Earth & Space Due May 18.

10. The term _____ refers to the maximum possible quantity of water vapor that the air can hold at any given temperature and pressure.

11. The rate of adiabatic temperature change in saturated air is the _____.

12. _____ is the conversion of a solid directly to a gas, without passing through the liquid state.

13. Sheets or layers of clouds that cover much or all of the sky are called _____ clouds.

14. The mass of water vapor in a unit of air compared to the remaining mass of dry air (e.g., grams per kilogram), is called _____.

15. _____ occurs when cool air acts as a barrier over which warmer, less dense air rises.

16. In the atmosphere, tiny bits of particulate matter, known as _____, serve as surfaces for water-vapor condensation.

17. The process by which a solid is changed to a liquid is referred to as _____.

18. In meteorology the term _____ is restricted to drops of water that fall from a cloud and have a diameter of at least 0.5 millimeter.

19. The temperature to which air would have to be cooled to reach saturation is the _____.

20. _____ is a deposit of ice crystals formed by the freezing of supercooled fog or cloud droplets on objects whose surface temperature is below freezing.

21. The conversion of a vapor directly to a solid is called _____.

22. Nearly spherical ice pellets that have concentric layers and are formed by the successive freezing of layers of water are referred to as _____.

23. The adiabatic rate of cooling or heating that applies only to unsaturated air is the _____.

24. Water-absorbing particles, such as salt, are termed _____.

25. The process of converting a liquid to a gas is called _____.

26. _____ is a type of fog that forms on cool, clear, calm nights, when Earth's surface cools rapidly by radiation.

27. A cloud with its base at or very near Earth's surface is referred to as _____.

28. A dry area on the lee side of a mountain that forms as air descends and is warmed by compression is called a(n) _____.