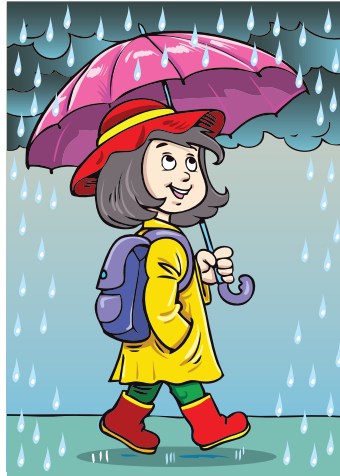


Weather



Lesson 1 (Worksheet 1)

Daily school routine



Weekend routine



Lesson 1 (Worksheet 2)

Four Seasons



Winter

Spring

Summer

Autumn

Lesson 2 – Types of precipitation



Lesson 3: Weather Observation 1

Lesson 3 – Worksheet 1

Five-day Weather Observation Record Sheet					
Based on your observations use words and symbols to describe the weather experienced over a five-day school week.					
Element of weather	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Temperature (cold, cool, warm, hot, very hot)					
Sunshine (bright, part cloudy, cloudy)					
Winds (strong, moderate, light, still)					
Rain (drizzle, light, moderate heavy)					

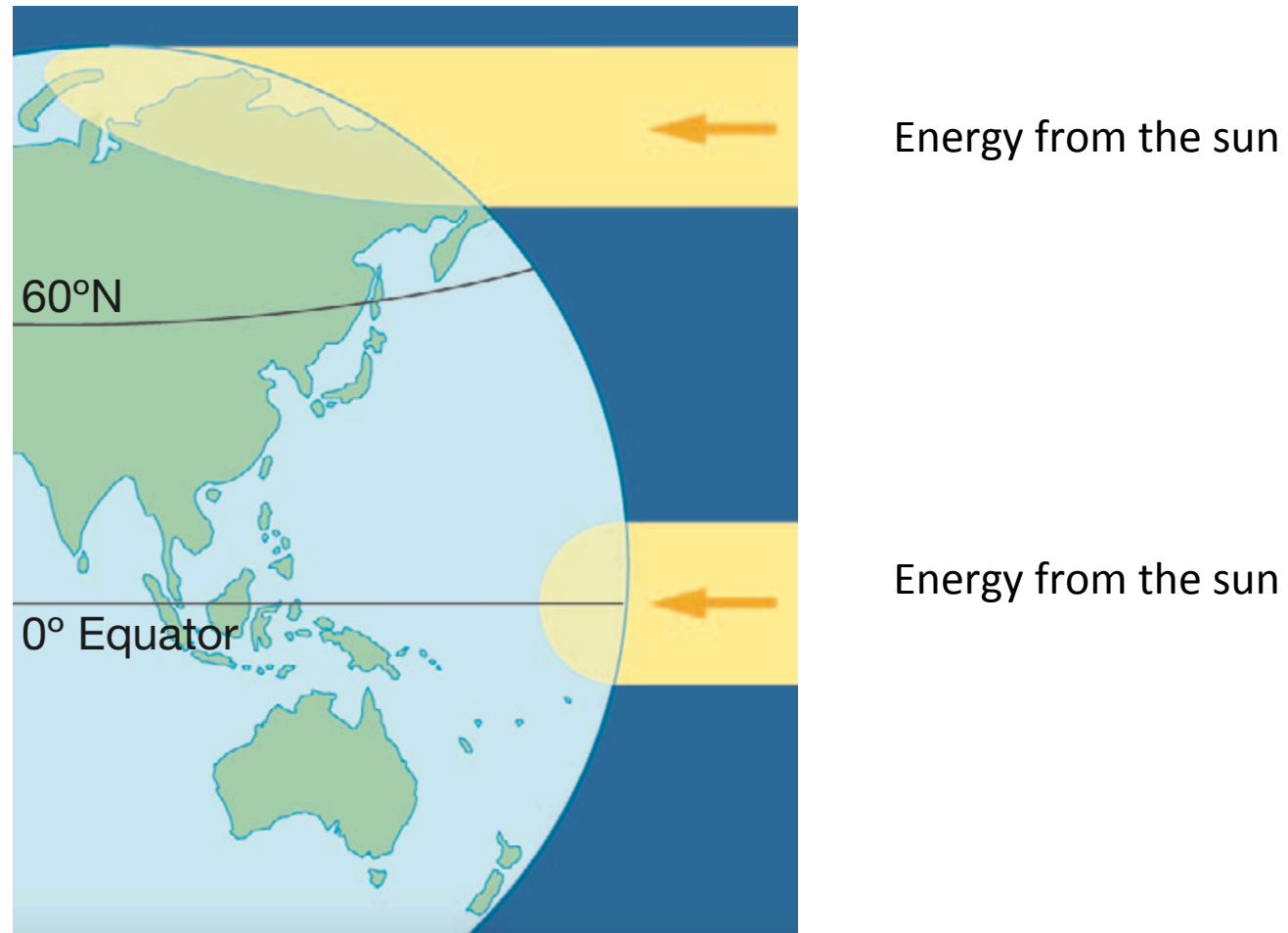


Lesson 3: Weather Observation 2

Lesson 3 – Worksheet 2

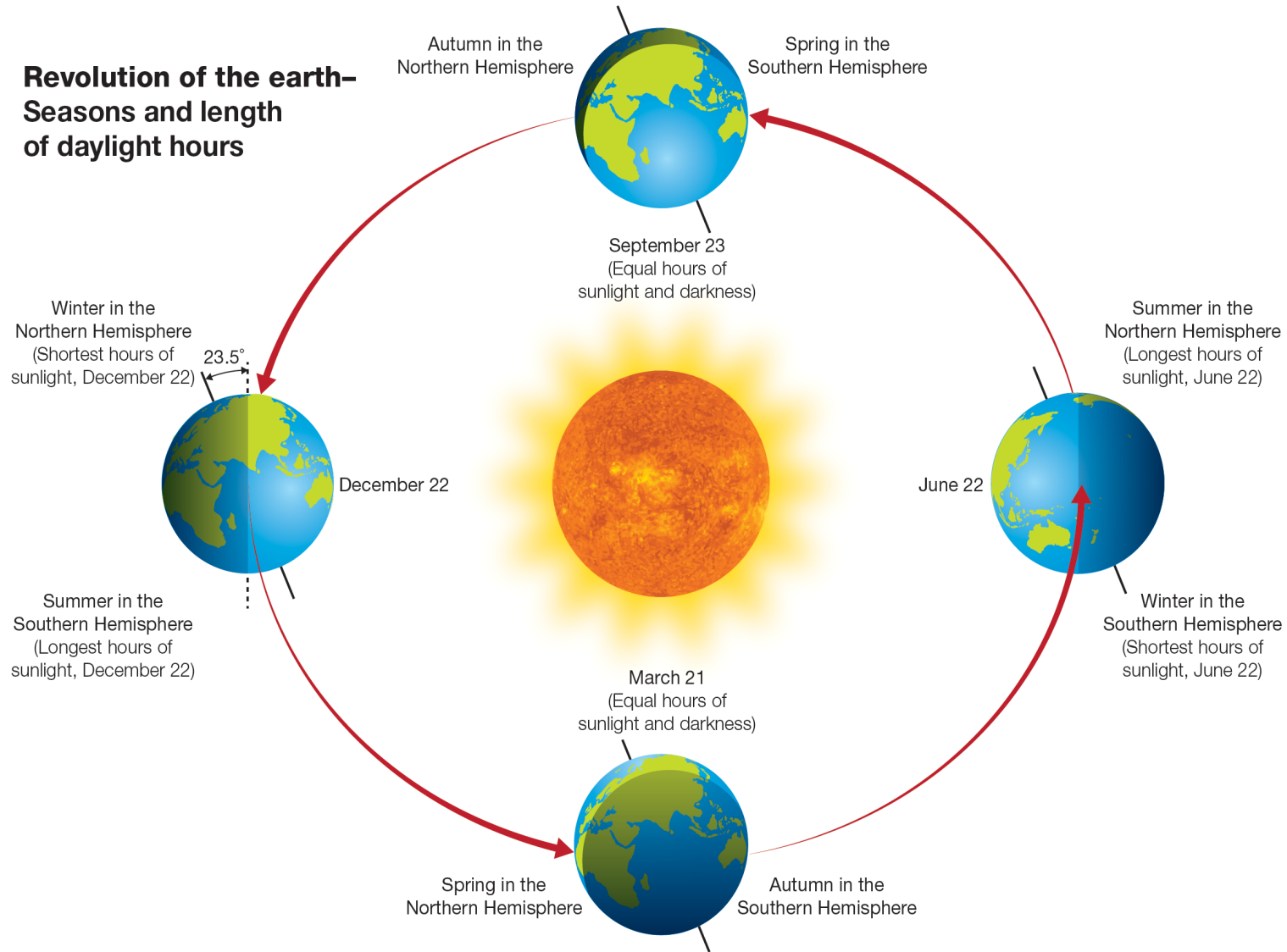
Five-day Weather Observation Sheet					
Using data from a weather app record the weather experienced at a particular time of day over a five-day school week.					
Time of day: _____					
Element of weather	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Temperature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual temp: • Expected maximum • Expected minimum 					
Chance of rain (%):					
Rainfall (mm)					
Humidity (%):					
Cloud cover: (Clear, partly cloudy, overcast)					
Wind speed and direction:					

