## TA13B -Teach About

## Weather Prediction and Storms

Use with BrishLab ES13B
Done By: Coach

1- Who studies and forecasts the weather?

## Page 1

Para 2

Meteorologists study weather


2- What is considered a storm?
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Para 3


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


Thermometer (temperature)


Rain gauge (amount of rain)


Anemometer (wind speed)


Wind vane
(wind direction)


Hygrometer (humidity)


Snow gauge
(amount of snow)

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

Weather Station
(The weather stations ontains many instruments for measuring weather factors.)


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


Weather Balloon
(This weather balloon will rise into the atmosphere until it burst. As it rises, it will gather weather data and send them to 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.) <br> Satellites look DOWN on weather and RADAR shows what we can not see with our eyes

5- Why are computers used in weather prediction?
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Para 7


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

Page 2 weather map．

## Weather Map



Key：
$L=$ low－pressure center －ヘローム～warm front

1008 ＿isobar
$H=$ high－pressure center －AnA－cold front

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

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Para 9


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

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Para 10


A tornado is a funnel shaped cloud of whirling high winds.
9- How do hurricanes form and where do they

Page 2 get their energy?


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


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

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

## Weather Map



## Key:

$L=$ low-pressure center -
$H=$ high-pressure center -A A A cold front

