



Year 7: Weather and Climate

Factors affecting climate

Latitude

Prevailing Wind

ALTITUDE

Ocean Currents

Distance from the sea

Anticyclones and Depressions

High pressure
 Clockwise winds
 Dry conditions (no clouds)
 Large coverage
 Last several days

Low pressure
 Frontal rainfall
 Anticlockwise winds
 Small coverage
 Last 24hrs

Britain's Climate Regions

WET

Northwest Britain: Mild winters, cool summers

DRY

Northeast Britain: Cold winters, cool summers

Southwest Britain: Mild winters, warm summers

Southeast Britain: Cold winters, warm summers

There are 3 types of rainfall that affect the UK:

1. Relief Rainfall (Mountains)
2. Frontal Rainfall (Hot & cold air)
3. Convictional Rainfall (Sun)

Natural Greenhouse Effect

Human Enhanced Greenhouse Effect

Key Vocabulary	
Latitude	Distance from the equator. Places closer to the equator are warmer due to more concentrated solar radiation.
Altitude	Height above sea level. Temperature decreases by 1°C for every 100m in height.
Relief Rainfall	Rainfall caused by warm, moist air being forced up by mountains. This air then cools & condenses, causing rain.
North Atlantic Drift	A warm ocean current that brings mild weather to the UK.
Prevailing wind	The most common wind. The UK's prevailing wind is from the SW.
Depressions	A weather system that brings heavy rain and wind.
Anticyclone	A weather system that brings cloudless skies and dry weather.
Greenhouse Effect	The effect of a layer of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere that traps solar radiation, keeping earth warm.
Enhanced Greenhouse Effect	Human activities are increasing the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere so more solar radiation is trapped. This increases the warming effect and leads to climate change.
Solar Radiation	The energy emitted from the sun.