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Chapter 1

What Is Weather?

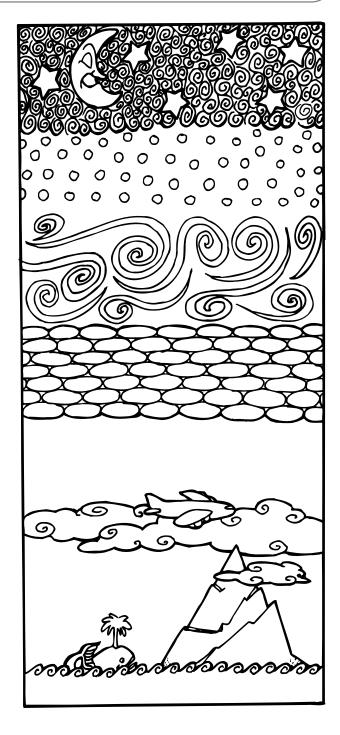
We see and feel the weather as wind that blows our hair, as heat that warms our bodies, as cold that nips our nose and toes and as rain that soaks our skin. We see the weather in billowy clouds, blue skies and sunshine, frost on the ground, swirling snow and foggy days. From the hot, still days of summer to the wildest harsh storms of winter, weather is a fascinating part of our world.

To understand weather we look to the blanket of gases called the atmosphere that surrounds our Earth. The atmosphere is about 600 miles (1000 km) above you and is arranged in four layers. This atmosphere separates us from outer space and makes the Earth different from all other planets.

The layer closest to the Earth is 12 miles thick (19 km), weighs more than any other layer and supports all life on Earth. It is called the troposphere and contains the air we live in and breathe. Technically, weather is the condition of the troposphere. The sun's heat keeps the wind and water in the troposphere heating and swirling to give us our endless cycle of changing weather. Our rain, snow, sleet, hail, thunder, lightning and rainbows all happen here, in the troposphere.

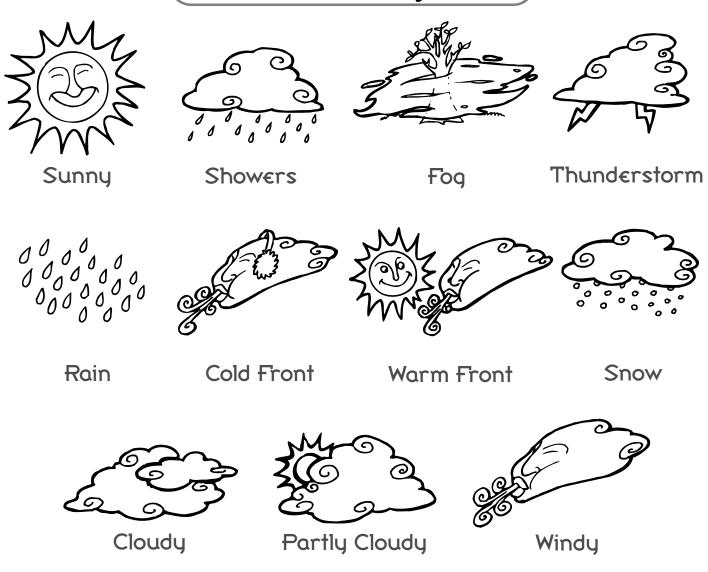
The usual kind of weather that a particular place experiences over a long period of time is called its climate. People all over the world adapt to their particular climate. People's traditions, homes, foods, clothes, means of travel and day-to-day activities are adapted to reflect the kind of weather they experience.

Weather is fascinating and ever-changing, and it shapes our lives every day.

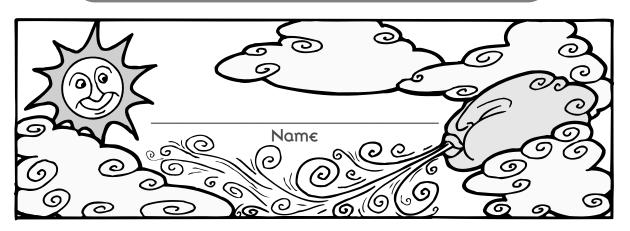


Air is all around us in the troposphere and without it there would be no people, plants or animals on Earth. We can swallow it, breathe it, move it and watch what it does, but we cannot see it. It consists of many invisible gases (mostly nitrogen and oxygen gases).

Weather Watch Symbols



Official Weather Watcher's Badge





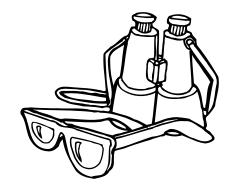
Weather Watch Center

Set up a Weather Study Center to be used throughout the book to:

- encourage children to study the winter environment.
- encourage students to investigate to better understand the weather around them.
- aid in the answering of questions.
- foster skills of measurement, graphing, reasoning, recognizing relationships and articulating thoughts.

Materials

window table and chairs weather diary weather symbols sheet (page 8) cloud charts weather books barometer thermometer



Weather Watch Calendar (page 12) binoculars, sunglasses, camera (optional) glue, markers, scissors, pencil, paper

What to Do

- Set up a table and chairs by a window that offers a good view of the outdoors.
- **2** Provide various materials listed above to assist children in directing their own investigations of the weather beyond the window.
- 3 Encourage "weather watchers" to record their observations and weather reports in their weather diaries.
- 4 At the close of the school day, review today's weather reports and summarize on the Weather Watch Calendar.











Try This

- Designate an official "weather watcher" each day who must record and report on the day's weather.
 Provide the Official Weather Watcher's Badge on page 8.
- Decorate the surrounding area with magazine pictures, photographs or drawings of various kinds of weather to stimulate weather observation.
- Provide weather words and symbols to assist children in recording their observations.
- Encourage observations with questions such as "How does the sky look today?" "Which way are the clouds moving?" "Can you see across the school yard today?"
- Add and rotate materials at the center on a regular basis. Add a real barometer, a "tornado maker" (screw attachment between the necks of two oneliter bottles, available at hobby and science shops) and newspaper weather reports.
- Invite a local weather observer as a guest to get children excited about the weather as you launch your center.

