies.
13. boundary between two air masses of differing densities; can be cold, warm, stationary, or occluded and can stretch over large areas.
14. large volume of air that has the characteristics of the area over which it forms.
15. instrument used to measure air pressure.
16. two global wind systems that flow between 30 degrees North and South latitudes, where air sinks, warms, and returns to the equator in a westerly direction.

17. line on a weather map connecting areas of equal temperature.
19. the long-term average of variation in weather for a particular area.
20. weather forecast that compares current weather patterns to patterns that occurred in the past.
21. record of weather data for a specific place at a specific time, using meteorological symbols.
- Down**
1. weather instrument used to measure wind speed.
2. change in the wave frequency that occurs due to the relative motion of the wave as it moves toward or away from an observer.
3. global wind system that lies between 30 degrees and 60 degrees North and South latitudes, where surface air moves toward the poles in an easterly direction.
5. line on a weather map connecting areas of equal pressure.
6. area over which an air mass forms.

7. weather instrument used to measure humidity.
8. balloon-borne weather instrument whose sensors measure air pressure, humidity, temperature, wind speed, and wind direction of the upper atmosphere.
9. global wind systems that lie between latitudes 60 degrees North and 60 degrees South and the poles and is characterized by cold air.
10. instrument used to measure temperature using either the Fahrenheit or Celsius scale.
11. short-term variations in atmosphere phenomena that interact and affect the environment and life on Earth.
18. narrow wind band that occurs above large temperature contrasts and can flow as fast as 185 km/h.