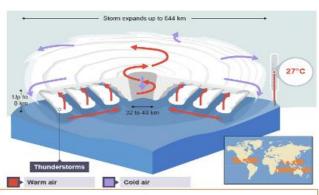


## Geography

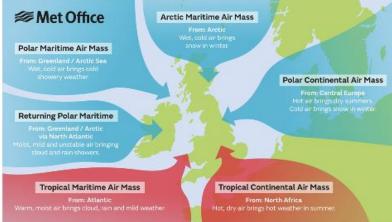
## Y7: Spring 1: Weather and Climate

	Keyword	Meaning
1	Weather	he state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.
2	Climate	Climate is the long-term weather pattern in an area, typically averaged over 30 years.
3	High pressure	High pressure means the air is heavy, and it sinks. Under high pressure you can generally expect sunny skies and calm weather.
4	Low pressure	Low pressure means the air is lighter than the air around it. This means it rises, cools and condenses.  You can expect cloud and rain.
5	Tropical storm	A tropical storm is a very powerful low-pressure weather system which results in strong winds (over 120 km/h) and heavy rainfall (up to 250 mm in one day).
6	Air mass	An air mass is a large volume of air in the atmosphere that is mostly the same in temperature and moisture.
7	Extreme weather	Extreme weather is when a weather event is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern.



## Formation of tropical storms

- Tropical storms form between approximately 1. 5° and 30° latitude.
- 2. The air above the warm ocean is heated. Once the ocean water reaches at least 27°C, the warm air rises quickly, causing an area of very low pressure.
- 3. As the air continues to rise quickly it draws more warm moist air up from above the ocean leading to strong winds.
- The rapidly rising warm air spirals upwards, cools, condenses and large cumulonimbus clouds form.
- 5. These clouds form the eye wall of the storm and produce heavy rainfall.
- 6. In the centre of the storm, cold air sinks forming the eye of the storm - here, conditions are calm and dry.



Polar Continental Air Mass	
From: Central Europe Hot air brings dry summers Cold air brings snow in whiter	
1	
tinental Air Mass	
From: North Africa Hot, dry air brings hot weather in summer.	

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Effects and	responses	to natural c	H5a5x(eff)

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Primary effects	Secondary effects	
Death/ Injuries	Loss of income	
Buildings damaged	Schools closed	
Water and sewage supplies damaged	Homelessness	
Immediate Responses	Long term responses	
Search and rescue	Provide jobs	
Emergency aid (food/water/shelter)	Rebuilding houses, schools and hospitals	
Pop-up hospitals	International loans	



## Causes of wildfires

- Lightening
- Farming
- Trains
- Arson
- Campfires



