

Key vocabulary

Weather:

the atmospheric conditions we experience in a place at a point in time.

Climate:

the average of weather conditions usually over 30 years, which provides an indication of the type of weather we might experience in a particular place at a certain time of year.

Precipitation:

is the amount (in mm) and form in which water falls (rain, hail, sleet and snow).

Temperature:

is the measure of how hot or cold an area is (in °C).

Wind direction:

is the direction from which the wind is blowing.

Wind speed:

is a measure (in mph) of how fast or slow the wind is blowing.

Cirrus

Cumulus

Cumulonimbus

Stratus

Cloud types:

Clouds form many different shapes and sizes. They can be categorised into main types:

- **Cirrus:** wispy clouds at high altitudes
- **Cumulus:** classic 'fluffy' clouds at middle altitudes including cumulonimbus or storm clouds
- **Stratus:** layers of cloud, at relatively low altitudes

How do we record weather?

Weather and Climate



Anemometer
Measures wind speed in mph.



Rain gauge
Measures precipitation in mm.



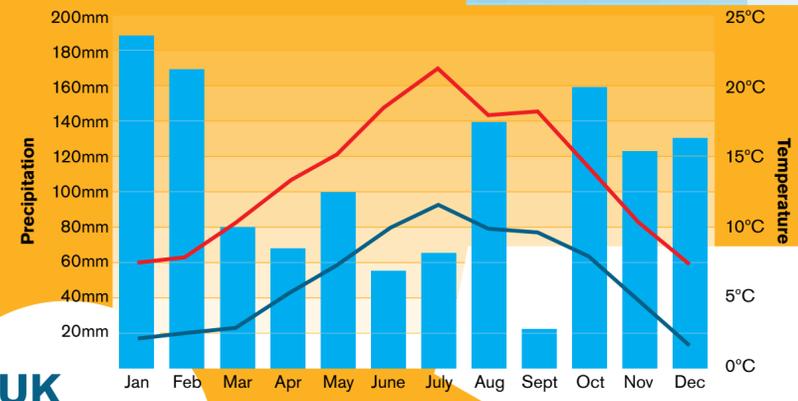
Thermometer
Measures the temperature in °C.



Wind vane
Measures wind direction. It points in the direction in which the wind is blowing from.
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Electronic weather station
Measures temperature, dew point, atmospheric pressure and humidity.



UK climate graph

The **UK Climate** is **temperate maritime**. The UK experiences warm summers and cool winters. The Gulf Stream (a warm current of the North Atlantic Ocean) contributes to the mild, maritime climate.

World climate zones

