

Elements of Weather

Chapter 2: Understanding the Weather · Topic 1

Key Concept

Temperature measures how hot or cold the air is, while humidity measures the amount of water vapour present in the air.

Wind refers to the movement of air, described by its speed and direction, which can range from a gentle breeze to a strong storm.

Precipitation refers to water falling from the sky, like rain, snow, or hail, which is essential for replenishing water sources on Earth.

Air pressure, the weight of air pressing down on Earth's surface, influences weather patterns - low pressure often brings rain, while high pressure often brings clear skies.

Quick Revision Notes

- Temperature measures how hot or cold the air is.
- Humidity measures water vapour in the air.
- Wind is air movement, described by speed and direction.
- Precipitation includes rain, snow and hail.
- Precipitation replenishes water sources.
- Air pressure is the weight of air on Earth's surface.
- Low pressure often brings rain.
- High pressure often brings clear skies.

Practice Questions

- 1 Record today's temperature and describe the weather.
- 2 Discuss what humidity feels like on a rainy day.
- 3 Observe and describe wind on a windy day.
- 4 Discuss the difference between rain, snow and hail.
- 5 Research how air pressure is measured.
- 6 Create a simple weather report using these elements.