**Chapter 2 section 1 –**

**Weather**- the condition of the atmosphere at a certain time and place.

* **Water in the air**-
	+ **The Water Cycle**- continuous movement of water
		- Precipitation, runoff, evaporation, condensation, transpiration
			* Precipitation-
			* Runoff-
			* Evaporation-
			* Condensation-
			* Transpiration-
	+ **Humidity** – amount of water vapor (moisture) in the air
		- * + Temperature increases, air’s ability to hold water vapor increases
	+ **Relative humidity**- ratio of amount of water vapor in the air to the maximum amount of water vapor the air can hold at certain temperature.
		- * + Saturated air- 100% relative humidity. Air holds all water it can at given temp.
* **Condensation**- change from gas to liquid
* Air mustbe saturated or relative humidity of 100%
* Occurs when saturated air cools
* Example- drops water form on the outside of ice water glass
	+ **Dew Point** - Temperature that a gas condenses into liquid
		- Air cools and holds less moisture
		- Air is saturated at dew point
		- Water vapor must have surface to condense on
		- Example- water vapor condenses on outside of glass
	+ **Precipitation -** any form of water that falls to Earth’s surface
		- Four major forms – rain, snow, sleet, and hail
			* Rain-
			* Sleet and snow -
			* Hail -