

Y7 Humanities
Unit 1
Glossary and Terms

Weather

Anemometer 風力計 - A meteorological instrument used to measure wind speed.

Barometer 氣壓計 - A meteorological instrument used to measure the atmospheric pressure.

Climate 氣候 - A pattern of weather in a region as measured over a long period of time.

Cold front 冷鋒 - A front where cold air is replacing warm air.

Depression - An area of low atmospheric pressure that is surrounded by clouds and precipitation.

Cyclone eye 風眼 - The center of a tropical cyclone or hurricane where there is low air pressure, no clouds, and calm winds.

Flash flood 驟發山洪 - A flash flood is a flood that happens quickly (just a few hours), usually due to heavy rain.

High-pressure system 高壓區域 - A region with high air pressure and cool, dry air.

Humidity 濕度 - A measurement of the amount of water vapor in the air.

Hurricane 颶風 - A tropical cyclone that formed in the North Pacific Ocean.

Isobar 等壓線 - A line on a weather map that represents a given barometric pressure. All points on the line, or isobar, have the same barometric pressure.

Low-pressure system 低壓區域 - A region with low air pressure and warm, moist air.

Meteorology 氣象學 - The study of the Earth's atmosphere.

Precipitation 降水 - Precipitation occurs when the condensation of water vapor causes it to fall to the Earth's surface. It can occur in many forms including rain, sleet, snow, and hail.

Rain - Precipitation that falls to the ground in the form of liquid droplets.

Snow - Frozen precipitation that falls to the ground when water vapor is turned into ice.

Thunderstorm 雷暴雨 - A storm that produces thunder and lightning. It usually also generates high winds and rain.

Tropical cyclone 熱帶氣旋 - A large rotating storm with high speed winds that forms over warm waters in the ocean.

Typhoon 颱風 - A tropical cyclone that formed in Southeast Asia.

Warm front 暖鋒 - A front where warm air is replacing cold air.

Water vapor - The gas phase of water.

Wind - Wind is the movement or flow of air on a large scale.

Landslide

Angle of rest (repose) 靜止的角度 - The angle at which material will remain stable.

Avalanche 雪崩 - A massive fall of ice and snow.

Erosion 侵蝕 - The natural wearing away or weathering of rocks or soil.

Gradient 傾斜度 – A measure of how steep a road is.

Landslide 山崩 - A sudden collapse of a large mass of hillside; the falling of masses of earth or rock.

Mass movement - The downhill movement of rock and weathered material.

Mudflow 泥石流 - When a slope is so heavily saturated with water that it rushes downhill as a muddy river, carrying down debris and spreading out at the base of the slope; the fastest, wettest flow of weathered material down a hillside.

Rock slide 落石 - When fragments break away from the face of a lower slope and fall; this takes place closer to inhabited areas and is more dangerous.

Slope 斜坡 - The side of a hill or a mountain.

Soil creep 土滑 - The gradual downhill slide of weathered material; the slow, gradual movement of a hill's upper layers caused by the pull of gravity on loose stones, gravel, and soft topsoil.

Subsidence - The vertical fall of earth, usually caused by the loss of underground water or gas support, sometimes resulting from man-made pumping and sometimes from seismic action.