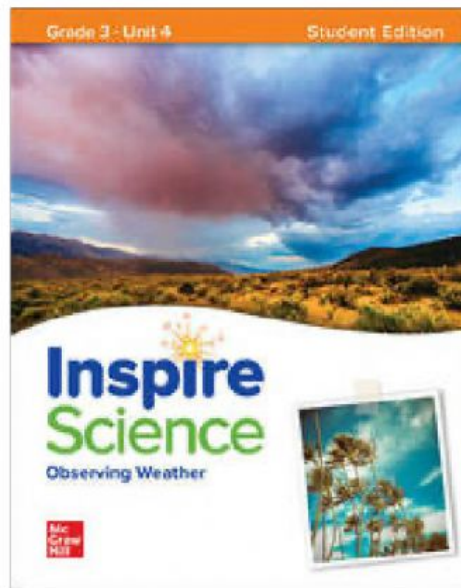


Grade 3

Revision Guide: Part 1



Unit 4: Observing Weather Pattern

Lesson 1: Weather patterns

Lesson 2: Weather and Seasons

Lesson 3: Natural Hazards and the environment

Lesson 4: Prepare for Natural Hazards

By Miss Eman Ali Nasser

Lesson 1



- When we talk about weather, we talk about the **clouds** in the sky, the **temperature** of the **air** and how the **wind** is blowing.
- Weather changes daily from **day to day**, and **hour to hour**.

weather	The force of air pressing down on Earth's surface.
wind	The blanket of gases and tiny bits of dust around Earth.
air pressure	What the air is like outside at a certain time and place.
temperature	Water that falls to the ground from clouds
atmosphere	Moving air
precipitation	The measure of how hot or cold something is.

- o Scientists can use tools to measure, precipitation, wind, air pressure, and temperature:

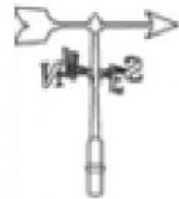
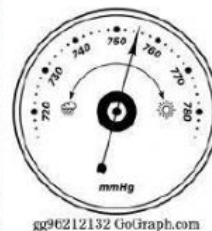
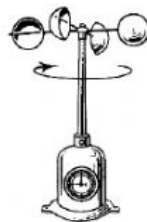
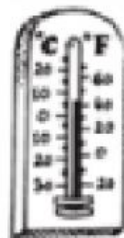
barometer ⇒ It measures the air pressure.

thermometer ⇒ It measures the temperature.

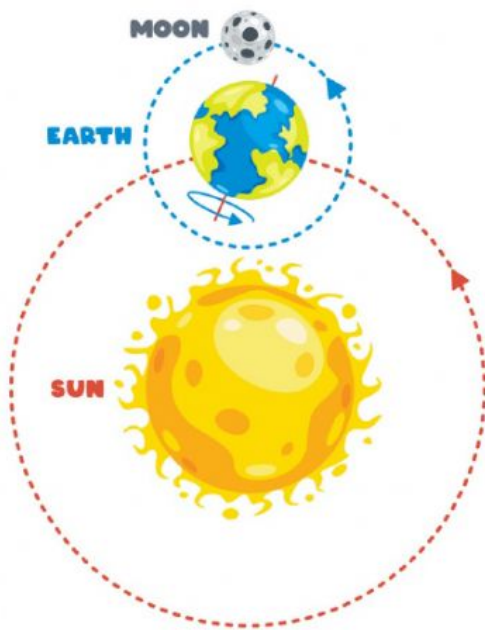
weather vane ⇒ It measures the direction of the wind.

rain gauge ⇒ It measures how much rain has fallen.

anemometer ⇒ It measures how fast the wind is blowing.



Lesson 2



- o Earth is shaped like a **sphere** and **rotates** around itself.
- o Planet Earth orbits the Sun in **365 days (1 year)**.
- o The Earth's **axis** causes different seasons.

season ⇒	The different weather patterns in a year.
climate ⇒	The pattern of weather in a certain place over a long period of time.
axis ⇒	A tilted imaginary line through Earth's center.



Seasons questions:

1. What causes different climates and seasons?
2. How long does it take for Earth to orbit the Sun?
3. How many seasons are there in a year?
4. What is the hottest time of the year?
5. What is the coldest time of the year?

Climate questions:

1. What is the climate like in Antarctica?
2. What is the climate like in UAE?
3. can affects climate because it is near an ocean.
4. of a place can affect the climate; the higher you climb a mountain, the cooler the air and temperature is.
5. affects how wet a climate is. One side of a mountain can be dry, and the other side can be wet.