

Chapter 16

Key Terms

absolute instability	freezing	psychrometer
absolute stability	freezing nuclei	radiation fog
adiabatic temperature change	frontal fog	rain
advection fog	front	rainshadow desert
Bergeron process	frontal wedging	relative humidity
calorie	glaze	rime
cirrus	hail	saturation
cloud	high cloud	sleet
cloud of vertical development	humidity	snow
collision-coalescence process	hygrometer	stable air
condensation	hygroscopic nuclei	steam fog
condensation nuclei	latent heat	stratus
conditional instability	localized convective lifting	sublimation
convergence	low cloud	supercooled
cumulus	melting	supersaturated
deposition	mixing ratio	unstable air
dew point temperature	middle cloud	upslope fog
dry adiabatic rate	orographic lifting	vapor pressure
evaporation	parcel	wet adiabatic rate
fog	precipitation fog	

Vocabulary Review

Choosing from the list of key terms, furnish the most appropriate response for the following statements.

- The general term for the amount of water vapor in air is _____.
- The process whereby water vapor changes to the liquid state is called _____.
- _____ is the ratio of the air's actual water-vapor content to its potential water-vapor capacity at a given temperature.
- _____ results when elevated terrains, such as mountains, act as barriers to flowing air.
- The part of total atmospheric pressure attributable to water-vapor content is called the _____.
- A(n) _____ results when air is compressed or allowed to expand.
- _____ refers to the energy stored or released during a change of state.
- A(n) _____ is best described as visible aggregates of minute water droplets or tiny crystals of ice suspended in the air.
- Frozen or semifrozen rain formed when raindrops freeze as they pass through a layer of cold air is called _____.