

**Year 7 – Geography - Unit 2 – Weather and Climate**

| Keywords |                       |  |
|----------|-----------------------|--|
| 1        | weather               | the condition of the air around us at a certain time and place                     |
| 2        | climate               | the mean temperature and rainfall measured over a long time                        |
| 3        | latitude              | distance from equator. impacting upon the concentration of the sun's rays          |
| 4        | altitude              | the further from sea level the less dense the atmosphere                           |
| 5        | continental<br>ity    | distance from the sea  |
| 6        | ocean<br>current      | circulation of ocean water around our planet creating a warming and cooling effect |
| 7        | prevailing<br>wind    | the most common direction from which the wind has travelled. uk - south westerly   |
| 8        | anticyclone           | high pressure sinking air  |
| 9        | depression            | low pressure rising air  |
| 10       | relief<br>rainfall    | rainfall caused by warm air rising over a range of hills/ mountains                |
| 11       | frontal rain          | rain caused by warm/ cool air masses meeting                                       |
| 12       | convection<br>al rain | caused by very warm air rising rapidly to cool and condense                        |

| Measuring weather |                   |  |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1                 | anemomet<br>er    | used to measure windspeed. measured in knots.                                  |
| 2                 | barometer         | used to measure air pressure. measured in millibars.                           |
| 3                 | rain gauge        | used to measure rainfall over time. rainfall is measure in millimetres         |
| 4                 | cloud cover       | measurement describing the amounts of sky obscured by cloud. measured in oktas |
| 5                 | wind vane         | shows direction from which wind blows.   |
| 6                 | Beaufort<br>scale | visual scale which shows wind strength.  |
| 7                 | air pressure      | the weight of the air. measured in millibars.                                  |
| 8                 | isobar            | lines which joins points of same air pressure on a map.                        |
| 9                 | warm front        | shows the start of an area of warmer air.                                      |
| 10                | cold front        | shows the start of an area of cooler air                                       |
| 11                | occluded<br>front | the point where warm and cool air mix  |
| 12                |                   |  |

| Weather hazards |                             |   |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1               | tropical<br>storm           | area of low air pressure causing strong winds and heavy rain.                             |
| 2               | 27*c                        | the ocean temperature needed to cause a tropical storm to form.                           |
| 3               | Tropic of<br>Cancer         | the most northern point at which the sun can be directly overhead.                        |
| 4               | Tropic of<br>Capricorn      | the most southerly point at which the sun can be directly overhead.                       |
| 5               | eye                         | the centre of a tropical storm, where air is still and there is no wind.                  |
| 6               | eye wall                    | the most intense area of a tropical storm where wind speeds are at their strongest        |
| 7               | storm<br>surge              | strong powerful waves caused by the tropical storm, which cause flooding.                 |
| 8               | Saffir-<br>Simpson<br>scale | scale used to measure the strength of a tropical storm.                                   |
| 9               | primary<br>effect           | caused directly by the hazard e.g., electrical cables damaged.                            |
| 10              | secondary<br>effect         | caused indirectly by the weather hazard e.g, fires caused by ruptured electricity cables. |
| 11              | short term<br>response      | emergency aid given in days after weather hazard e.g., food                               |
| 12              | long term<br>response       | aid given in months years after the weather hazard to help recover e.g., education.       |