**Extreme weather research project**

What makes a weather event extreme?

How is it formed?

Can you give an example of one in the last 10 years?

Using your example answer the following questions:

How did it affect people?

Who put out a warning and who received it?

How did the emergency services respond?

Did different people need to prepare differently?

What made responding to the situation more difficult?

Now display your research in a powerpoint presentation.

You can use <https://www.slidescarnival.com/> for templates.

Useful links

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7XlxQFzlxN0>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpyp7hv/revision/1>

<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/met-office-for-schools/other-content/other-resources/extreme-weather>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-58073295>

**Vocabulary**

[air mass](https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/air-mass/)

*Noun*

a large volume of air that is mostly consistent, horizontally, in temperature and humidity.

air pressure

*Noun*

force pressed on an object by air or atmosphere.

[atmosphere](https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/parts-atmosphere/)

*Noun*

layers of gases surrounding a planet or other celestial body.

[blizzard](https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/blizzard/)

*Noun*

storm with high winds, intense cold, heavy snow, and little rain.

climate

*Noun*

all weather conditions for a given location over a period of time.

dust storm

*Noun*

weather pattern of wind blowing dust over large regions of land.

[Equator](https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/equator/)

*Noun*

imaginary line around the Earth, another planet, or star running east-west, 0 degrees latitude.

extreme weather

*Noun*

rare and severe events in the Earth's atmosphere, such as heat waves or powerful cyclones.

[flood](https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/flood/)

*Noun*

overflow of a body of water onto land.

[front](https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/front/)

*Noun*

boundary between air masses of different temperatures and humidities.

[hail](https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/hail/)

*Noun*

precipitation that falls as ice.

hurricane

*Noun*

tropical storm with wind speeds of at least 119 kilometers (74 miles) per hour. Hurricanes are the same thing as typhoons, but usually located in the Atlantic Ocean region.

[jet stream](https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/jet-stream/)

*Noun*

winds speeding through the upper atmosphere.

[precipitation](https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/types-precipitation/)

*Noun*

all forms in which water falls to Earth from the atmosphere.

[temperature](https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/temperature/)

*Noun*

degree of hotness or coldness measured by a thermometer with a numerical scale.

weather

*Noun*

state of the atmosphere, including temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity, precipitation, and cloudiness.