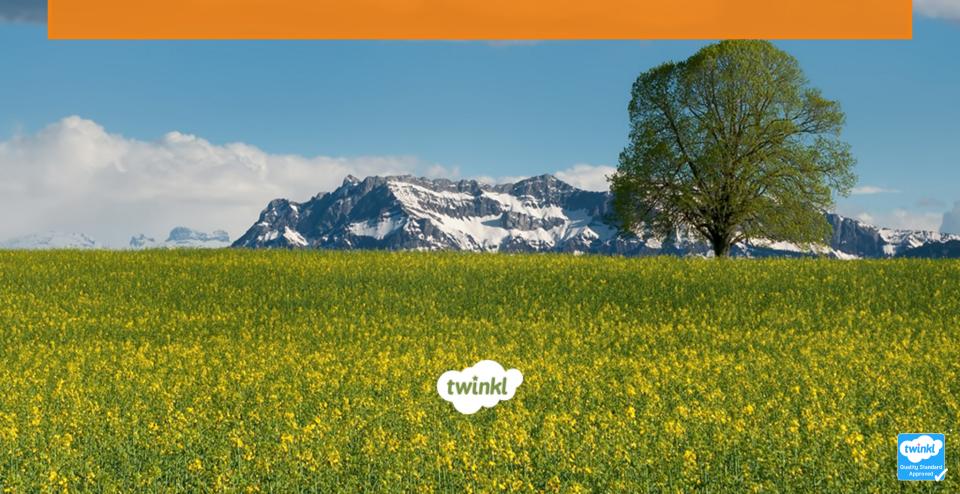
What is Weather?

