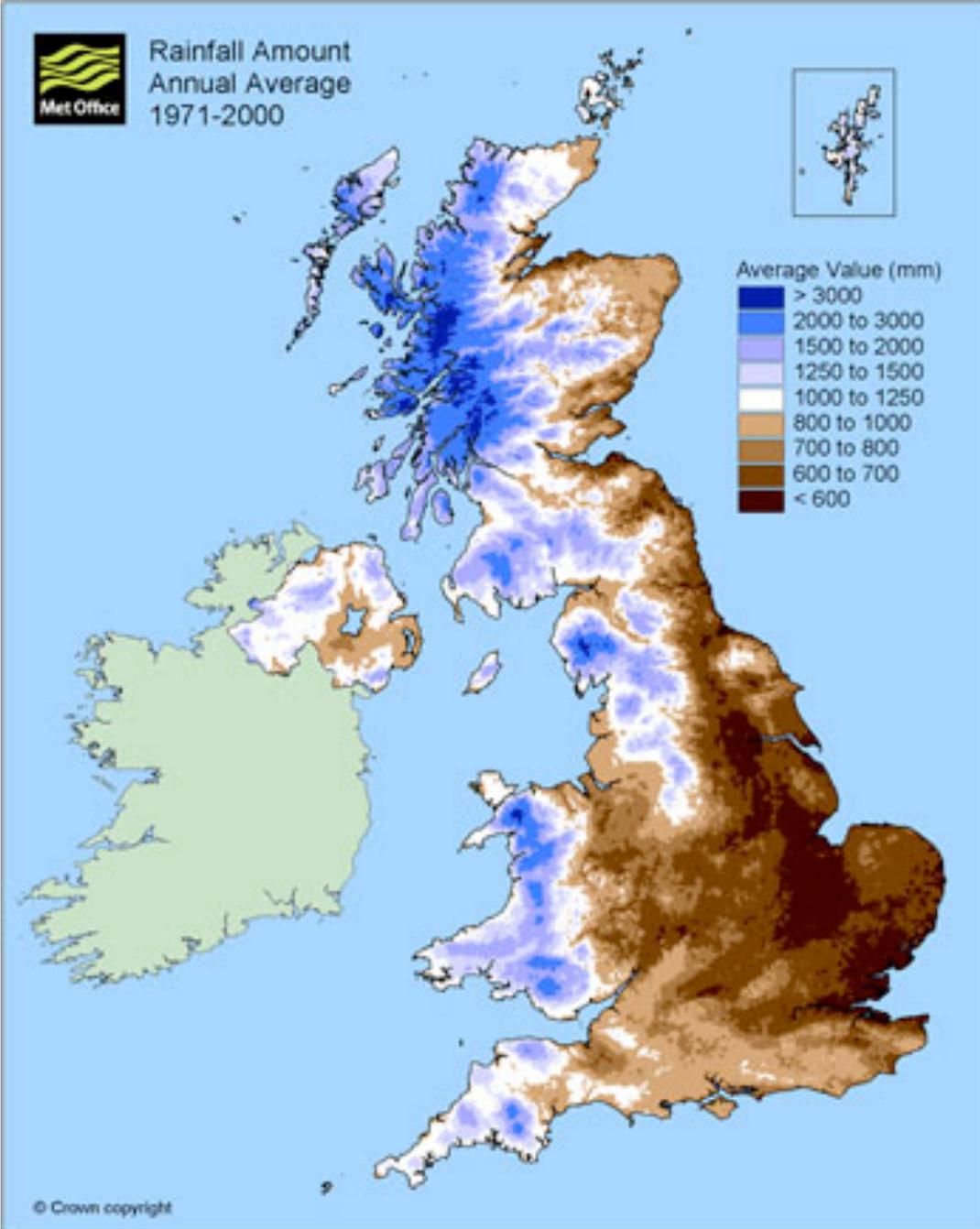


Year 9 Geography Revision @ Chestnut Grove

Please use the revision material from Autumn and Spring to revise:

- Economic geography and natural resources (Autumn)
- Tectonics (Spring - do not revise material on Russia)

- Use the slides below to revise the following on weather:
 - 1) Distribution of rainfall and reasons for it in the UK
 - 2) Types of rainfall in the UK
 - 3) Weather within a depression



Starter: The pattern of rainfall in the UK

1. Use the map to help you complete this paragraph **describing** the overall pattern of rainfall in the UK. Copy the paragraph into your books.

