

Name: _____

Climate & Weather Unit Study Guide

My unit test will be on: _____

The questions below provide a guide for focusing your studying. You should be familiar with all the topics we covered (see your notes and work) and the vocabulary you studied during this unit. The unit test will consist of matching definitions to vocabulary, multiple choice, and short answer.

1. Explain why weather forecasting is important.

Weather forecasting is important because it helps us to plan around the weather. For example, we choose which clothes to wear based on what the weather is. We may need to know the weather ahead of time in order to plan for a trip or big event like a party. Gardeners or farmers may need to know when to expect hail or frost so they know when to protect their plants or harvest their crops. Answers will vary and many examples may be given.

2. What methods are used to predict weather?

There are a variety of methods used to predict the weather – including computer modelling, historical data, satellite imaging, and First Nations, Métis, and Inuit traditional knowledge. To formally predict the weather, people called meteorologists put together different pieces of information to create a weather forecast. They study the current weather of an area and the areas around it, and make predictions about future weather. First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities rely on traditional knowledge, in addition to modern tools and methods, to interpret and predict weather patterns.

3. How do climate and weather events influence agriculture?

By affecting – crop type and crop production, soil quality and water access, animal population, and more.

4. What is conservation agriculture? Explain with details and examples.

A sustainable practice that responds to local climate and weather events. It includes things like minimizing soil disturbance, maintaining soil cover, using water efficiently, and using sustainable harvesting practices.

5. What factors affect Alberta's climate?

Geographical location – far from the equator = colder

Landforms – mountains result in a dry climate, chinook winds

Altitude – some places are quite high = colder

Bodies of Water – landlocked = more extreme variation in temperature, less precipitation