Year 7 – knowledge organiser – New learning – weather and climate + fieldwork investigation

A	**A1. What is climate?**	This is the long-term pattern of weather and climate
	A2. What is weather?	The daily changing atmospheric conditions
	A3. What is a temperate climate?	This is what the UK experiences (warm dry summers and cold wet winters)
B	**B1.What does relief of land show?**	The relief of the land is the shape and height
	B2.why does the North of the UK have a water surplus?	The north of the UK experiences more westerly wind which brings warm moist air from the sea. This is good for forming clouds which leads to rain.
	B3. why does the South of the UK have a water deficit?	The south of the UK is generally warmer and has less rain
C	**C1.What is frontal rainfall?**	The united kingdom experiences a lot of frontal rainfall, as it is associated with the movement of depressions over the country.
	C2.what is convectional rainfall?	Convectional rainfall occurs when the sun's energy heats the surface of the earth, causing water to evaporate to form water vapour.
	C3.What is relief rainfall?	Relief rainfall is formed when the air cools as it rises over relief features in the landscape such as hills or mountains.
D	**D1.What is maritime air**	An air mass whose source region is over a body of water
	D2.what is continental air	An air mass whose source region is over a continent or large land mass
	D3.What is the difference between tropical and polar air	Air masses that form at higher latitudes (closer to the poles) is called polar air and air amsses that form closer to the equator is called tropical air
E	**E1.What is climate change?**	The long term change in a regions temperature or weather (warming or cooling)
	E2.What is the greenhouse effect	The greenhouse effect is a natural process in which heat from the sun is absorbed tapped within our atmosphere
	E3.Define extreme weather	This is weather that is unusual, unseasonal or dangerous / poses a risk to life
F	**F1. Why is the UK more at risk of extreme weather?**	Climate change is leading to the UK suffering from more extreme weather events such as heatwaves and storms, increasingly warmer summers and colder wetter winters
	F2.What are the social impacts of a drought?	Social impacts of droughts include more heat related deaths and injuries (skin problems and dehydration)
	F3.what are the economic impacts of a flood?	Floods can cause major damage to homes and properties resulting in large costs to repair the damage. The closing of businesses could cause job loss and lower levels of trade
G	**G1.What is a heatwave?**	A heatwave is a prolonged period with above normal levels of heat (hazards such as wildfires could form)
	G2.what are some effects of a heavy storm?	Heavy storms can have torrential and prolonged rain as well as high speed winds, caused damage to people and property. It could also lead to area flooding.
	G3.what are the social impacts of a snowstorm / blizzard?	The closure of schools and roads will have a major impact on society, loss of education and safe travel causes large disruptions. The snowy and Icey and conditions can lead to higher risk of injury and even death.
H	**H1.What is the difference between primary and secondary effects?**	Primary effects happen straight away and secondary effects are the knock-on effects
	H2.how, could we adapt to climate change?	Adapting is changing how you live to survive, examples of climate change adaption could include raising houses to prevent flood risk or by changing how to travel, using fewer fossil fuels
	H3.How could climate change be mitigated?	Mitigating is topping the problem so shifting towards renewable energy, planting more trees or conducting more carbon capture.
I	**I1.What is fieldwork?**	This is when we conduct an enquiry outside of our normal work environment using skills we have learnt in classroom
	I2.Define the term microclimate	the climate of a very small or restricted area, especially when this differs from the climate of the surrounding area.
	I3.why do microclimates occur?	Local climates can vary greatly based on such factors as topography, elevation, moisture, wind, soil, and vegetation. Adjacent areas of forest, crops, and bare soil, for example, have climatic differences that can be described as microclimates.
J	**J1.Define the word "hypothesis"**	This is what your expect to find when completing your fieldwork enquiry
	J2. How can we present data	This can be done in many ways, through graphs (bar ,pie ,line ,scatter), mapping (proportional ,choropleth) and tables.
	J3. Why is concluding and evaluating our fieldwork important?	This allows us to summaries our data and come to results based on the data collected (conclude), when we evaluate our methods, we can decide on what we did well and what didn't work so well.