

AIR

GLOSSARY

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AIR	Air is 78% nitrogen, 20% oxygen and 2% other gases.
AIR PRESSURE	The push of air. Air pressure increases when air molecules are pushed together or when they are heated in a closed container. Air moves from higher pressure to lower pressure.
BAROMETER	Measures changes in air pressure. High pressure indicates dry, warmer weather and low pressure indicated poorer, stormy weather. A sudden drop in pressure indicates a storm or rain.
BERNOULLI'S PRINCIPLE	The pressure in a moving stream of fluid (liquid or gas) is less than the pressure of the surrounding fluid. The surrounding air (or fluid) moves to the area of less pressure.
CHARLES'S LAW	As a gas heats it has greater pressure and takes up more space. Charles was a famous scientist.
METEOROLOGIST	A person who studies and analyzes the weather. The weather reporter talks about the effects of high and low pressures and warm and cold fronts on the TV weather report.
PRESSURE	Force that particles of a fluid (liquid or gas) exert over a certain area due to their weight and motion.
SURFACE TENSION	Water has strong bonds between the molecules that do not break easily, causing a very full glass of water to have some water above the lip of the glass.