



1. What is weather?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What does weather include?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Who are weather forecasters?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why do we listen to weather forecasts?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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17

# Weather

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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28

## WEEK ONE – DAY ONE

Dear Parents: This worksheet reviews the sounds and concepts your child learned at school today. Take five to ten minutes to complete the activities on this page with your child. The activities reinforce today's lessons. Depending on your child's present ability, you may want to do these activities orally or you may want your child to do some or all of the writing. Encourage your child to do as much writing as he/she is able to do on his/her own.

Think of three words that have the 'ea' sound in 'weather'.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

'Hot' and 'windy' describe weather. Print five other words that describe weather.



1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

cold outside plan forecasters temperature

1. Weather is what it is like \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Weather includes changes in \_\_\_\_\_, wind, moisture, and air pressure.
3. It makes us feel hot or \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Weather \_\_\_\_\_ are people that predict how the weather will change.
5. Weather forecasters help us \_\_\_\_\_ our day.

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39

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- |      |        |             |
|------|--------|-------------|
| sun  | clouds | weather     |
| wind | rain   | lightning   |
| melt | strong | thunder     |
| hot  | hail   | raindrop    |
| cold | sleet  | snowflake   |
| star | freeze | different   |
| heat | storm  | vapour      |
| snow | change | winter      |
| blow | space  | summer      |
| cool | ground | temperature |

### Week 2 – List A

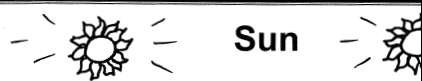
### Week 2 – List B

### Week 2 – List C

- |       |       |             |
|-------|-------|-------------|
| flat  | air   | moisture    |
| ice   | heavy | forecasters |
| sky   | tiny  | energy      |
| fall  | alike | earth       |
| bump  | water | seaside     |
| six   | round | droplets    |
| poles | north | cumulus     |
| fist  | south | stratus     |
| year  | year  | cirrus      |

**Weather**

Weather is what it is like outside at any given time. It includes changes in the temperature, wind, and air pressure. We cannot change the weather. It can be hot or cold. Weather forecasters are people who predict the weather will change. We listen to weather forecasts to help us plan what we will wear and what we will do.



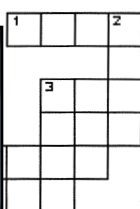
**Sun**

The sun is like a star. It gives off energy and heat. Some of the sun's energy bounces off the earth. Some of the sun's energy heats the air. Some of the sun's energy heats the ground and the oceans. The sun's energy heats the ground and the oceans. The sun's energy heats the ground and the oceans. The sun's energy heats the ground and the oceans. Different parts of the earth get different amounts of heat. It is hotter near the equator because it gets more heat. We get more heat in the summer than in the winter.

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## CROSSWORD PUZZLES

### Week 1 – List A



#### ACROSS

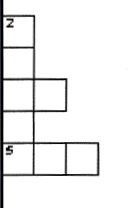
- 1 We build a snowman out of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ is hot.
- 4 The sun gives off \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 The ice started to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### DOWN

- 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ was blowing out of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Look at the bright \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky.
- 4 It is \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer.

heat hot melt snow  
star sun wind

### Week 2 – List A



#### ACROSS

- 1 I fell and got a \_\_\_\_\_ on my head.
- 3 Don't \_\_\_\_\_ off the ladder!
- 4 The \_\_\_\_\_ was the size of golf ball.
- 5 The \_\_\_\_\_ is full of stars.
- 6 The hailstones were as big as my \_\_\_\_\_.

- 9 I put \_\_\_\_\_ cubes in my drink.

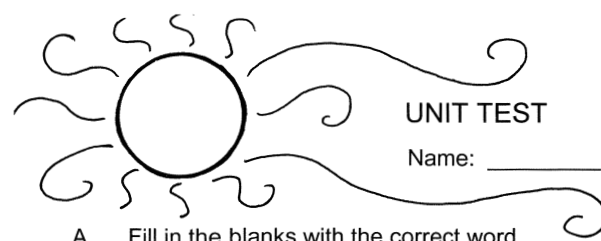
#### DOWN

- 2 I have two fishing \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The tire on our car is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 A \_\_\_\_\_ is another name for road.
- 8 There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in my family.

bump fall fist flat hail  
ice six sky stone poles

73

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## UNIT TEST

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

cools heat snowflakes warm wind

1. Weather includes changes in temperature, \_\_\_\_\_, moisture, and air pressure.
2. The sun gives off light and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Clouds form when water vapour rises and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. No two \_\_\_\_\_ look exactly alike.
5. Hailstones usually form during \_\_\_\_\_ weather.