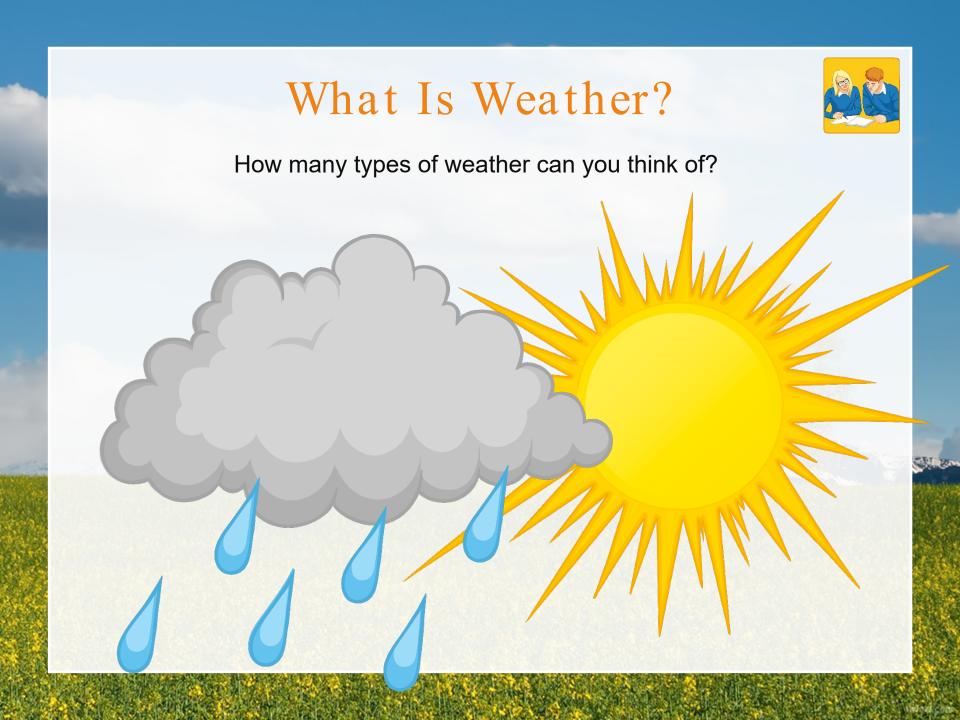


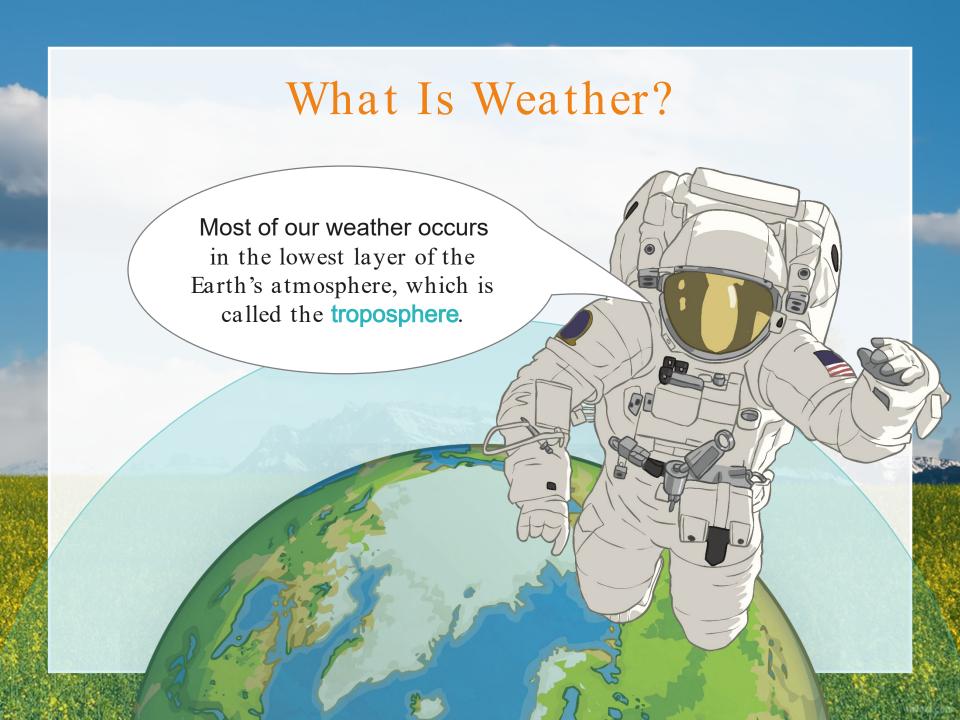
Learning Objective

To understand what weather is and how it affects human activities.

Success Criteria

- To be able to define weather and climate.
- To identify the different types of weather.
- To examine how weather affects human activities.





'Weather' and 'Climate'

What Is the Difference?

weather

The conditions of the atmosphere, such as temperature and presence of rain and clouds. Weather changes daily.

climate

The average weather conditions of a location over a long period of time. The UK has a temperate climate: warm summers, mild winters and some rainfall all year.

meteorologist

Someone who studies the weather.

'Weather' and 'Climate'?

The next few slides are going to give you options as to whether you are looking at weather or climate.

Can you guess before checking the answer?



1. The Sahara Desert is hot and dry all year.



Climate



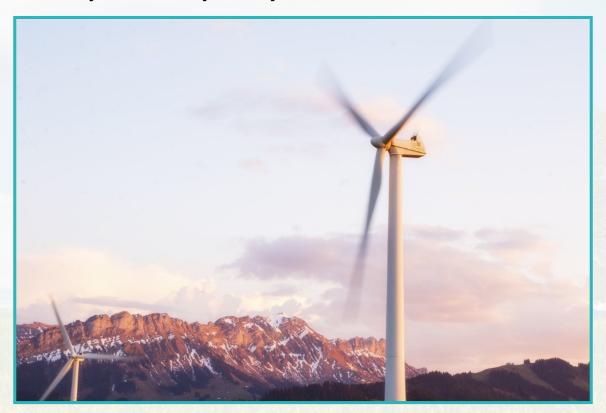
2. Today has been really hot and sunny.



Weather



3. Last Wednesday was really windy!



Weather



4. Greece is always hot in the summer.



Climate



5. England has cold and wet winters.



Climate



6. There was a huge thunderstorm last night!



Weather



7. The average daytime temperature in Sydney, Australia is 23 °C.



Climate



8. The heavy rain last week caused a flood.



Weather



9. This morning, we didn't have to go to school because it snowed!



How Does Weather Affect Us?



Can you think of an example of how the weather has affected you in some way?

Maybe heavy rain caused your football match to be cancelled, or perhaps there was some damage to your house.

Write a short paragraph to explain what happened.





How Does Weather Affect Us?



Complete the How Does Weather Affect Us table to think of as many examples as you can. There are some points here that may help you with your table.

- Bad weather means people might not go to the shops and spend money.
 Crops grow well in good weather.
- · More fuel is used for heating in cold weather.
- Events, e.g. football matches, might be cancelled in bad weather.
- · Good weather means fewer delays in road, rail and air travel.
- · Icy roads can cause car accidents.
- · Sunny weather makes us feel happier!
- Heavy rain can cause flooding of grazing land and damage crops.
- · Warm, sunny weather means more people visit places like the beach.

