

**Lesson Outline****LESSON 3****Weather Forecasts****A. Measuring the Weather**

1. Meteorologists measure \_\_\_\_\_ before making a forecast.
2. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ describes a set of weather measurements made on Earth's surface.
3. Measurements include temperature, air pressure, humidity, precipitation, and wind \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ describes wind, temperature, and humidity conditions above Earth's surface.
5. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a package of weather instruments that are carried into the atmosphere by a weather balloon.
6. Satellites provide weather information by measuring the \_\_\_\_\_ given off by Earth and by taking photographs.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ images provide information about cloud temperature and height.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a special form of radar that can be used to detect precipitation and approximate wind speed.

**B. Weather Maps**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ model displays many weather measurements for a specific location. It appears on \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Weather maps have \_\_\_\_\_, which are symbols made up of lines that connect places that have equal air pressure. These lines give information about \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are lines that connect places that have the same temperature.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are represented as lines with symbols on them.

**C. Predicting the Weather**

1. Modern weather forecasts are made with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are detailed computer programs that solve a set of complex mathematical formulas. The formulas predict \_\_\_\_\_, winds, precipitation, and types of clouds.