

Local Winds

Activity 1 – Anticipation Guide

Directions – Before reading the article, read each of the statements about local winds and predict whether the statement is true or false. Then read the article and identify if the statement is actually true or false.

Prediction True/false	Statement	Actual True/False
	Water takes less time to warm up and is able to hold on to heat longer than land does	
	In the day, when the sun is up, the land cools very quickly and the air above it warms up a lot more than the air over the water.	
	In the night, the same thing happens. The land quickly loses its' heat while the water stays warmer.	
	Cold and dense air over the land begins to move to the water surface to replace the warmer rising air. The cool breeze from the land is called a sea breeze.	
	During the day, the air over the mountain slope heats up more than the air at the bottom of the mountain. The warm air over the slope reduces the density	
	Valley Breeze is common during cooler months when there is a lot of heating from the sun	
	At night, it is a lot cooler as the sun sets. So the air on the upper slope of the mountain cools off quickly and becomes more dense. A high pressure is created.	
	A mountain breeze is a lot more common in cooler months when there is less warming from the sun.	

Activity 2 – Diamante Poetry

Directions – Chose either land and sea breeze or mountain and valley breeze to create a diamante poem about the opposing local winds.

One noun – local wind

Two adjectives describing the local wind of line 1

Three-ing words telling about the local wind on line 1

Four nouns – first 2 relate to subject; last 2 relate to the opposite local wind

Three-ing words telling about the opposite local wind

Two adjectives describing the opposite local wind

One - Opposite local wind

Activity 3 – Local Breezes Diagram

Directions – In each box, create a diagram for each of the local winds, sea breeze, land breeze, mountain breeze, and valley breeze. Make sure to include the following information for each type of wind:

- Give the name of the local wind.
- Label all of the geographic surfaces (land, water, mountain, valley).
- Place a red “H” to show where the air pressure is high.
- Place a blue “L” to show where the air pressure is low.
- Draw the time of day the wind occurs (day or night).
- Draw red arrows to show where air is rising.
- Draw blue arrows to show where air is sinking.
