**Vocabulary: Comparing Climates (Metric)**



**Vocabulary**

* Adaptation – a structure, behavior, or other trait that helps an organism to survive.
	+ For example, spiny leaves are an adaptation of the cactus plant that prevents it from being eaten and reduces water loss in a hot desert environment.
* Climate­ – the general pattern of weather in a location over a long period of time.
	+ Climate is the average weather over a long period, typically 30 years or more.
	+ A location’s climate is influenced by many factors, including latitude, elevation, distance from the ocean, shape of the land (such as the presence of nearby mountains), global winds, and ocean currents.
* Equator – an imaginary line drawn around the middle of Earth, halfway between the north and south poles.
* Hot desert climate – a climate with very little precipitation and very hot temperatures during at least part of the year.
	+ Rainfall is generally less than 200 mm (8 inches) per year.
	+ Temperatures above 40 °C (104 °F) are common in hot deserts.
* Humidity – the amount of water vapor in the air.
	+ The *relative humidity* is the amount of water vapor in the air divided by the maximum amount of water vapor the air can hold.
* Latitude – angular distance north or south of the equator.
	+ The latitude of the equator is 0°, the latitude of the North Pole is 90° N, and the latitude of the South Pole is 90° S.
* Precipitation – any form of water that falls to the ground.
	+ Examples of precipitation include rain, snow, sleet, and hail.
* Temperature – the hotness or coldness of a substance, such as air or water.
* Tropical monsoon climate – a climate with warm temperatures throughout the year and distinct wet and dry seasons.
	+ Temperatures average over 18 °C throughout the year.
	+ The change from wet to dry seasons usually depends on a shift in wind patterns.
* Weather – the state of the atmosphere at a time and place.
	+ Weather is described by temperature, wind speed, humidity, cloud cover, precipitation, and barometric pressure.