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| Name 4 factors which help to explain why different areas can experience very different temperatures. | * Prevailing winds (where the wind is coming from) * Latitude (how far north you are from the equator) * Altitude (height above sea level) * Distance from sea * Ocean currents (eg Gulf Stream keeps us warm) * Aspect (whether a slope faces towards the sun) |
| What are the processes responsible for making rain? | Evaporation, Condensation, Precipitation |
| Name the 3 main types of rainfall and briefly describe each one. | 1. Relief (forms as air rises over mountains)   2. Convectional (hot air rising)  3. Frontal (where warm air rises up and over cold air) |
| Describe and explain the main characteristics of the Stevenson Screen. | 1. Painted white to reflect the sunlight. 2. Double roof: prevents the inside of the box from getting too hot. 3. North facing door: no direct sunlight. 4. Slatted sides: lets air pass through |
| What liquids are found in: a) the maximum thermometer b) the minimum thermometer? | a) Maximum = mercury b) Minimum = alcohol |
| Name the instrument used to measure: a) Temperature b) Precipitation c) Wind Speed d) Hours of Sunshine | a) Maximum/minimum thermometer b) Rain Gauge c) Anemometer d) Sunshine recorder |
| Name 3 of the main air masses that influence the UK, and where do they come from?)  (Make sure you know what an air mass is! It is a large body of air with similar characteristics throughout) | - Tropical maritime (from SW) - Polar maritime (from NW) - Arctic maritime (from N) - Polar continental (from NE) - Tropical continental (from SE) |
| What type of weather would you expect from: a) Continental airmass b) Maritime airmass c) Polar airmass d) Tropical airmass | a) Dry conditions b) Wet conditions c) Cold d) Warm |
| What forms when the Polar Maritime and Tropical Maritime meet over the Atlantic? | The polar front forms. This could possibly form into a depression. |
| Name the weather system associated with: a) Low pressure b) High pressure | a) Low = a depression b) High = an anticyclone |
| Make sure you know the sequence of a depression  Go and learn the table! |  |
| What is the area between the warm front and the cold front called? | The warm sector |
| Name the types of cloud found at: a) the warm front b) the cold front | 1. Nimbo Status   b) Cumulo Nimbus  (note that Nimbo/Nimbus means 'rain-bearing') |
| Name 3 characteristics of an anticyclone | - High pressure - Winds go CLOCKWISE - Very little wind - clear skies (no cloud forms as air is falling and warming up.. warm air can hold more moisture) |
| What type of weather would you experience in: a) Winter Anticyclone b) Summer Anticyclone | 1. Very cold (all the heat is lost at night as there is no clouds to keep the heat in), ground frost, clear skies, little wind 2. Very hot (although temperatures do fall at night), clear skies, dry conditions, little wind |