**Ch. 1 Sect. 3 – VOCABULARY**

1. wind - movement of air caused by differences in air pressure
2. convection cells – circular patterns of wind between the north and south poles. They are separated by pressure belts
3. pressure belts – bands of high pressure and low pressure found about every 30o of latitude
4. Coriolis Effect – the apparent curving of the path of a winds and ocean currents due to the Earth’s rotation
5. global winds – system of wind patterns caused by the combination of convection cells and the Coriolis effect. They include polar easterlies, westerlies, and trade winds.
6. polar easterlies – prevailing winds that blow from east to west between 60o and 90o latitude in both hemispheres
7. westerlies – prevailing winds that blow from west to east between 30o and 60o latitude in both hemispheres
8. trade winds – prevailing winds that blow northeast from 30o north latitude to the equator and that blow southeast from 30o south latitude to the equator
9. doldrums – an area around the equator where there is very little wind because the warm, rising air creates an area of low pressure.
10. horse latitudes – areas of very dry air due to sinking air. Most of the world’s deserts are located in these areas
11. jet stream – a narrow belt of strong winds that blow in the upper troposphere
12. sea breeze – during the day, air over the ocean is cooler and forms an area of high pressure. This cool air flows to the land.
13. land breeze – at night, air over the ocean is warmer than the air above the land. The warm air forms an area of low pressure. The cooler air over the land moves toward the ocean.