On the transparency, circle all the areas that have a sunny symbol. Shade these areas with one color of overhead transparency marker.

Make a key showing which color you are using for sunny areas on the map.

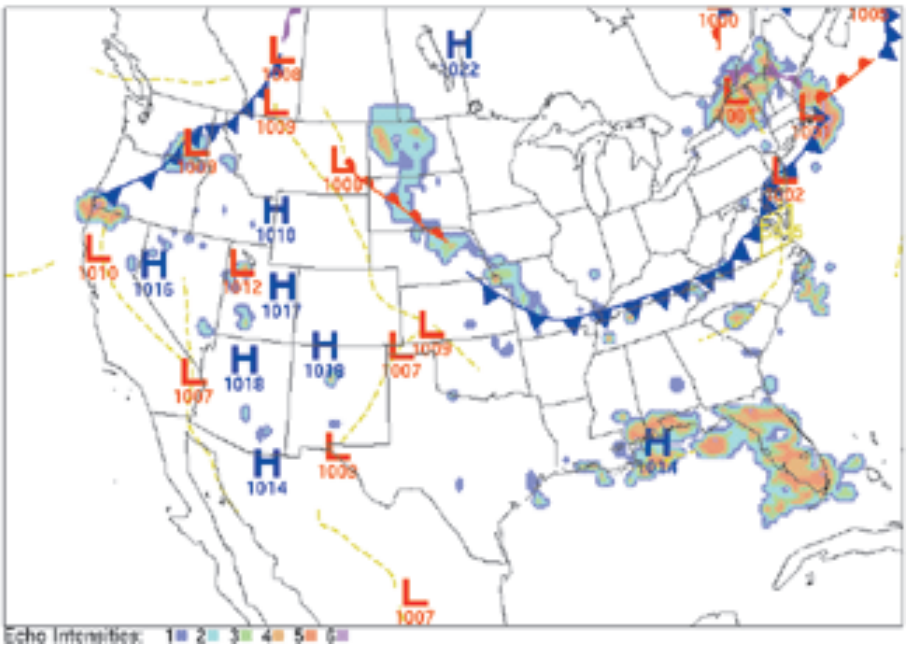
4. Repeat this process using another color for precipitation areas. By convention, green is usually used to indicate precipitation on weather maps. Remember that precipitation includes rain, drizzle, snow, sleet, and hail.

   Add this color to your key.

   All the uncolored areas will be cloudy or partly cloudy. You can leave these uncolored or use a new color to show them.

5. Put your transparency sheet on a map that shows high-pressure areas, low-pressure areas, and fronts.

   a) What relationships can you see between the first map, showing the sky conditions and the second map, showing the pressure systems and fronts? Be sure that you are comfortable with the relationships between sky conditions and pressure systems before you move on. Ask for help as you need it.



Inquiry

Consider Evidence

Scientists look for likely explanations by studying patterns and relationships within evidence. By circling similar types of weather, you developed groupings that reveal patterns. Meteorologists also group different types of weather to reveal patterns that help them correlate factors like high-pressure systems and fair weather.