How Does Weather Affect Us?











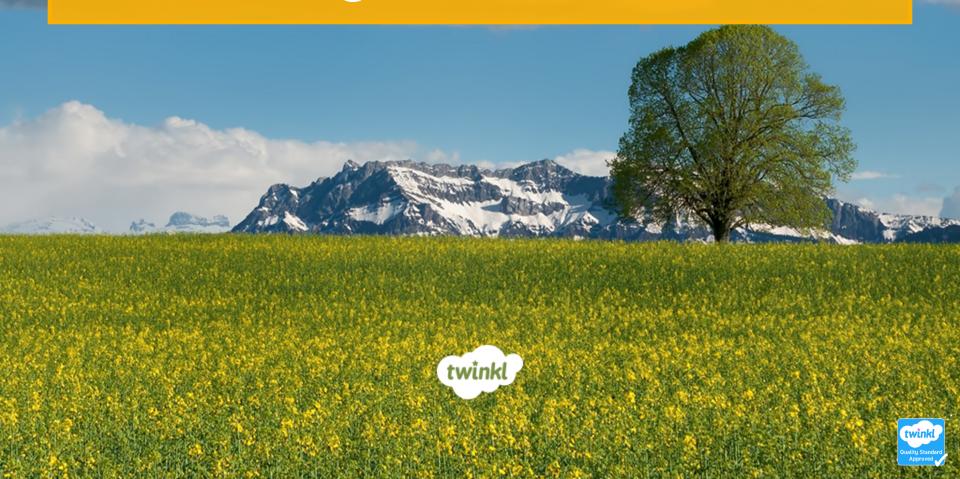
Learning Objective

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Weather and Climate Measuring the Weather



Learning Objective

To understand how weather instruments are used to measure the weather.

Success Criteria

- To identify weather instruments and what they measure.
- To interpret cloud cover symbols used on weather maps.
- To explain which groups of people would find the weather forecast useful.

Starter



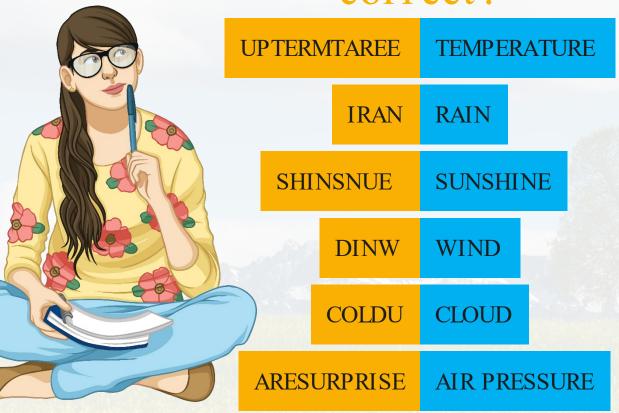
Unscramble these weather anagrams.



Challenge. - Does your family own any weather instruments? What do they measure?

Starter – Did you get the answers

Unscramble these weather anagrams or rect?



Does your family own any weather instruments? What do they measure?







Key Terms
Weather instruments
are used to measure and
record the weather.

Weather instruments can be found in **weather stations** on land. The Met Office has hundreds of weather stations all over the UK.

Have you ever seen a weather station?

This is a weather station in Kew Gardens, London. You can see the weather instruments inside the fence.







Weather instruments
are used to measure and record the weather.

Weather instruments can be found in **weather stations** on land. The Met Office has hundreds of weather stations all over the UK.

Weather instruments are also found at sea. They are found on some ships, but mainly on weather buoys designed to monitor weather and sea conditions.





Planes, weather balloons and satellites also have weather instruments to measure the weather away from the Earth's surface.



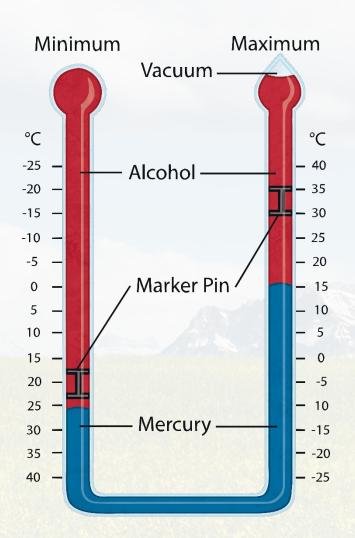




Study the images of six different weather instruments. What do you think are the units of measurement?







