



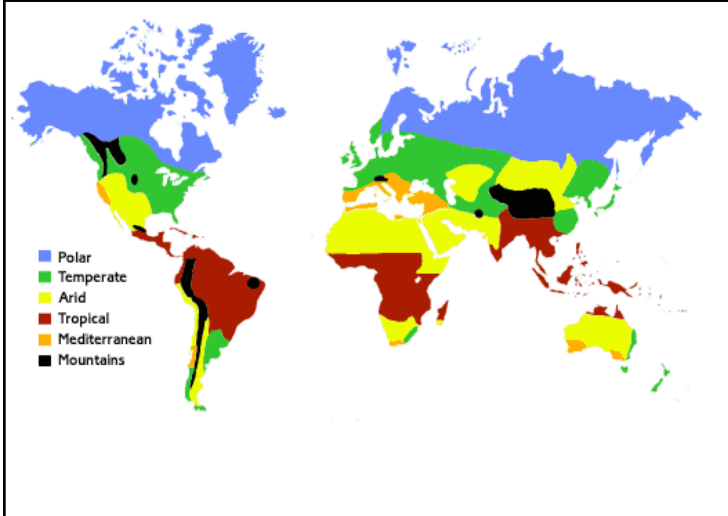
What should I already know?

- I should be aware of the different types of weather and extreme weather.
- I should know what climate is and give some examples.
- I should be aware of examples of extreme weather such as Hurricanes.

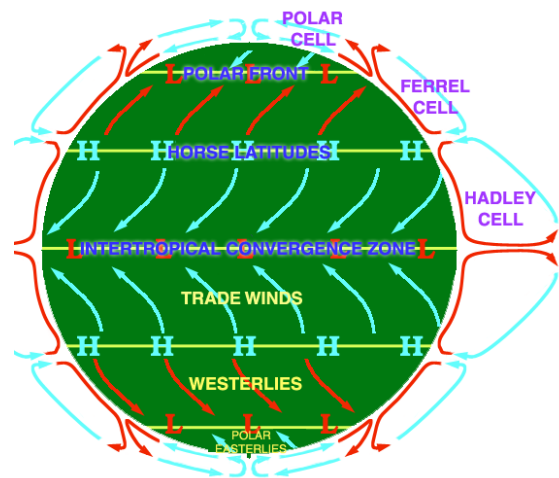
Wild Weather: Our big questions

<p>What is weather and climate? This lesson launches our topic to ensure we have a clear understanding of the difference between weather and climate.</p>	<p>How do the climates compare? Before we examine the impact of weather we need to understand the different climates globally which generate the weathers we see.</p>	<p>How does air circulate in the atmosphere? Having understood where the climates are it is useful for us to understand how air moves between them, helping generate the weather we see</p>
<p>Origins of the UK weather We will learn about how air circulation leads to the air masses which hit the UK.</p>	<p>How are we affected by the weather? This enquiry will focus on the impacts of different weathers and at different scales.</p>	<p>Are we a prisoner of the weather? Using all that we have learnt we can link weather with what we learnt previously about Prisoners of Geography.</p>

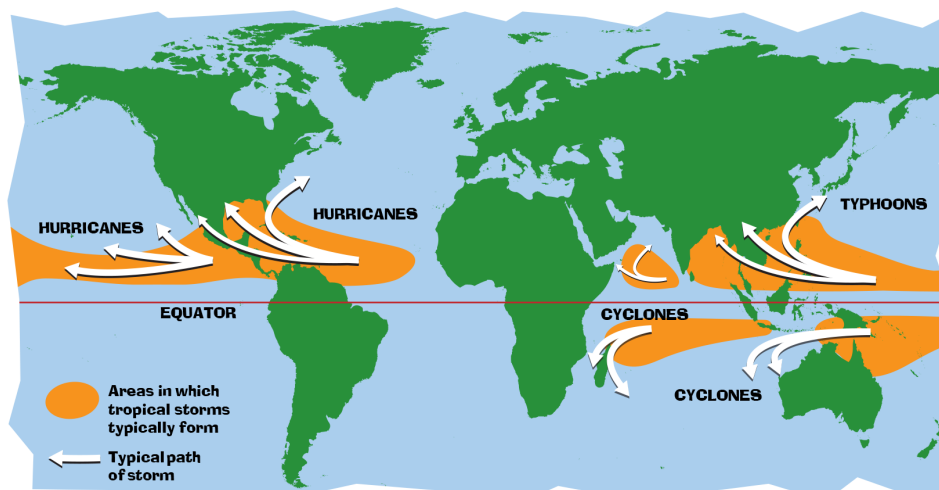
Where are the climates?



Atmospheric circulation



Origins of Hurricanes





Case study: Hurricane Katrina

When: 23 August 2005
 Where: New Orleans, LO, USA
 Strength: Category 5

Hurricane Katrina was the largest and 3rd strongest hurricane ever recorded to make landfall in the US. The final death toll was 1,836, primarily from Louisiana (1,577) and Mississippi (238). An estimated 80% of New Orleans was underwater, up to 20 ft deep in places. Hurricane Katrina caused \$81 billion in property damages, but it is estimated that the total economic impact in Louisiana and Mississippi may exceed \$150 billion Hurricane Katrina impacted about 90,000 square miles.



Vocabulary

Weather	Is the day to day condition of the atmosphere.
Climate	The average weather conditions in a particular location based on the average weather experienced there over 30 years or more.
Atmosphere	A thin layer of gases that surrounds the earth.
Air Cell	A large body of air circulating in a fixed point in the atmosphere.
Anticyclone	They are an area of high atmospheric pressure where the air is sinking.
Depression	Air is rising, forming an area of low pressure at the surface.
Air mass	A mass of air which moves bringing with it the atmospheric conditions of its origin.
Continental	A large area of land which typically generates dry conditions.
Maritime	A large area of water which typically generates wet conditions.
Eddie(s)	A pocket(s) of turbulent(rough) air in the atmosphere.
Convection	Convection is the exchange of heat energy by the development of a liquid (fluid or gas) between regions of various temperatures.
Hurricane	Hurricanes are tropical storms with wind speeds above 119 km/hr (74 mph).
Cyclone	A tropical cyclone 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).
Surge	Dramatic changes in oceanic circulation, and flooding in coastal areas.

Media/ reading suggestions

Weather in 30 seconds by Jen Green
Horrible Geography Stormy Weather
DK Eyewitness Weather
Hurricane Katrina: BBC News
Wild Weather BBC documentary