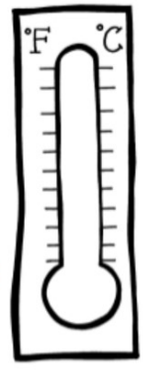
Weather



Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a certain place and a certain time. The weather depends on many different things. The temperature is one part that makes up the weather. Temperature is the measure of how hot or cold the air is. When the air is warmer, it is receiving more energy from the sun than it does when the air is cool. The temperature is measured on a thermometer and is usually calculated in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit.

Humidity is related to temperature. Humidity is the amount of water vapor that is in the air. The air around us is full of water. You can't see it, but it is in the air because water evaporates from lakes, rivers, and oceans. There are two types of humidity. Absolute humidity is a measure of how much water vapor the air is able to hold. The hotter it is outside, the more it can hold. Relative humidity is a measure of how much water vapor is actually in the air. When forecasters say there is 50% humidity, it means the air is holding half of the amount of moisture than it is able to hold. When it is very humid, the air feels heavy, sticky, and very uncomfortable. When the humidity is around 100%, the air can't hold any more moisture. The water vapor then turns back to a liquid and falls back to the ground as precipitation.

Air pressure is measured with a barometer. In areas of high pressure, air slowly moves towards the ground. High pressure areas usually are clear, sunny days. In areas of low pressure, air rises up into the atmosphere. Low pressure brings high humidity, clouds, and precipitation. The boundaries between air masses are called fronts. This is where heavy storms and bad weather take place.

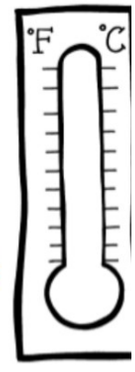
People often confuse weather with climate. While weather is the condition at a certain time and place, climate is long-term weather patterns. For examples, areas near the equator have a warm climate, and places near the poles have a cold climate.

1. What is the difference between weather and climate? Weather is th conditions of a certain place at a certain time. Cllimate is long term weather patterns

2. How is humidity related to temperature? The hotter it is, the more water vapor the air can hold. The more water vapor in the air, the hotter and stickier it feels.

3. What type of weather is associated with high pressure? Usually clear, sunny days.

Weather



Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a certain place and a certain time. The weather depends on many different things. The temperature is one part that makes up the weather. Temperature is the measure of how hot or cold the air is. When the air is warmer, it is receiving more energy from the sun than it does when the air is cool. The temperature is measured on a thermometer and is usually calculated in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit.

Humidity is related to temperature. Humidity is the amount of water vapor that is in the air. The air around us is full of water. You can't see it, but it is in the air because water evaporates from lakes, rivers, and oceans. There are two types of humidity. Absolute humidity is a measure of how much water vapor the air is able to hold. The hotter it is outside, the more it can hold. Relative humidity is a measure of how much water vapor is actually in the air. When forecasters say there is 50% humidity, it means the air is holding half of the amount of moisture than it is able to hold. When it is very humid, the air feels heavy, sticky, and very uncomfortable. When the humidity is around 100%, the air can't hold any more moisture. The water vapor then turns back to a liquid and falls back to the ground as precipitation.

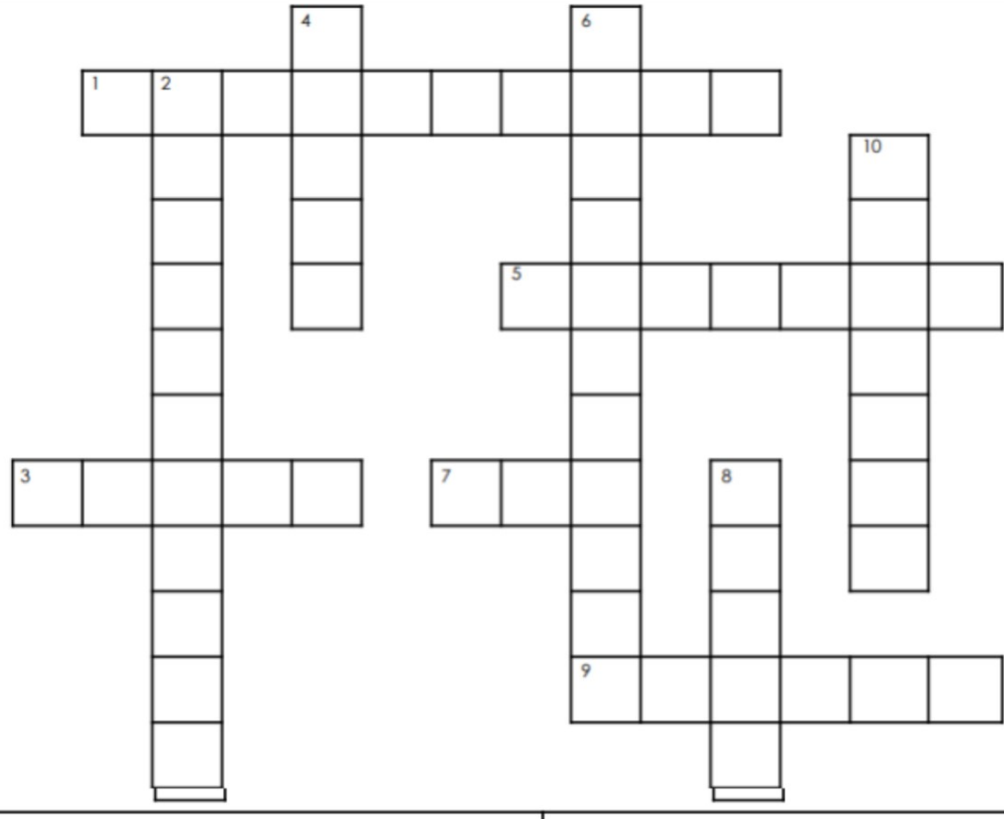
Air pressure is measured with a barometer. In areas of high pressure, ai slowly moves towards the ground. High pressure areas usually are clear, sunny days. In areas of low pressure, air rises up into the atmosphere. Low pressure brings high humidity, clouds, and precipitation. The boundaries between air masses are called fronts This is where heavy storms and bad weather take place.

