

TA13B -Teach About Weather Prediction and Storms

Use with BrishLab ES13B
Done By: Coach

1- What is considered a storm?

Page 1

Para 3



Any kind of severe weather like rain, snow, or thunderstorm is a storm.

[Image Link](#)

2- Why is it important to know about the weather?

Page 1

Para 4



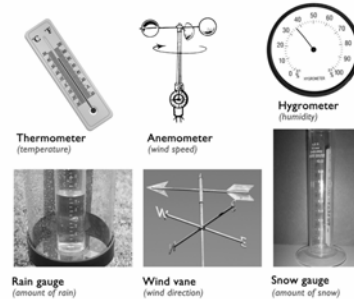
Many, including pilots, need to know what the weather conditions will be.

[Image Link](#)

3- List three weather instruments and what they measure.

Page 1

Para 5



Thermometer-temperature, Anemometer-Wind speed, and Wind Vane- wind direction are some.

[Image Link](#)

4- Why are satellites and RADAR used in weather prediction?

Page 1

Para 6

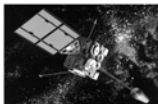
How Weather Data Are Collected



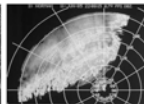
Weather Station
(The weather station contains many instruments for measuring weather factors.)



Weather Balloon
(This weather balloon will rise into the atmosphere until it bursts. As it rises, it will gather weather data and send them to the surface.)



Weather Satellite
(Many weather satellites orbit Earth. They constantly collect and transmit weather data from high above the surface.)



Weather Radar
(A radar device sends out radio waves in all directions. The waves bounce off water in the atmosphere and return to the sender. They show where precipitation is falling. It's raining in the orange-shaded area shown here.)

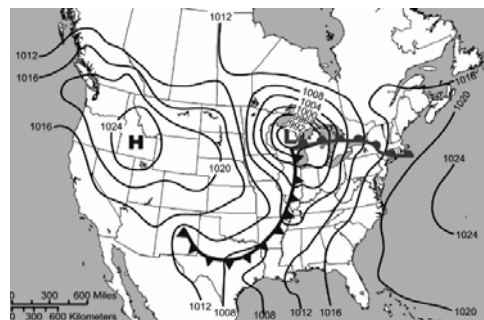
Satellites look DOWN on weather and RADAR shows what we can not see with our eyes.

[Image Link](#)

5- Why are computers used in weather prediction?

Page 2

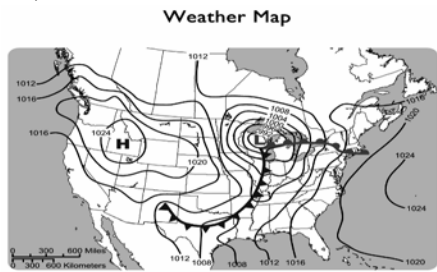
Para 7



Analyzing all the measurements without a computer would take longer than the weather could be forecasted.

[Image Link](#)

6- Name three weather items that are shown on a weather map. Page 2
Para 8



Key: L = low-pressure center H = high-pressure center
 —●—●— warm front —▲—▲— cold front
 — 1008 — isobar

Fronts, pressure centers and isobars are typically shown on a weather map. Image Link

7- How is lightning made in a thunder cloud? Page 2
Para 9



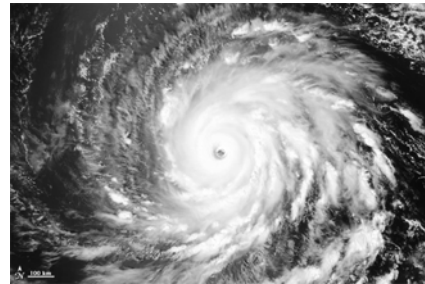
Electrons build up in clouds and sometimes move to other clouds or the Earth. Image Link

8- Describe a tornado. Page 2
Para 10



A tornado is a funnel shaped cloud of whirling high winds. Image Link

9- How do hurricanes form and where do they get their energy? Page 2
Para 11



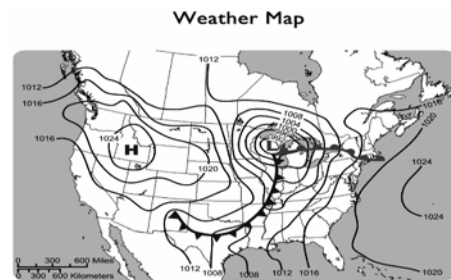
A hurricane forms from a tropical cyclone and gets its energy from the warm ocean water. Image Link

10- How can you estimate the distance to a lightning strike? Page 2
Para 13



You can estimate by counting a lapse between the strike and the sound of 5 seconds equals about 1 mile. Image Link

Wrap it up: Draw, color and label a weather map showing a cold front, a warm front and an isobar.



Key: L = low-pressure center H = high-pressure center
 —●—●— warm front —▲—▲— cold front
 — 1008 — isobar Image Link