Overall there is a *divide* in rainfall between the Western and Eastern parts of the country. In general, it rains more in the *west* of the United Kingdom and the very wettest part of the country is in the West of *Scotland*, where rainfall can exceed *3000mm* per year. It is much *drier* in the *Midlands* and the east of the United Kingdom. The overall driest part of the country is *South East* England, especially East *Anglia*, where the rainfall can be lower than *600mm* per year.

Scotland *South-East*
 Midlands
600mm *west*
 3000mm
divide *drier*
 Anglia

DESCRIBE AND EXPLAIN: distribution of rainfall in the United Kingdom.

CONVECTIONAL RAINFALL

In hot weather the sun heats the ground.



Water on the Earth's surface **evaporates**.



Hot **humid** air (carrying a lot of moisture) rises.



As the **humid** air rises, it cools and the water vapour **condenses**.



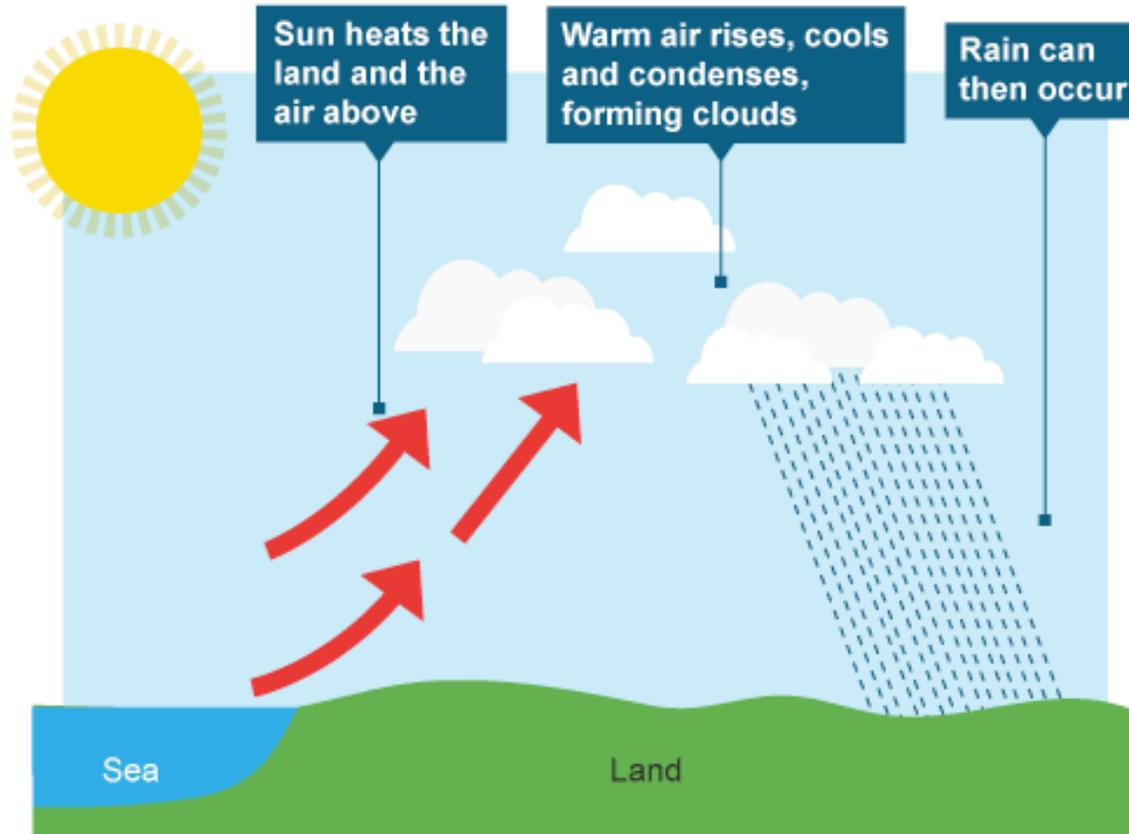
Towering **cumulonimbus** clouds form



Heavy rain falls (often in short **intense showers** in the afternoon).



The cycle is repeated over and over again, often on a daily basis.



Describe and explain how convectional rainfall occurs

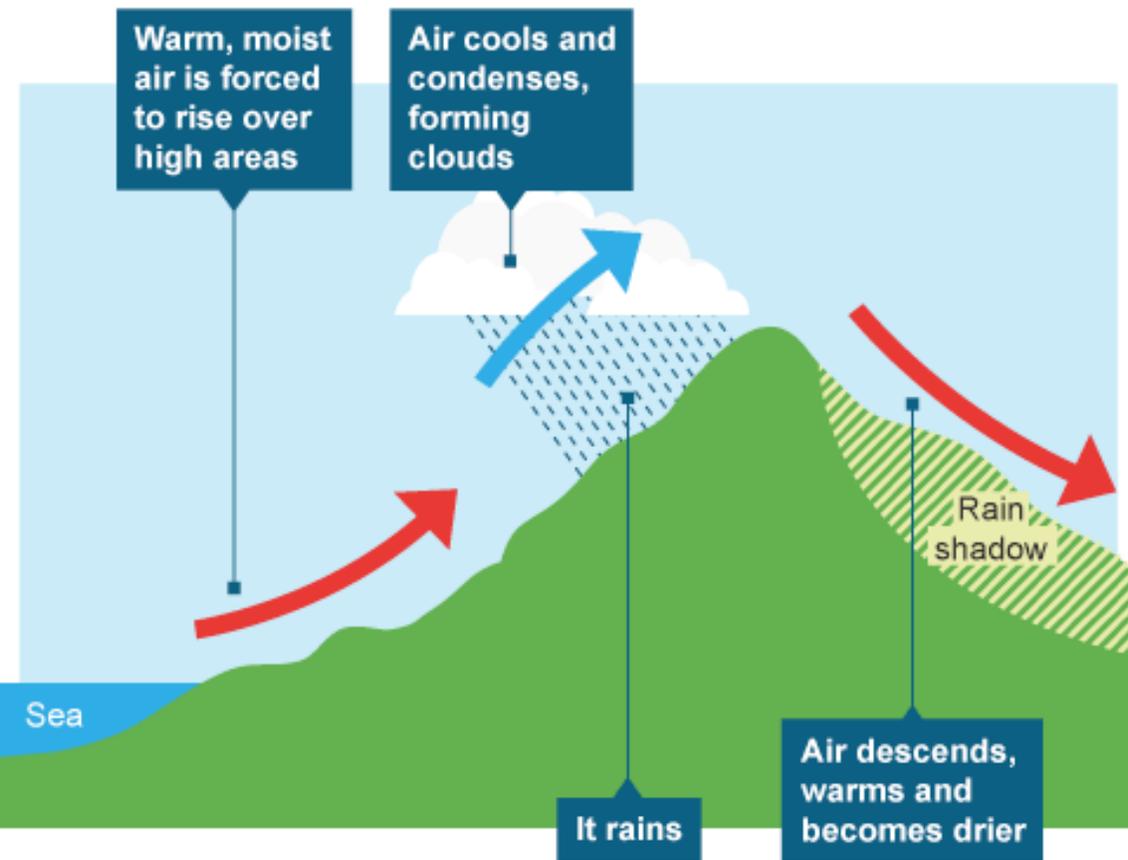
RELIEF RAINFALL

Moist air blown in from the sea on the **prevailing wind** is forced upwards by mountains and hills.

