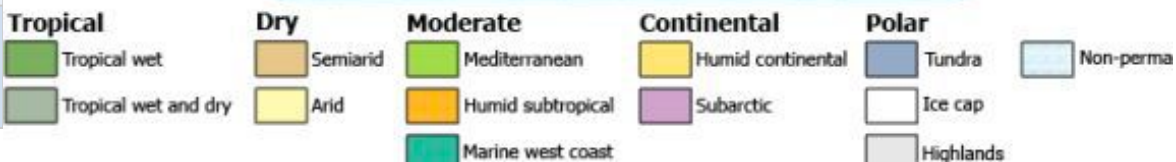


Key words	Definitions
<b>Climate</b>	The average weather condition of a place.
<b>Weather</b>	The day to day condition of the atmosphere. It includes temperature, rainfall and wind.
<b>Anticyclone</b>	A weather system with high pressure at its centre.
<b>Beaufort scale</b>	A scale of measuring wind speed.
<b>Depression</b>	A weather system with low pressure at its centre.
<b>Drought</b>	A long spell of dry weather.
<b>Evaporation</b>	The process by which liquid water changes to water vapour when warmed.
<b>Frontal rain</b>	When warm air has to rise over cold air in a depression.
<b>Gales</b>	Very strong winds that can cause damage.

Key Concepts
What causes weather?
Measuring the weather
Rain and clouds
Air Pressure
From weather to climate
Factors that influence climate
Climates around the world

**Did you know?**  
 The wettest place in the world is said to be Mawsynram in India (1169 cm of rain/year). Seathwaite in the Lake District is the wettest place in England with 356 cm of rain/year.

### Map showing global climates



### Types of Rain

**1 Convictional rainfall**  
 In this diagram, air is rising because the ground is heating it. It rises as currents of warm air. We call these **convection currents**. So we call the rain **convictional rainfall**.  
 In the UK we get convictional rainfall inland in summer, where the ground gets hottest, away from the cooling effect of the sea.

**2 Relief rainfall**  
 Wind is just moving air. When the wind meets a line of high hills or mountains, there's only one way to go - up! So the air rises and cools, and we get rain. We call it **relief rainfall**.  
 In the UK the prevailing wind is a most south west wind from the Atlantic. So we get lots of relief rainfall on the high land on the west coast.

**3 Frontal rainfall**  
 As you'll see in Unit 5.6, huge blocks of air called **air masses** move around Earth. Where a warm air mass meets a cold one, the warm air rises. Its water vapour condenses. So we get rain. This is called **frontal rainfall**.  
 Air masses can travel anywhere. So frontal rainfall can fall anywhere. It is the most common type of rainfall in the UK.