Six's thermometer

A Six's thermometer is a special thermometer which measures the maximum and minimum air temperature over a 24-hour period. Temperature is usually measured in degrees Celsius.

The alcohol expands as temperature increases, and pushes the mercury around a u-shaped tube. The mercury pushes a steel marker pin. This marker remains at the highest temperature reached and can be used to read the **maximum temperature**.

As the temperature falls, the alcohol contracts. A second marker pin can be used to show the **minimum temperature**.



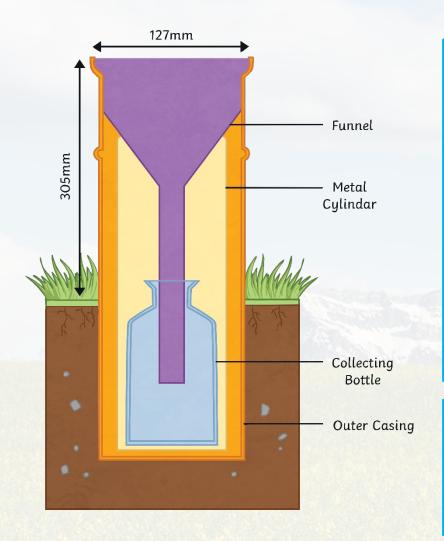
Stevenson Screen

Thermometers are kept in a special shelter called a **Stevenson Screen**Can you suggest why?

- Temperature needs to be measured in the shade.
- The thermometer is protected from rain, snow and high winds.
- The thermometer is raised off the ground (1.25m) so that air temperature and not ground temperature is recorded.
- Slats on the sides allow air to pass though.
- The Stevenson Screen is painted white to reflect heat.







rain gauge

A rain gauge measures the amount of **precipitation** (rain, sleet, hail or snow) that has fallen in a 24-hour period. This is usually measured in **millimetres**.

The rain gauge should always be placed in an open space away from trees and buildings.

Can you suggest why?

To prevent precipitation being intercepted (caught) by trees and buildings which would affect how much water is collected.



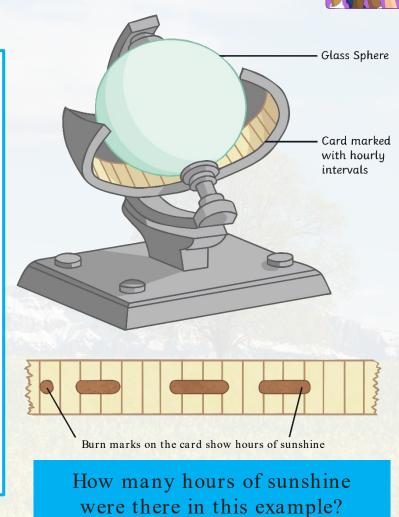
Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder

The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder measures the amount of sunshine during the day.

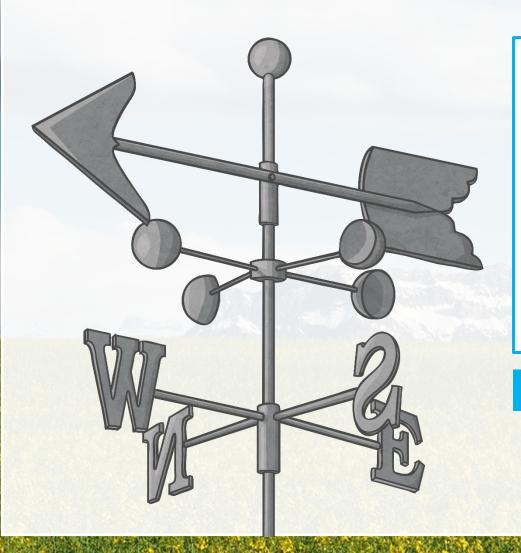
A glass sphere concentrates the Sun's rays on a strip of card, burning a small hole (just like a magnifying glass!).

As the Sun moves across the sky, the rays are directed at a different section of the card.

The length of burnt sections can be added up to give the total amount of sunshine.







wind vane

A wind vane shows the wind direction.

The arrow points in the direction the wind is blowing from.

What is the wind direction shown in the photo?

Westerly wind



barometer

A barometer measures air pressure. This is the force or weight of the air above us.

