## Weather

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a certain place and a certain time. The weather depends on many different things. The temperature is one part that makes up the weather. Temperature is the measure of how hot or cold the air is. When the air is warmer, it is receiving more energy from the sun than it does when the air is cool. The temperature is measured on a thermometer and is usually calculated in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit.
_Humidity is related to temperature. Humidity is the amount of water vapor that is in the air. The air around us is full of water. You can't see it, but it is in the air because water evaporates from lakes, rivers, and oceans. There are two types of humidity. Absolute humidity is a measure of how much water vapor the air is able to hold. The hotter it is outside, the more it can hold. Relative humidity is a measure of how much water vapor is actually in the air. When forecasters say there is $50 \%$ humidity, it means the air is holding half of the amount of moisture than it is able to hold. When it is very humid, the air feels heavy, sticky, and very uncomfortable. When the humidity is around $100 \%$, the air can't hold any more moisture. The water vapor then turns back to a liquid and falls back to the ground as precipitation.


People often confuse weather with climate. While weather is the condition at c certain time and place, climate is long-term weather patterns. For examples, areas near the equator have a warm climate, and places near the poles have a cold climate.

## Answer Key letis learn about WEATHER

Name: ANSWER KEY
Complete the crossword puzzle using the clues below:


| Across | Down |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1. Weather is the condition of the ATMOSPHERE <br> a certain place and time. | 2. Temperature is measured on a THERMOMETER. |
| 3. The air feels sticky and uncomfortable when it is <br> very $\underline{\text { HUMID. }}$ | 4. Areas near the POLES have cold climate. |
| 5. Temperature is calculated in degrees CELSIUS. | 6. TEMPERATURE is the measure of how hot or cold <br> the air is. |
| 7. Temperature near the equator is $\underline{\text { HOI. }}$ | 8. When the air cannot hold any more moisture, <br> the $\underline{\text { WATER vapor turns into liquid and falls to the }}$ <br> ground as precipitation. |
| 9. The air receives more ENERGY from the sun <br> when it is warmer. | 10. Areas near the EQUATOR have a warm <br> climate. |

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