

# **KENNEDY SECONDARY SCHOOL KISUBI**

GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

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S.1 WORK FOR WEEK TEN (24<sup>TH</sup>- 31<sup>ST</sup> MAY 2020)

## **INSTRUCTIONS.**

- This work is meant for this week. Please copy it in your note book.
- Attempt all the questions.

S.1GEOGRAPHY.

## **LESSON ONE.**

**TOPIC:** WEATHER AND CLIMATE.

**SUB-TOPIC:** WEATHER AND HOW IT IS MEASURED.



In your home area people usually take weather and climate to mean the same thing. In this topic you are going to learn the difference between weather and climate and how you can measure and record weather in an area. Also, you are going to learn how weather and climate affect your own life and the way people in other parts of the world live.

### **Weather and how it is measured.**

#### **Activity 6.1: Understanding weather.**

1. Look outside. How would you describe the weather around your home?
2. What was the weather like around your home yesterday?
3. Is today's weather different from that of yesterday or the last three days? If yes, describe the differences.
4. In your own words, explain what you understand by weather.

When we talk of weather, we are actually talking about the conditions of the air or atmosphere at a certain time. The weather may be sunny, or cloudy. It may be hot or cold, windy or calm. It may be rainy. Our country has many different kinds of weather at any one time. You have probably realized that even a small area like at your home village and around your school has different weather conditions every day.

#### **Activity 6.2: Identifying weather conditions.**

With the help of someone at home, study the photographs below and do the following activity.

a.



b.



c.



1. Identify the different weather conditions in each photograph.
2. Write a paragraph of at least four lines describing the weather conditions in each.
3. Present what you have written to your mum, dad, uncle, aunt, big sister or brother.

### **Lesson two.**

#### **What are elements of weather?**

1. With the help of an elder person at home, discuss and list the things you talked about when describing weather in the two activities above.
2. Write them down and share your list with someone at home.

The conditions that prevailed in the atmosphere around your home yesterday could have been different from what they are now. What are those conditions? The things you have listed in the activities

above are called **elements of weather**. Rainfall, sunshine, heat and coldness (temperature), air pressure, air humidity or moisture in air and clouds are all things which determine the weather conditions of a place.

How is weather different from climate?

**Activity 6.4: Understanding the difference between weather and climate.**

With the help of your parent at home or big brother and sister,

1. Discuss the pattern of weather in a year in the area where you live.
2. Write at least two paragraphs describing that pattern
3. Through discussion, share what you have written with your big sisters, brothers or parents at home.
4. Suggest a name we can give that weather pattern.

In your description, you have probably written about the times of the year or seasons in which you can expect heavy rain or drought in the area where you live. Or you may have talked about the months when temperatures become hotter than usual. When you describe such a pattern of weather, you are talking about the climate of your area. The kind of weather a place has over a long period of time is its **climate**. The two most important elements used to describe climate are **precipitation** and **temperature**.

What is precipitation?

**Activity 6.5: Understanding precipitation.**

Study the pictures below and do the tasks that follow.



a.



b.



c.



1. Identify the type of precipitation you see in each picture and write it in your book.
2. Which of those types of precipitation do you usually experience in your home area or around your home?
3. Write two sentences explaining what you understand by precipitation.

The earth's surface receives moisture from the atmosphere in different forms. All forms of moisture falling from the atmosphere are called precipitation. It may be in the form of rain, snow, sleet, or mist. In Uganda and the rest of East Africa, rainfall is the most common and important form of precipitation received.

**STAY SAFE, PROTECT YOURSELF AND GOD BLESS YOU.**