**Anticyclones**

1. **Define** the term anticyclone based on the passage
2. Use the diagram opposite to **describe the characteristics** of an anticyclone. Mention isobars, wind direction and size in your answer
3. What weather conditions would anticyclones bring to the UK:
4. In summer
5. In winter

Use the information below and pop them into the Venn diagram

**Hot Very Cold Nights Light Winds Snow Dry**

**Dry**

**Fog**

**Thunder storms Cool Nights Morning Frost Clear skies Sunny Days**

**Why do anticyclones happen?**

1. Try to organise the information below into a logical order.
2. Now add the information to a logical part of your diagram

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Sequence position? |
| 1. The air spreading out at the ground is slowed down by friction at the Earth’s surface
 |  |
| 1. We end up with more air at the ground. This is the high pressure we get in an anticyclone
 |  |
| 1. There are some places in the atmosphere where the air is sinking
 |  |
| 1. The air flowing in at the top is not slowed by friction. This means it’s easier for air to come into the area than to leave it.
 |  |
| 1. The sinking air hits the ground and spreads out.
 |  |
| 1. Air flows in at the top to replace the sinking air.
 |  |

**Case studies of summer and winter anticyclones**

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Positive effects on people | Negative effects on people |
| Summer 2013 |  |  |
| Winter – 1963 |  |  |