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Reminder: Watch this lecture video first before you can proceed in answering the worksheet. Take down all the important information you will learn from this video.

Note: The deadline of submission of this worksheet is on March 11, 2023 12:00 a.m. (within this day)

WORKSHEET # 6: CLIMATE

ACTIVITY 1: WHAT HAVE I LEARNED

Directions: Identify the word that correctly completes each statement. The words or answers should be in CAPITAL LETTERS.

1. A short-term variation in atmospheric phenomena which interact and affect the environment and living things on Earth are called (WEATHER, CLIMATE)
2. _____ is the long-term average of variations in weather for a particular area. (WEATHER, CLIMATE)
3. The equator and tropical areas get more _____ than areas in the north or south. (INDIRECT SUNLIGHT, DIRECT SUNLIGHT)
4. The more direct sunlight received the _____ climate, which is why the poles are colder than the equator. (WARMER, COLDER)

5. The higher the elevation or altitude of a region, the _____ it is. (WARMER, COLDER)
6. _____ is a water or other liquid diffused in a small quantity as vapor, within a solid, or condensed on a surface. (HUMIDITY, MOISTURE)
7. The ocean currents move _____ in the Northern Hemisphere. (COUNTER-CLOCKWISE, CLOCKWISE)
8. _____ a process that occurs when warm and cold waters distribute to all parts of the earth's planet or region. It is also referring to the movements of waters in the oceans.
(GLOBAL WINDS, OCEAN CURRENTS)
9. The _____ type of climate usually characterized of having two seasons of weather: winter and summer. There are long periods of having a winter than summer.
(TROPICAL, POLAR)
10. _____ is the study of the land surface or features of land formations. In some areas, mountains block rain, so that one side of a mountain range may be rainy and the other side may be a desert. (TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION)