The climate in the UK

I. Read the statements below about the genetic factors of UK climate and mark each of them as true or false.

1. The UK's humid temperate climate is due to its mid-latitude location.

2. The UK's humid temperate climate is due to its mid-latitude location and its island status.

3. The UK climate is influenced by the trade winds.

4. The UK climate is influenced by the general circulation of air masses (prevailing winds).

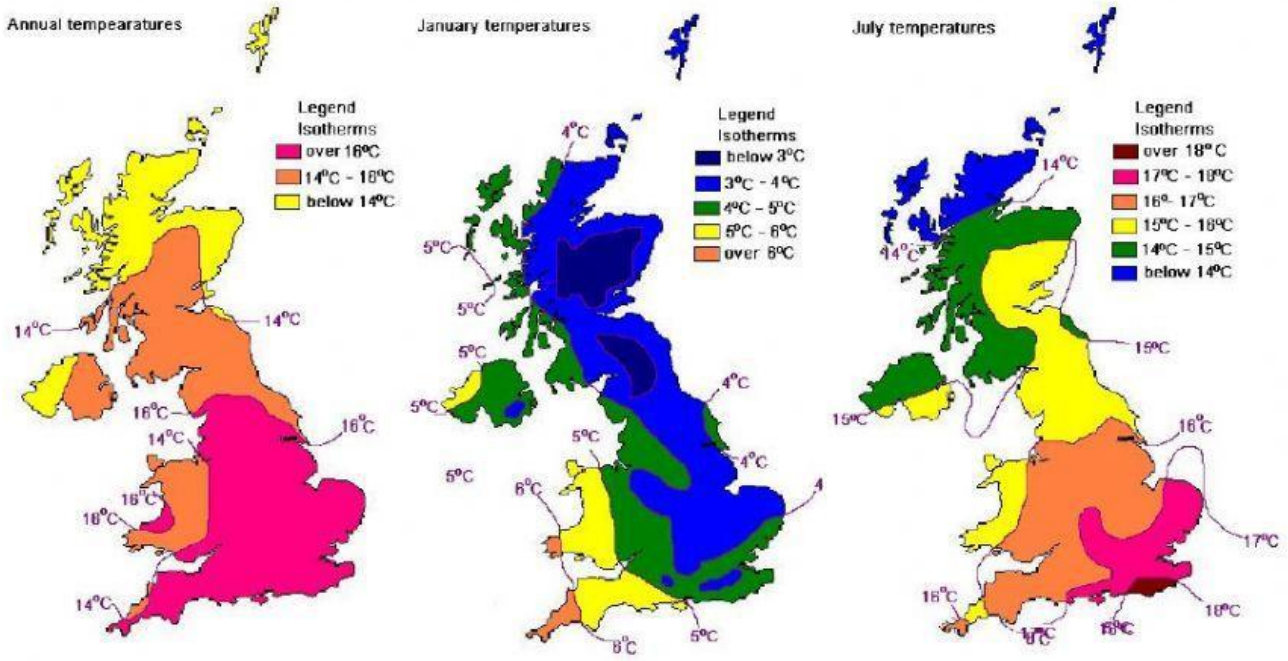
5. The North Atlantic Drift increases the amount of rainfall received by the UK.

6. The North Atlantic Drift has a pronounced warming effect upon UK climate.

7. The various landforms of the UK causes rainfall to increase altitudinally and temperatures to decrease.

8. The various landforms of the UK causes rainfall to decrease altitudinally and temperatures to increase.

II. Look carefully at the maps below showing the air temperature regime in the UK and mark each of the following statements as true or false.



1. Air temperature, regardless of the season, decreases from south to north due to the decrease in the angle of incidence of the sun's rays with the earth's surface in this direction.

2. Air temperature, regardless of the season, decreases from south to north due to the increase in the angle of incidence of the sun's rays with the earth's surface in this direction.

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3. Extensive areas recording temperatures below 3°C in January are recorded in the Grampian Mountains and the Dale.

4. Extensive areas recording temperatures below 3°C in January are recorded in the Grampian Mountains and the Lake District.

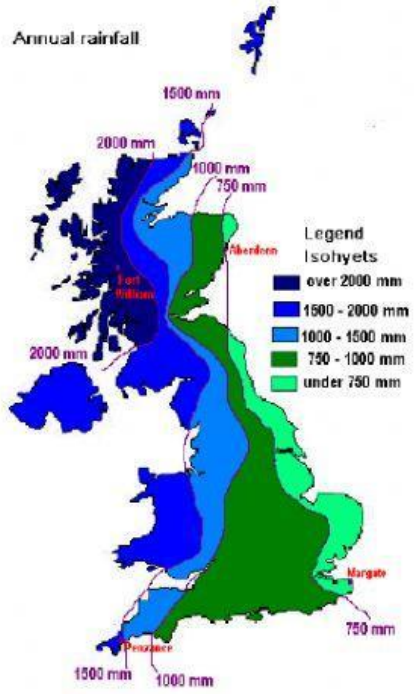
5. Temperatures above 17°C in July are recorded in the south-southwest regions.

6. Temperatures above 17°C in July are recorded in the south-southeast regions.

7. The UK's sunniest seaside resort is Plymouth.

8. The UK's sunniest seaside resort is Margate.

II. Look carefully at the maps below showing the rainfall regime in the UK and mark each of the following statements as true or false.



1. The high amounts of rainfall (1500 -2000 mm/year) received by the west coast of the UK are due to the location in the path of the prevailing winds.

2. The high amounts of rainfall (1500 -2000 mm/year) received by the west coast of the UK are due to the location in the path of the North Atlantic Drift.

3. The small amounts of rainfall (around 750 mm/year) received by the east coast of the UK are due to its location in the wind shadow.

4. The small amounts of rainfall (around 750 mm/year) received by the east coast of the UK are due to its location in the path of the easterly winds.

5. Fort William receives 500 mm more rainfall annually than Penzance due to its higher elevations.

6. Penzance receives 500 mm less rainfall annually than Fort William due its southern location.

III. Mark as true or false each of the statements below about meteorological phenomena characteristic of the UK.

1. Floods result from periods of prolonged rain combined with a time of snow-melt, during spring time.

2. The worst floods occur after summer thunderstorms due to the hard ground that can absorb the water.

3. Mild draught occurs in summer, in the South – East of England, where the average annual evaporation is the highest.

4. Mild draught occurs in summer, in Cornwall, where the average annual evaporation exceeds annual rainfall.

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5. Grampians record over 50 days of snow cover due to their high elevations.

6. Western coasts record over 10 days of snow cover due to warm North Atlantic Drift.

7. Mist is a less dense fog visibility being permitted up to 1km distance.

8. Haze is the densest fog.

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