Lesson 4: Factors affecting weather (Latitude)

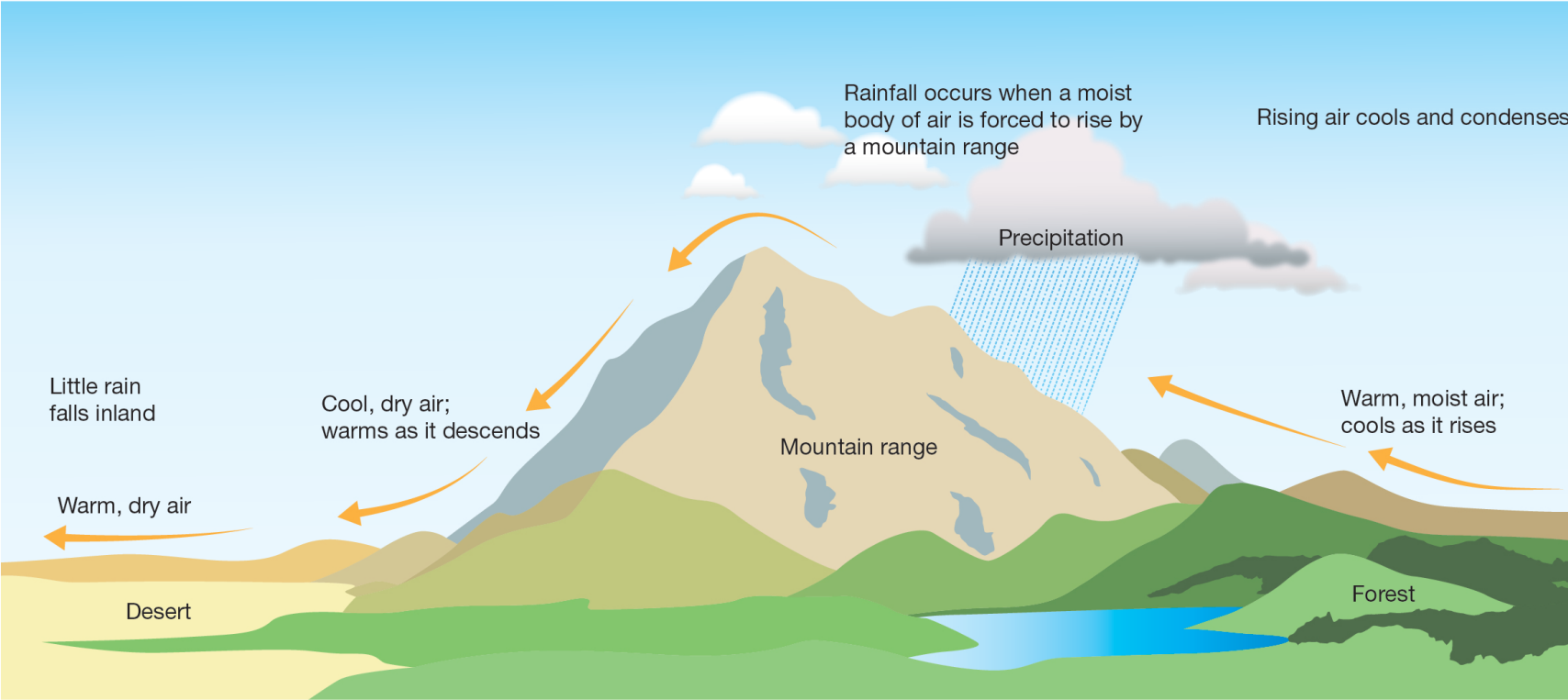


Lesson 4: Factors affecting weather (Seasonal differences)

Revolution of the earth— Seasons and length of daylight hours



Lesson 4: Factors affecting weather (Mountain barriers)



Lesson 5: Indigenous season knowledge

Table 1: The seasons of the Yolngu of Arnhem Land

Season	Timing	Weather experienced	Seasonal activities
Mirdawarr	Late March, April	End of the wet season. Scattered showers. Still hot and humid.	People live in big camps. Floodwaters restrict movement.
Dhaarratharramirri	Late April–August	Dry season. Milder temperatures.	People are increasingly nomadic as the wet-season camps break up. The burning of grasslands is widespread. Kangaroos, bandicoots and goannas are hunted. Fishing is still important with nets being used in shallow waters.
Rarranhdharr	September, October	Hot dry season. Lightening common and first thunder heard. Winds mainly from the northeast.	Nomadic activities start to decline after the burning of the grasslands. Fishing becomes concentrated into smaller and smaller areas as the wetlands dry up. The spearing of fish continues in rivers and coastal waters. An important ceremonial time (August to November).
Worlmamirri	Late October–December	Very hot and humid – immediately before the rainy season. Violent thunderstorms become increasingly common.	Nomadic movements limited by the need to camp near permanent water sources.
Baarramirri	Late December, January	Winds from the northwest; the beginning of the wet.	People based in wet season camps on higher ground. Travel restricted by flooding and the growth of rank grass.
