

### How do we measure the weather?

1	Thermometer	Instrument used to <b>measure temperature</b> . Measured in Degrees Celsius.
2	Anemometer	An anemometer is an instrument that <b>measures wind speed</b> .
3	Barometer	A barometer is an <b>instrument used to measure this pressure</b> . The atmosphere is constantly moving and changing.
4	Rain Gauge	A rain gauge is a <b>meteorological instrument to measure the precipitation rain in a given amount of time</b> . Measured using millilitres.
5	Wind Vane	A wind vane, weather vane, or weathercock is an <b>instrument used for showing the direction of the wind</b> .
6	Cloud Cover	How much of the sky is hidden by cloud; given in eighths (oktas)

### Types of Weather

1	Drought	A long period of low rainfall
2	Clouds	Masses of condensed water droplets suspended in the air.
3	Fog	A thick cloud of water vapour in the air near the earth's surface which restricts visibility.
4	Frost	Thin coat of ice covering objects when the dew point temperature is below freezing
5	Precipitation	Any form of water – liquid or solid – falling from the sky, it includes rain, sleet, snow and hail.
6	Wind	Air in action

### Types of Rainfall

1	Relief Rainfall	Rain caused when air is forced to rise over a hill or mountain.
2	Convectional Rainfall	Rain caused by the sun heating the ground; the ground then heats the air which rises to form clouds.
3	Frontal Rainfall	Rain caused when a warm front meets a cold one.

### Key words and terms

1	Air pressure	The weight of air pushing down on the earth.
2	Anticyclones	High pressure systems in the atmosphere associated with dry, settled periods of weather.
3	Climate	The overall pattern of weather, usually based on an average over 30 years.
4	Cold Front	The boundary of an advancing mass of cold air, in particular the trailing edge of the warm sector of a low-pressure system.
5	Depressions	A depression forms as a result of the warm air mixing and rising above surrounding cold air.
6	Isobars	Lines on a weather map connecting areas of equal atmospheric pressure
7	Meteorology	The scientific study of the atmosphere
8	Occluded Front	Weather pattern in which a cold front overtakes a warm front; associated with the formation of depressions.
9	Warm Sector	The wedge of air between the warm and cold fronts of a depression.
10	Weather	The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.