## Air Pressure – Can You Feel It?

| Name:  |  |   |             |           |          | Date:  |               |             | Period:    |             |  |  |
|--------|--|---|-------------|-----------|----------|--|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|--|
|        | can identify<br>nderstandir  |   |             |           | _        |  | owerPoint p   | resentatio  | n to gain  | a better    |  |  |
| Direct | tions: Com   | plete   | the followi | ng as yo  | ou watch | the pres   | sentation on  | air pressu  | re.        |             |  |  |
| 1.     | Air pressure is the measure of the   |   |             |           |          | with which   |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        |  |   |             |           |          | on a surface.  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
| 2.     | Air pressu   | ıre is <sub>-</sub>   |             |           |          | at the surface of the Earth because there is more of |               |             |            |             |  |  |
| 3.     | As you   | As you through the atmosphere, air pressure   |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
| 4.     | Draw a line on the graph showing the curve of air pressure vs. altitude.                     |   |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        | 40   |   |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        | 3!   | 5   |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        | 30   | )   |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        | £ 25   | 5   |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        | 11 Altitude (km)   | ,   |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        | Altitu   | 5   |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        | 10   |   |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        |  |   |             | •         |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        |  | 5   |             |           |          |  | •             |             |            |             |  |  |
|        | (  | 0   | 100 2       | 00 300    | 0 400    | 500  | 600 700       | 800         | 900 10     | 00          |  |  |
|        |  |   |             |           | Ai       | r Pressure (   | mb)           |             |            |             |  |  |
| 5      | Δir nressi   | ıre is <i>(</i>   | denenden    | t on      |          |  |               | (N          | ote: Den   | sity is the |  |  |
| Ο.     | mass in a  | given   | volume.     | So the r  | nore mo  | lecules t  | here are in a | a given spa | ace, the h |             |  |  |
|        | density. D   | ensity  | is a mea    | sure of h | now mar  | ny molec   | ules are pac  | ked into a  | space.)    |             |  |  |
| 6.     | Air that is more air n   | Air that is more dense will have a because there are more air molecules in a given space to push down on you. |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
| 7.     |  | Air that is less dense will have a because there are fewer air molecules to push down on you.                 |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
| 8.     | Draw molecules in the following boxes to differentiate between more dense air and less dense |   |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        | air.   |   | More Dense  |           |          | Less Dense   |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        |  |   |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        |  |   |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        |  |   |             |           |          |  |               |             |            |             |  |  |
|        |  |   | 1           | - 1       |          |  | ı             | 1           |            |             |  |  |

| 9. Air pressure is effected by three (3) factors   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
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| •  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| •  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. The impact of  | on air pressure is that as you move              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| through the atmosphere, air pressure   | because there are fewer air                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| molecules above you to push  | , so the force of the air is                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. The impact of  | or humidity on air pressure is that moist air is |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| than dry air   | , and therefore moist air has a air              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pressure. This is true because a   | has less mass than other                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| molecules that make up air. (Note: less mas  | s in the same area means lower density.)         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Draw the effect of more water in the air.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moist Air –  | Dry Air –  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| less dense   | more dense                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13. The impact of  | on air pressure is that                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| is less dense than cold air. This means that warm air has a  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| air pressure and cold air has a air pressure.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. Draw molecules in the following boxes to differentiate between the density of warm and cold air. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Warm Air   | Cold Air   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15. The piece of equipment used to measure air   | r pressure is a                                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16. As the air pressure increases, the mercury in  | n a barometer                                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17. Air pressure affects the weather. Air pressure in a weather system effects the amount of         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| in the air air p   | pressure usually results in stormy, cloudy,      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| overcast weather air press   | ure results in clear skies and no precipitation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |