Name:		
Mame.		
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# **CH 12 Meteorology**

MAIN IDEA	DETAILS
	Scan Section 3 of the text. Read the section title, bold words, figures and figure captions. Write four facts you discovered about gathering weather data as you scanned the section.  1
	2.
	3
	4
Review Vocabula	Ty  Use your text to define the following term.
humidi	ty
New Vocabular	Read the definitions below. Then write the term for each in the left column.
	measures temperature
	measures air pressure
	measures wind speed
	measures relative humidity
	balloon-borne package to measure upper level atmospheric data
·	change in wave frequency due to the motion of the wave relative to the observer
Academic Vocabulary	Define the following term.
сотри	te

M/	λIN	ID	ĿΑ

### **DETAILS**

### **Surface Data**

Use with pages 324–325.

Compare the different types of instruments that measure surface weather data.

Instrument	What does it measure?	How does it work?
	temperature	
		Changes in pressure measured by changes in height of column of mercury
Anemometer		
		Wet- and dry-bulb thermometers

### **Upper Level Data**

Use with page 326.

<b>Discuss</b> collecting weather data in the up	per atmosphere.
Upper-level weather data is collected by a	, which is a
series of sensors carried by a	Sensors that measure
,and	are carried.
Measurements are sent back by	is very
important when measuring	data because it helps
meteorologists determine wind speed and	·

## **Weather Radar**

Use with page 327.

**Sequence** the way weather radar works in this flow chart by filling in the blanks.

Transmitter generates electromagnetic waves	Amplifier  wave signal	signal and displays them on a screen
l	1	Ţ
Waves bounce off	Echoes received by	Meteorologists can locate raindrops

### MAIN IDEA

### **DETAILS**

# Weather Satellites

Use with pages 327–328.

**Organize** *information about weather data collection for precipitation tracking by completing the graphic organizer*.

		Scientists can determine location of precipitation and clouds using				
		7				l
		٦	1			
		_				
Analyze hov		ed imagery is use	d by meteorolog	gists by c	ompleting	the
Data can be o	collected	l in	_			
			<del>-</del>			
infrared imag	gery det	ects differences	in	·		
Objects show	up diff	erently accordin	g to the		<u> </u>	
Γhe temperat	ture of a	cloud tells mete	orologists abou	it its	and	
·						

# Suppose you wanted to explain to someone how meteorologists measure the speed of raindrops. How would you explain this procedure in terms that most people would understand?