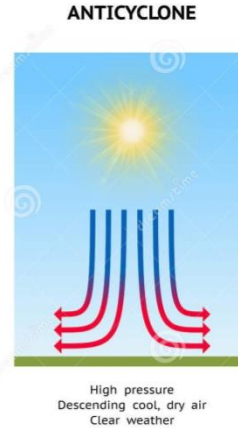
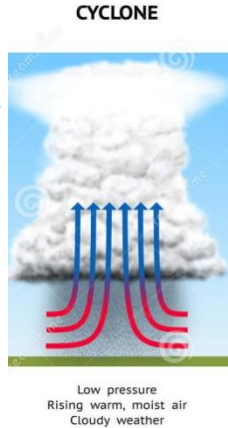


Weather and Climate	
Weather	The conditions on a particular day. Temperatures, precipitation, wind etc.
Climate	The average weather conditions across the whole year.
Precipitation	Any moisture/water falling from the sky
Condensation	Water vapour (gas) cooling down and turning into a liquid.
Evaporation	Water (liquid) warming up and turning into water vapour (gas).
Heatwave	When a location has three or more days with temperatures exceeding the 'heatwave' threshold (UK)

Wacky Weather KO

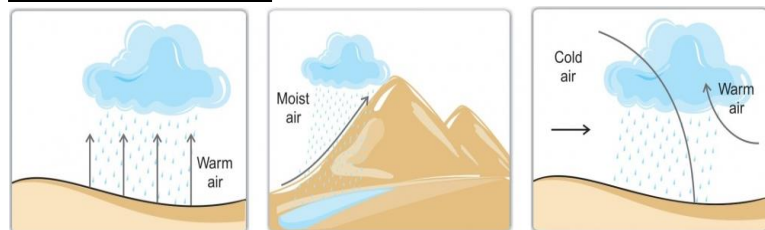


Tropical storms – originate IN THE SEA and are very large low pressure systems. They need certain conditions to form.	
1	Low air pressure: rising air to form large thunderstorms
2	These developing thunderstorms must CLUSTER to form one large system
3	warm sea temperatures: over 27°C
4	Converging winds
5	Deep water – at least 60m deep

The features of a tropical storm	
Eye	The calm region in the middle of a tropical storm
Eye wall	The sides of the eye wall where the winds are the strongest
Spiral rainbands	Band of heavy rainfall the spiral into the storms centre

Low pressure areas	High pressure areas
As air rises, the 'weight' of the air becomes less over the ground, leading to an area of low pressure. This will bring rain, winds and unsettled weather. We get a lot of low pressure systems in the UK!	As air SINKS, the 'weight' of the air becomes more over the ground, leading to an area of high pressure. As air is sinking, clouds will not form and the resulting weather will be calm, clear and sunny.

The three types of rainfall



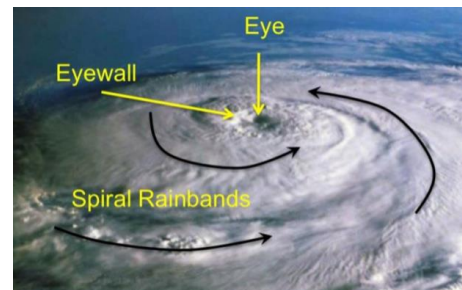
Convective rainfall	Relief rainfall	Frontal rainfall
Heat from the sun causes air to rise. As it gets higher water vapour in the air cools, condenses, forms clouds and rains.	Air is forced to rise over high land it cools, condenses, forms clouds, and rains.	Where warm and cold air meet the warm air rises above the cold as it is LIGHTER. It cools, condenses, forms clouds and rains.

TORNADOES:



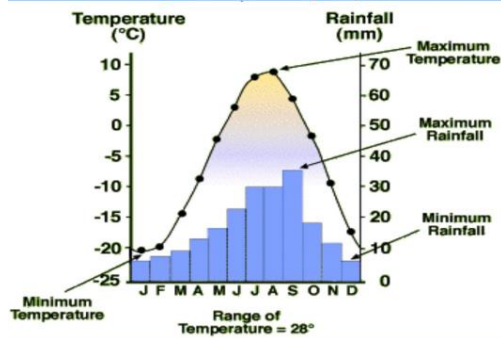
Tornado - spinning columns or funnels of air – ON LAND. Their formation:	
1	On a very hot day the sun heats the ground
2	This makes the air rise quickly
3	Rising air forms a thunderstorm
4	Winds blowing in 2 directions make the storm start spinning
5	The winds reach speeds so high they can't be properly measured

TROPICAL STORM FEATURES:



Week	Homework task
1	Produce some flash cards / a poster to revise the weather and climate key terms, and the three types of rainfall
3	Use the graph to calculate the mean, median, mode and range for temperature and rainfall / precipitation
5	Draw a poster to show the differences between high and low pressure areas. Give TWO differences between a tornado and tropical storm

Climate Graphs



Climate graphs	
Maximum	Highest amount (either precipitation or temperature)
Minimum	Lowest amount (either precipitation or rainfall)
Range	The highest minus the lowest (either precipitation or rainfall). It tells us how much temperature or precipitation changes throughout the year. A small temperature range for example, tells us the temperature changes very little throughout the year

Calculations	
Mean/average	The sum of all the data divided by the number of data sets. Example: $8 + 7 + 3 + 9 + 11 + 4 = 42 \div 6$
Median	The mid data point in a data series organised in sequence Example : 2 5 7 8 11 14 18 21 22 25 29 The answer is 14 (five data values either side)
Mode	The most frequently occurring data value in a series Example : 2 2 4 4 4 7 9 9 9 12 12 13 ('9' occurs four times, so is the 'mode')