The **rising moist air** cools to form clouds above the hills and mountains.

Clouds drop their rain on the higher land (called the **windward side** of the mountains).

Clouds sink as the prevailing wind blows them down the other side of the mountain (called the **leeward side**).



Describe and explain how relief rainfall occurs

The **sinking air** warms and water droplets evaporate back to form water vapour.

Clouds clear away and it is drier on the leeward side of the mountains. This is called the **rain shadow**.

FRONTAL RAINFALL

Large masses of hot and cold air meet (at a 'front').



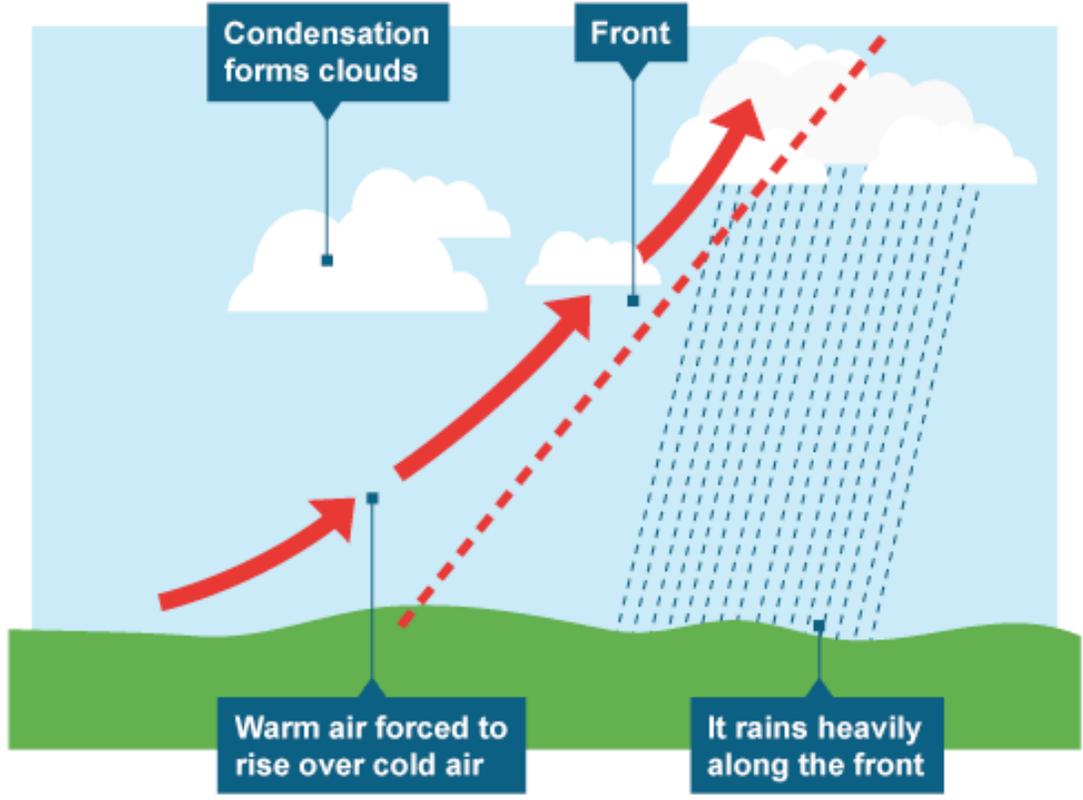
Cold air is heavy and **dense**, forcing the warm air to rise above it.