People often confuse weather with climate. While weather is the condition at a certain time and place, climate is long-term weather patterns. For examples, areas near the equator have a warm climate, and places near the poles have a cold climate.

let's learn about WEATHER

Name: _____

Complete the crossword puzzle using the clues below:

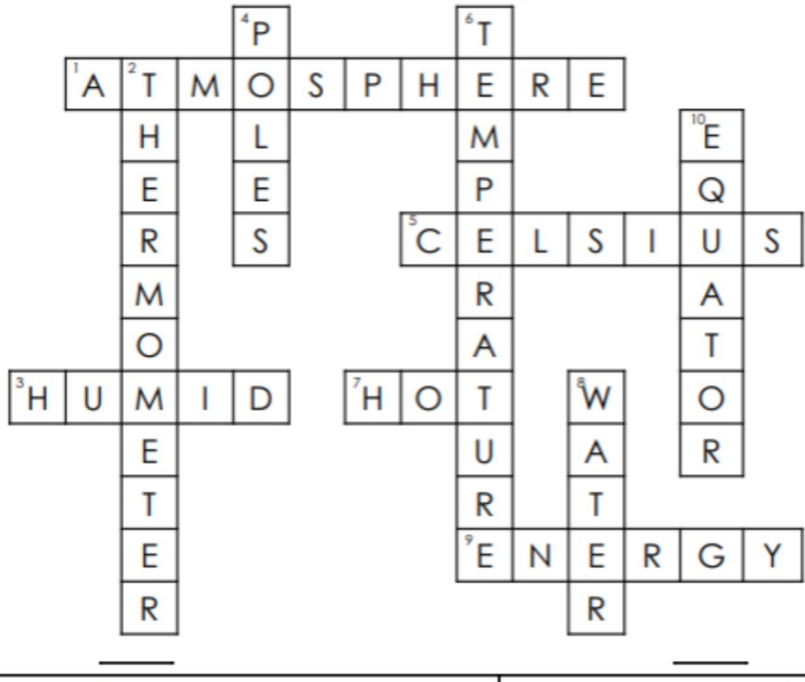


Across	Down
1. Weather is the condition of the _____ at a certain place and time.	2. Temperature is measured on a _____.
3. The air feels sticky and uncomfortable when it is very _____.	4. Areas near the _____ have cold climate.
5. Temperature is calculated in degrees _____.	6. _____ is the measure of how hot or cold the air is.
7. Temperature near the equator is _____.	8. When the air cannot hold any more moisture, the _____ vapor turns into liquid and falls to the ground as precipitation.
9. The air receives more ENERGY from the sun when it is warmer.	10. Areas near the _____ have a warm climate.

Answer Key *let's learn about* WEATHER

Name: **ANSWER KEY**

Complete the crossword puzzle using the clues below:



Across	Down
1. Weather is the condition of the **ATMOSPHERE** at a certain place and time.	2. Temperature is measured on a **THERMOMETER**.
3. The air feels sticky and uncomfortable when it is very **HUMID**.	4. Areas near the **POLES** have cold climate.
5. Temperature is calculated in degrees **CELSIUS**.	6. **TEMPERATURE** is the measure of how hot or cold the air is.
7. Temperature near the equator is **HOT**.	8. When the air cannot hold any more moisture, the **WATER** vapor turns into liquid and falls to the ground as precipitation.
9. The air receives more **ENERGY** from the sun when it is warmer.	10. Areas near the **EQUATOR** have a warm climate.

Weather

How do meteorologist predict the weather?

Meteorologist sample a wide network of weather stations and use satellites images to map out he position of the large air masses circulating the earth. Since air masses interact in a relatively predictable ways, meteorologist are able to predict weather patterns.