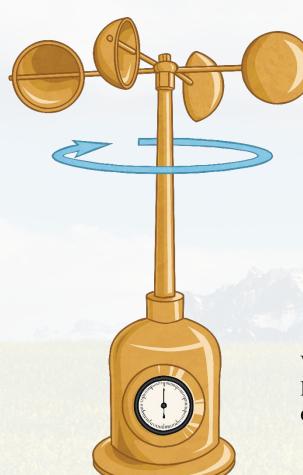
A high pressure reading means sunny and dry conditions.

A low pressure reading means stormy and wet conditions.

What air pressure is shown in this barometer?







anemometer

An anemometer is used to measure wind speed in miles or km per hour. The cups rotate in the wind and turn a vertical rod. The stronger the wind blows, the faster the cups and the rod spin. The anemometer counts the number of rotations which is used to calculate wind speed.

Wind strength can also be measured by using the Beaufort Scale. This scale uses observations of the effects of the wind to determine wind speed.

Complete the Beaufort Scale Activity Sheet.



cloud cover

The amount of cloud cover can be measured visually.

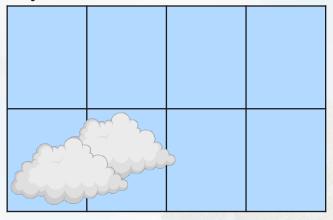
An area of sky above a weather station is divided into eighths.

The fraction of sky covered by cloud is then estimated.

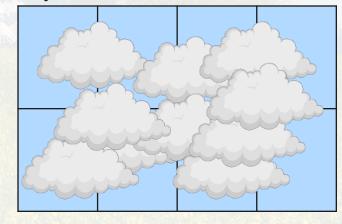
Cloud cover is shown in oktas (eighths).

What cloud cover is shown in the diagrams?

Sky A 1 okta



Sky B 5 oktas

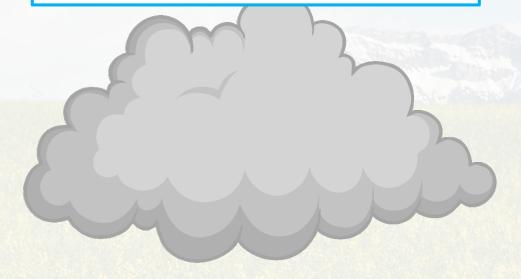




cloud cover

The amount of cloud cover for an area can be shown by a symbol on a weather map.

The shaded part of the circle represents the amount of cloud cover.



Cloud Cover

Symbol	Scale in oktas (eights)
	0 Sky completely clear
	1
	2
	3
	4 Sky half cloudy
	5
•	6
0	7
	8 Sky completely cloudy
\otimes	9 Sky obstructed from view

Weather Forecasting



Information from weather instruments and weather satellites is used to create a weather forecast.



weather forecast a prediction of what the weather will be like in the next few hours, days, weeks or even months.



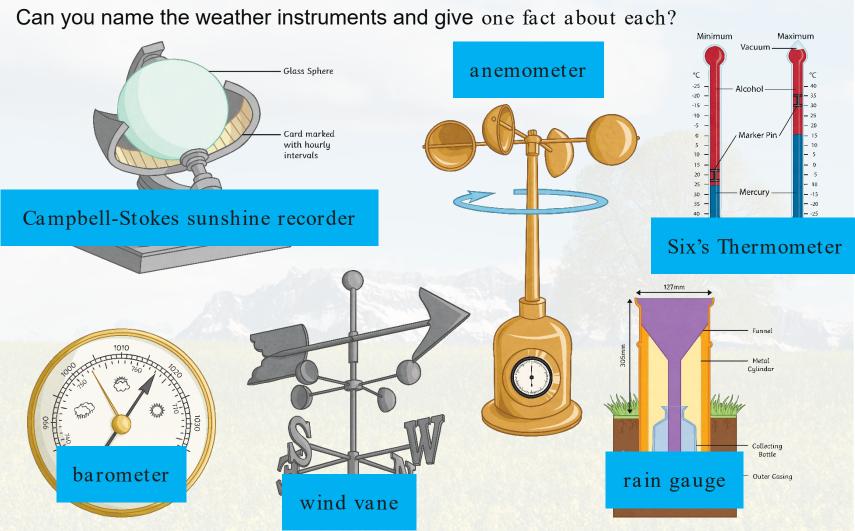
prediction

what someone thinks will happen.



Name the Weather Instrument





Complete your weather instrument word search

Learning Objective

To understand how weather instruments are used to measure the weather.

Success Criteria

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