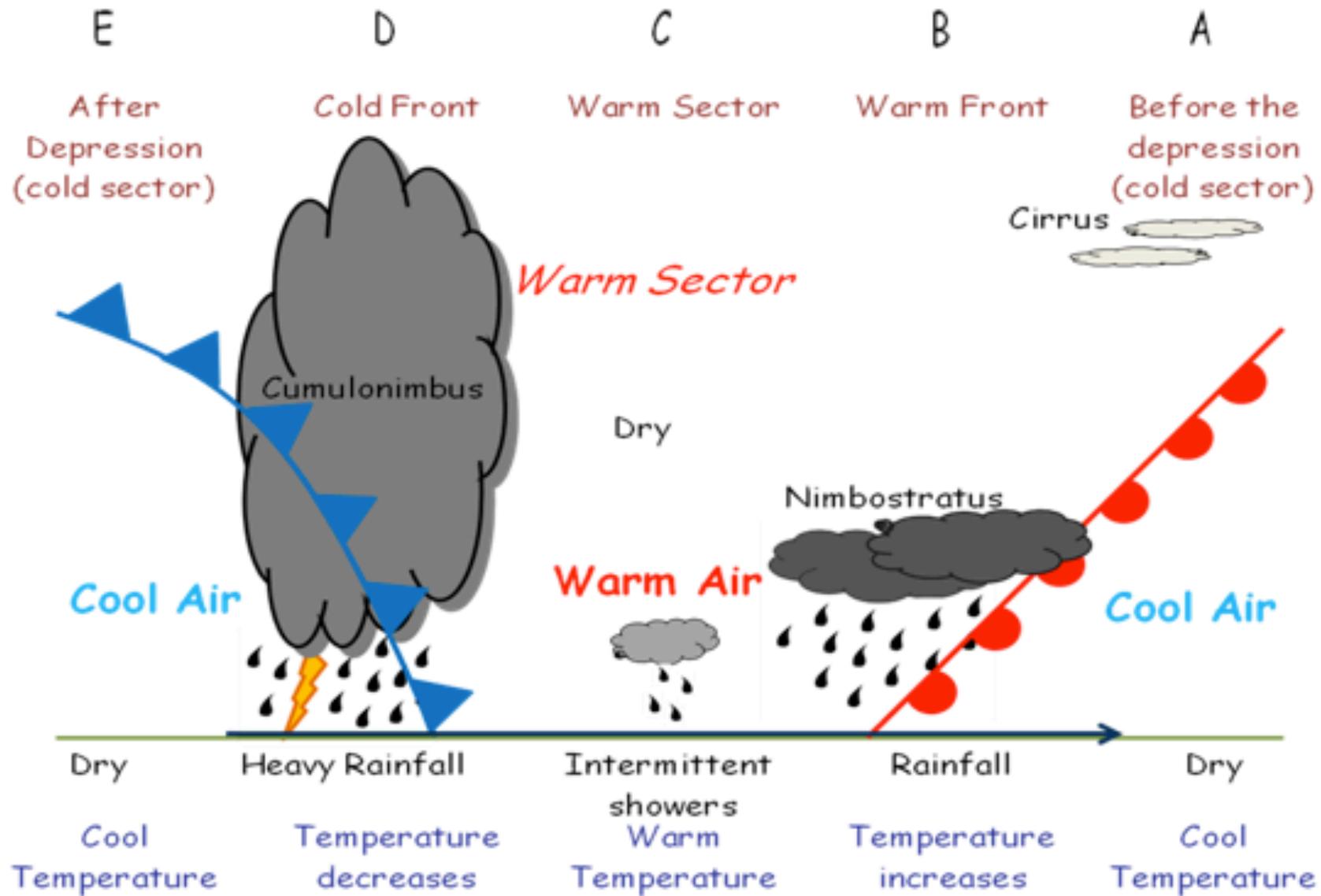
The warm air that rises above the cold air cools, water vapour **condenses** and clouds form.



Prolonged rainfall occurs (can be a mixture of heavy rain and drizzle) as the front passes overhead.



Describe and explain how frontal rainfall (depression s) occurs



Describe and explain the weather conditions as a depression passes overhead.

KNOWLEDGE- Describe how weather changes as a depression passes overhead.