

12. A(n) _____ is a local wind blowing from land toward the water during the night in coastal areas.
13. The _____ is a belt of low pressure lying near the equator and between the subtropical highs.
14. A wind blowing down the leeward side of a mountain and warming by compression is called a(n) _____.
15. A(n) _____ is a local wind blowing from the sea during the afternoon in coastal areas.
16. The _____ is an instrument used to measure wind speed.
17. The amount of pressure change over a given distance is referred to as the _____.
18. A(n) _____ is a swift (120- to 240-km/hour) high-altitude wind.
19. A center of high atmospheric pressure is called a(n) _____.
20. The _____ is the pressure zone located at about the latitude of the Arctic and Antarctic circles.
21. The _____ are global winds that blow from the polar high toward the subpolar low.
22. A(n) _____ is an instrument that continuously records air-pressure changes.
23. _____ is the condition that exists when the distribution of winds within a given area results in a net horizontal outflow of air from the region.
24. The _____ is a region of several semipermanent anticyclonic centers characterized by subsidence and divergence located roughly between latitudes 25° and 35° .
25. The _____ are the dominant west-to-east winds that characterize the regions on the poleward sides of the subtropical highs.
26. The _____ are wind belts located on the equatorward sides of the subtropical highs.
27. The seesaw pattern of atmospheric pressure between the eastern and western Pacific is called the _____.
28. _____ is the name given to the periodic warming of the ocean that occurs in the central and eastern Pacific.

Comprehensive Review

1. Which element of weather is measured by each of the following instruments? Briefly describe the principle of each instrument.
 - a) Mercury barometer: