

**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.