Gurnmul or Waltjarnmirri	January–March	Wet season proper.	People largely restricted to camps. Inland travel difficult because of flooding.

The Yolngu of Arnhem Land



The ancient rock art of the Yolngu



The landscape of North-East Arnhem Land



The flood plain of North-East Arnhem Land



The flood plain of North-East Arnhem Land

Lesson 5: Worksheet 1

Task 1: Draw a series of drawings to show the weather experienced in each season.

Mirdawarr	Dhaarratharramirri	Rarranhdarr	Worlmamirri	Baarramirri	Gurnmul

Task 2: Draw a series of drawings to show the activities the Yolngu engage in in each season.

Mirdawarr	Dhaarratharramirri	Rarranhdarr	Worlmamirri	Baarramirri	Gurnmul

Lesson 6

Weather	Climate	Temperature
Precipitation	Humidity	Wind
Dew	Hail	Snow
Evaporation	Condensation	Latitude
Seasons	Aspect	Altitude

The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time	The expected weather based on the average conditions experienced in a place over many years	How hot or cold it is
Any moisture reaching the ground	The amount of moisture in the air	The movement of air across the earth's surface
The droplets of water that form when moist air comes into contact with a cold surface	Frozen raindrops that fall during thunderstorms	Water vapour frozen into small ice crystals and falling in light white flakes
The process by which water turns from liquid into vapour	The process by which water vapour turns into a liquid	The measurement, in degrees, of a place's distance north or south of the equator
The four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter)	The direction in which something faces	Height above sea level (elevation)

Lesson 7: Natural hazards caused by weather





Lesson 8: Zermatt in summer



Lesson 8: Zermatt in winter

