

Week 1: Key terms

- Extreme weather is when a weather event is significantly different from the average or usual weather pattern.
- Global warming is the current rise in the average temperature of Earth's air and oceans.
- Climate change is the long-term alteration of temperature and typical weather patterns in a place.
- Primary effects are the immediate impacts of a hazard.
- Secondary effects are the impacts following the storm.
- Very low rainfall for a long period of time leading to a shortage of water is called a drought.
- Deforestation The action of clearing a wide area of trees.

Week 2:

- Extreme weather may take place over one day or a period of time.
- There are many types of extreme weather:
 - Tornadoes
 - Droughts
 - Tropical storms
 - Flooding
 - Blizzards
 - Heatwaves
- The names for tropical storms are Hurricanes, typhoons, cyclones or willy willies

Week 3: Flooding

- A flood happens when water overflows or soaks land that is normally dry.
- Floods occur naturally and can happen almost anywhere.
- River and coastal flooding are two of the most common types.
- Heavy rains, poor drainage, and even nearby construction projects can put you at risk of flood damage.
- Primary effect are the immediate impacts of a flood.
- People being killed or injured by floods are examples of primary impacts.
- Secondary effects are the impacts following the a flood.
- Unemployment and migration are examples of secondary effects of a flood.

Week 4: Droughts

- Droughts occur when there is very low rainfall for a long period of time.
- Human activity increases the impact of droughts.
- Agriculture can increase droughts.
- Farmers use water to irrigate crops which removes water from lakes, rivers and groundwater.
- Dam building can cause droughts
- Dams are built across a river to produce electricity and store water in a reservoir.
- The dams stop river water flowing downstream causing drought
- Deforestation causes drought.
- Removing trees can reduce the amount of water stored in the soil and causes the top layer of soil to be washed away.
- This soil erosion causes drought.

Week 5: The Impacts of Droughts

- Approximately 780 million people worldwide lack a reliable and sufficient water supply.
- Droughts have serious impacts.
- A lack of clean and reliable water can cause people in developing countries to drink contaminated water .
- Drinking contaminated water causes disease.
- A lack of water causes crops to fail.
- A lack of water causes livestock to die
- Without crops and livestock there is a high chance of famine.
- With less moisture and rainfall, wildfires can become common.
- Wildfires damage homes and burn crops.
- Conflicts or war between countries can occur when there is a lack of water.

Week 6: Climate Change

- Climate change can increase the frequency of heat waves, floods and drought conditions around the world.
- Europe and the UK would likely experience hotter summers.
- There will be an increased demand for water in hotter summers putting pressure on water supplies.
- Hurricanes and other storms are likely to become stronger and more frequent as global warming takes effect.
- Precipitation (rain and snowfall) has increased across the globe on average and may continue to rise.