

WACKY WEATHER

NAME: _____

I True or False

1. Snow is just frozen rain. T ____ F ____
2. Most hailstones have rings inside. T ____ F ____
3. Clouds are made of millions of tiny water droplets. T ____ F ____
4. Fog is a low flying cloud. T ____ F ____
5. Cows and termites help make greenhouse gases. T ____ F ____
6. A twister is another name for hurricane. T ____ F ____
7. The safest place in a tornado is in a car. T ____ F ____
8. Clouds are a type of precipitation. T ____ F ____
9. Raindrops are teardrop shaped when falling. T ____ F ____
10. Jets can make clouds when they fly. T ____ F ____

II Multiple Choice

1. A mare's tail is:
a) a type of wind.
b) a high "wispy" cloud made of ice crystals.
c) something found on the rear end of a female horse.
2. A chinook is:
a) a type of BC salmon.
b) the proper way to say "shnook".
c) a warm wind.
3. Which is not a type of precipitation?
a) rain b) sleet c) fog d) hail
4. The largest and most deadly of all storms are:
a) blizzards b) tornadoes c) hurricanes
5. A single raindrop is made of _____ tiny water droplets joined together.
a) one hundred b) one thousand c) one million



ENRICHMENT LESSON #11 - WEATHER MAPS

Student Objectives and Activities

- Students learn about the symbols on weather maps and how they are used to predict weather.
- Students try to predict weather for several locations throughout North America, using two weather maps in a related exercise.

Suggested Teaching Strategies

- After giving the notes, students try to predict weather.
- Before students can try to predict weather for the places listed, they first must locate the cities using an atlas and place a dot on the map for each.

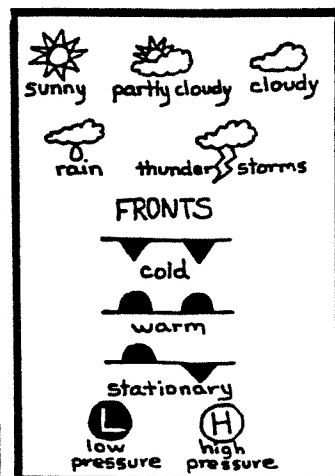
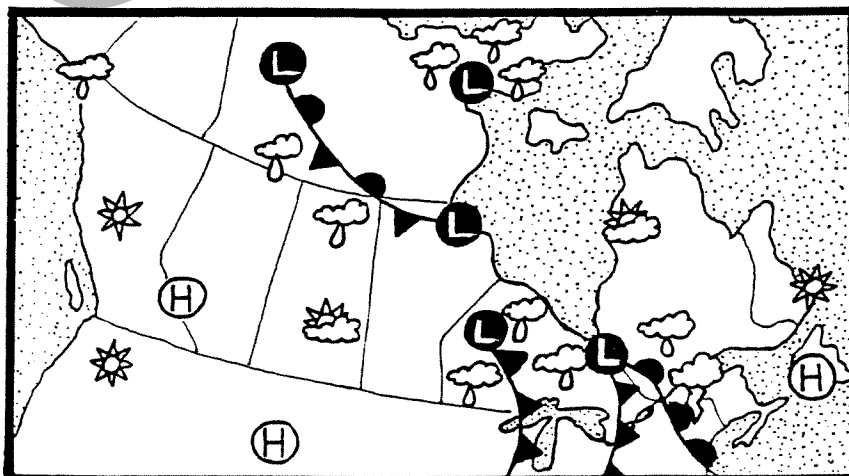
*** Note ***

The first map is for summer so a high pressure area means sunny, warm weather. The second map is a winter map and highs mean clear, cold weather especially for more northerly inland regions.

- The students will get differing answers based on whether they simply describe the weather or try to predict or forecast what the weather will be like. In any case, point out that weather forecasting is not an exact science. (This fact is especially obvious the closer it gets to a long weekend in the summer)

Answers

- 1) sunny, hot, no wind
- 2) thunderstorms, heavy rain, warm
- 3) partly cloudy, windy, warm
- 4) cool, cloudy, rain
- 5) partly cloudy, cold
- 6) clear, sunny, very cold
- 7) cloudy, freezing rain, cool
- 8) cloudy, warm, snowy



WEATHER WORDSEARCH

NAME: _____

Find These Words:

ANEMOMETER
BAROMETER
CELSIUS
CIRRUS
CLOUDS
CONDENSATION
CUMULONIMBUS
EVAPORATION

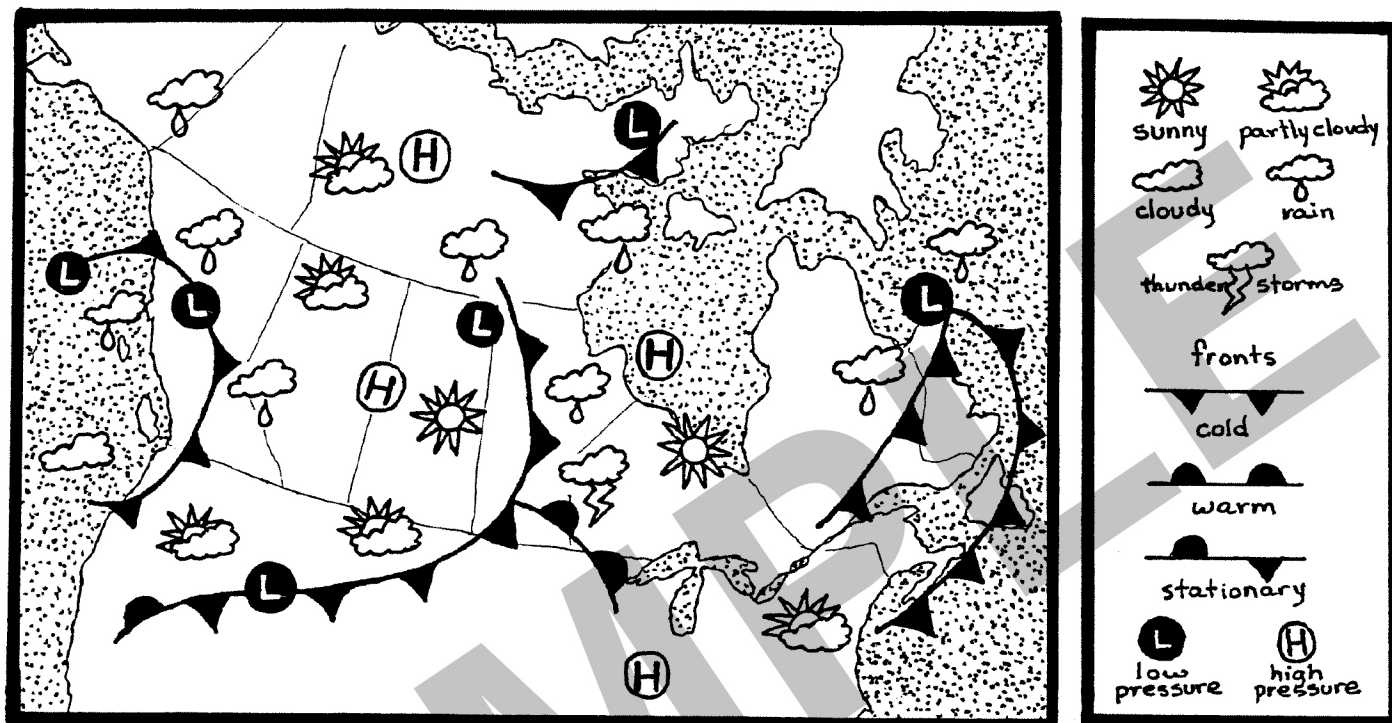
FOG
FREEZING
GAS
JET STREAM
LIQUID
MELTING
METEOROLOGIST
NIMBOSTRATUS

PRECIPITATION
PRESSURE
SOLID
THERMOMETER
WATER VAPOUR
WIND
WIND VANE

N O I T A R O P A V E H T U U
W S C T Z G M A E R T S T E J
A U N O I T A T I P I C E R P
T R L I N D B F O G A S S E B
E R I L M D I L O S D Z U T A
R I Q M N B E L O L B B I E R
V C U M U L O N I M B U S M O
A X I P E R U S S E R P L O M
P P D J O Y Z F T A M G E M E
O F R E E Z I N G R T N C E T
U J T I B X F K P C A I L N E
R E T E M O M R E H T T O A R
M W I N D V A N E S H L U N E
N S Z O T G E G H M I E D S V
F R Z P C Y R E A K F M S C Q

Weather Maps

Weather maps show where the high pressure areas (H) and low pressure areas (L) are located.



Low pressure systems are usually cloudy, which means cool weather with the chance of rain in the summer. In winter, a low still means cloud, but this layer of clouds helps to keep the temperature warmer as heat is trapped in, similar to a blanket.

Highs usually mean clear, sunny weather in the summer. However, in winter, clear, sunny weather might mean bitterly cold temperatures - especially in the case of an “Arctic” high.

Warm and cold fronts help to show which direction the weather systems are moving. Most of the unsettled weather occurs along these fronts. Winds may pick up and if it is a cold front, thunderstorms or blizzards may follow.

Factfile: Satellites take pictures of the earth from space showing cloud cover and large-scale weather. Radar on the ground is used to detect more localized weather conditions such as thunderstorms and tornadoes.