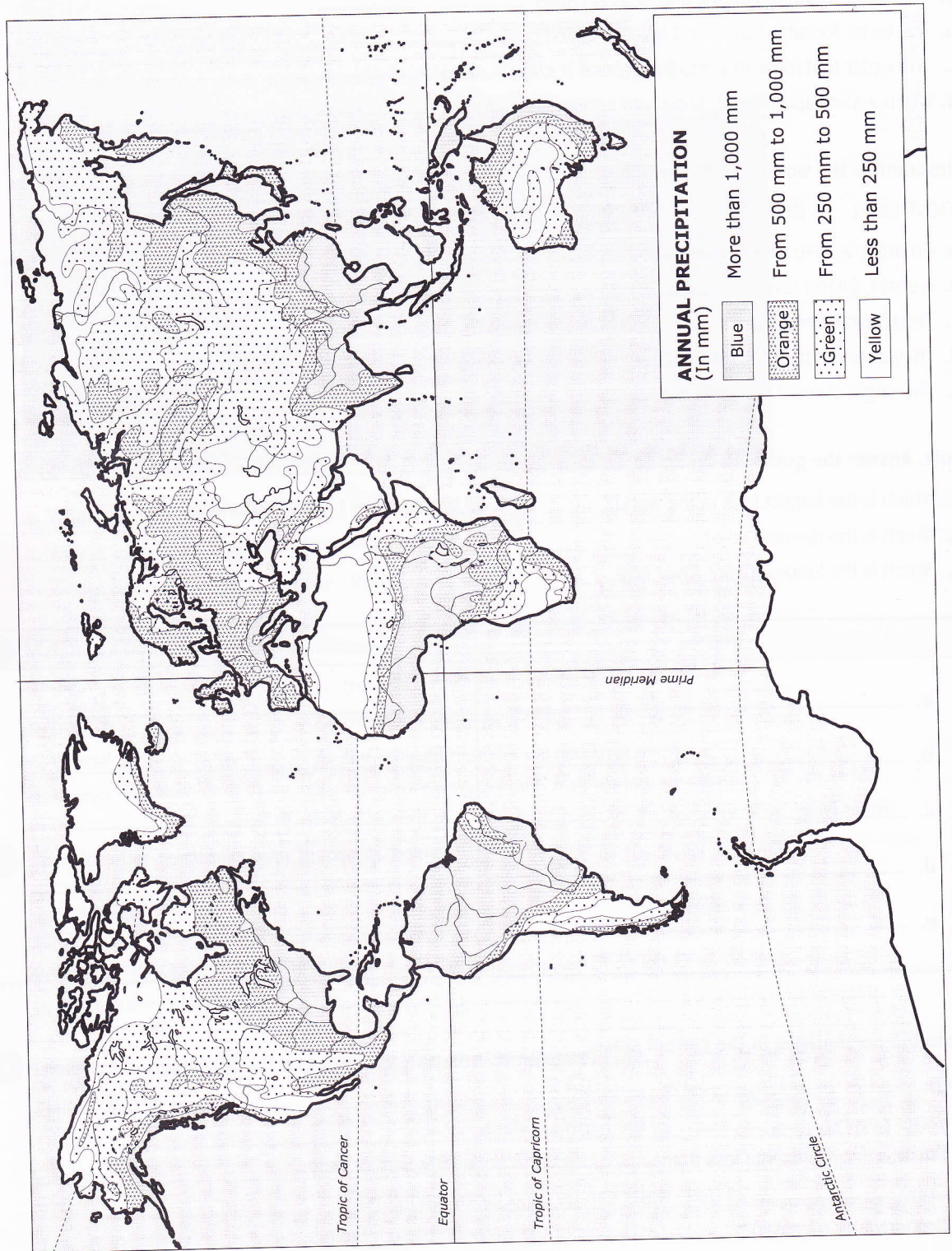


WEATHER

NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ DATE: _____

1 Look at the key and colour the map.



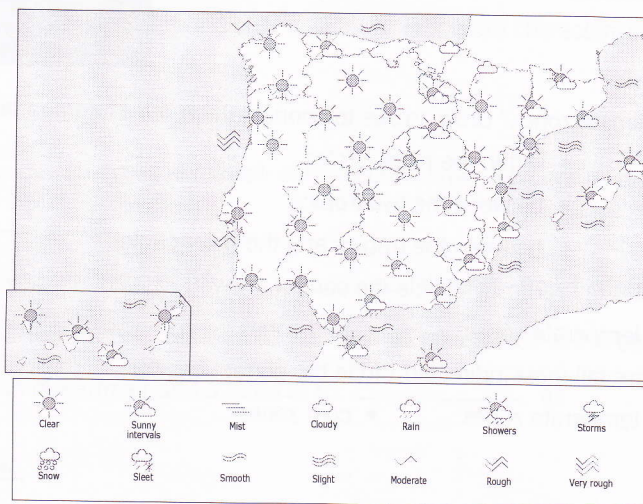
WEATHER AND CLIMATE

NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ DATE: _____

1. Look at the map and answer these questions in your notebook.

- What does the map show?
- Which symbols are used? Copy this table and complete it with the words in the key.
- Where can you see weather maps?
- When do you use a weather map?

Symbol	Meaning
	clear / sunny

**2. Differentiating between weather and climate.**

- Tick (✓) the correct definitions.
 - Climate refers to the difference between the seasons in a certain place. _____
 - Weather refers to the state of the atmosphere in a place at a specific time. _____
 - Climate refers to the state of the atmosphere in a place over a long period of time. _____
- Which of these sentences are never correct? Decide and tick (✓).
 - What bad weather we're having today! _____
 - The weather in the Canary Islands is very pleasant all year round. _____
 - The weather forecast for the weekend is very good. _____
 - When we went on holiday to the coast the climate was very bad. _____
 - The climate forecast is excellent. _____

3. Recognising factors which influence climate.

Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- Precipitation increases with altitude. _____
- Temperatures usually increase with altitude. _____
- Precipitation decreases near the equator. _____
- There is more precipitation in lower areas. _____
- Coastal climates are more temperate. _____
- Temperatures are lower near the equator. _____

4

FACTORS WHICH AFFECT CLIMATE

NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ DATE: _____

1 Listen to the recording and write True (T) or False (F) after these sentences. Then rewrite the false sentences. 7 / 12

- a. Atmospheric pressure affects the weather. _____
- b. If the air's weight is greater, the pressure is less. _____
- c. In low areas, pressure is higher. _____
- d. Hot air weighs more than cold air. _____
- e. Areas of high pressure are called depressions. _____
- f. Areas of low pressure are called anticyclones. _____
- g. Anticyclones produce stable weather. _____
- h. Depressions produce unstable weather. _____
- i. Weather fronts always bring sunny weather. _____
- j. Fronts are characteristic of temperate zones. _____

2 Read about rainfall and complete the text.

There are (a) _____ types of rainfall: convectional, orographic (or relief) rainfall and (b) _____ rainfall.

Convectional rainfall is characteristic of (c) _____ climates. Relief rainfall is characteristic of (d) _____ regions. (e) _____ rainfall takes place at the boundary, or front, between a mass of warm air and a mass of (f) _____ air.

3 Different types of winds.

- a. Draw arrows and match the winds with their description.
- 1. prevailing winds
 - 2. periodic winds
 - 3. synoptic winds
 - 4. local winds
- a. They change daily.
 - b. They are influenced by the surrounding geography.
 - c. They always blow in the same direction.
 - d. They change direction with the seasons.
- b. Complete the sentence.
An example of a local wind is the _____ in _____.

4 Look at the wordsearch and find 15 more words connected with weather and climate.

T	R	A	N	E	M	O	M	E	T	E	R
E	A	X	B	V	U	W	P	C	G	T	E
Q	I	I	M	O	N	S	O	O	N	B	E
U	N	S	P	M	E	Q	U	I	N	O	X
A	N	J	P	S	S	A	Z	I	P	O	I
T	H	E	R	M	O	M	E	T	E	R	J
O	E	L	E	W	L	U	C	O	R	B	G
R	A	I	S	I	S	U	N	T	F	I	E
M	T	A	S	N	T	Q	U	A	K	T	A
U	X	J	U	D	I	S	O	B	A	R	X
F	O	G	R	M	C	U	L	J	H	F	V
U	C	M	E	T	E	O	S	A	T	W	K