B. Match the words to their definitions by connecting them with a line.

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| wind  | contains tiny ice crystals joined together |
| rain  | moving air                                 |
| snow  | frozen raindrops                           |
| hail  | a mixture of snow and rain                 |
| sleet | water droplets that fall from the sky      |

C. Put the following words into ABC order:

thunder lightning raindrop snowflake hailstone

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

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81

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**Weather Words**



**D. Questions**

1. What happens during a cyclone?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Where do cyclones start?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. When do cyclones occur?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Why do winds spiral around in a cyclone?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How far can cyclones move each day?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**A. Word Meanings**

1. rises

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. rushes

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. damage

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Print Two Descriptive Words**

1. typhoon \_\_\_\_\_

2. air \_\_\_\_\_

3. eye \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Typhoons start over \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Warm air rises and \_\_\_\_\_ until it forms \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Typhoons move \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The strong winds cause lots of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Typhoons form between the months of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Typhoons**



**Typhoon Fact Card**

A typhoon is a type of cyclone that occurs over the Pacific Ocean. They are storms with powerful winds. Typhoons start over the ocean when warm air rises and spirals upward. More air rushes in underneath and then that air also rises and spins. This spinning air builds until it forms a typhoon. In the center of a typhoon is an area called an eye. Typhoons travel slowly but their strong winds cause lots of damage. There are up to twenty-five typhoons every year. Typhoons occur between June and November.

**Tornado Fact Card**

A tornado is a powerful swirling windstorm. It starts as a funnel cloud that hangs down from a thundercloud and then touches the ground. Tornadoes are smaller than hurricanes but have stronger winds. Tornadoes occur when warm, moist air meets cool, dry air. The warm air quickly rises over top of the cool air pushing the building clouds even higher. The tremendous turbulence created within these 'supercell' storms causes the air to spin and thus a tornado forms. They occur all over the world. Tornadoes spin counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere. Tornadoes often destroy everything they touch. The strength of a tornado is measured on the Fujita Scale.

In North America, tornadoes are called twisters. There can be 100 or more twisters a year. Most twisters in North America occur in the spring or early summer. Most twisters in North America last only ten minutes and travel a short distance. Only a few twisters last more than ten minutes and travel more than 100 miles.

**SPELLING LISTS**

**Week 1 – List A**

- over
- wind
- form
- middle
- warm
- there
- fills
- blow
- land
- large
- start
- waves
- rise
- spin
- rush

**Week 1 – List B**

- builds
- center
- calm
- between
- strong
- inward
- air
- eye
- year
- power
- whirling
- heavy
- eight
- type
- storm

**Week 2 – List A**

- more
- back
- cloud
- ground
- sea
- dirt
- dust
- little
- long
- rain
- new
- wood
- ring
- pond

**Week 2 – List B**

- damage
- every
- touches
- warm
- windstorm
- coast
- inland
- water
- predict
- past
- crumbles
- stream
- helpful
- harmful

**Week 2 – List A**

- ACROSS**
- 3 We covered the seeds with \_\_\_\_\_ the house.
  - 5 I helped my Mom \_\_\_\_\_ hung over the park.
  - 7 A dark \_\_\_\_\_ hung over the park.
  - 8 We rode a boat on the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 10 I have a \_\_\_\_\_ brother.

- DOWN**
- 1 Our house is made of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 There was snow on the \_\_\_\_\_ from your trip?
  - 4 I wanted \_\_\_\_\_ pink lemonade.
  - 6 My Dad put more \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.
  - 9 I have \_\_\_\_\_ shoes.

back cloud dirt dust ground little  
more new sea soil wood

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

- over
- form
- warm
- fills
- land
- start
- rise
- rush
- wind
- middle
- there
- blow
- large
- waves
- spin

**Week 2 – List A**

S O I L O N G P  
M O R E N E W O  
R I N G R A I N  
G R O U N D B D  
D O R B A C K I  
C L O U D J R R  
I X J S E A O T  
T T L E A N

- more
- cloud
- sea
- dust
- long
- new
- ring
- back
- ground
- dirt
- little
- rain
- wood
- pond

**STORMS VOCABULARY GAME**

yclone	powerful, swirling windstorm over the Indian Ocean
rrricane	powerful, swirling windstorm over the Atlantic Ocean
phoon	powerful, swirling windstorm over the Pacific Ocean
ornado	funnel cloud that touches the ground from a thundercloud
terspout	tornado that forms over the sea

**UNIT TEST**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

- eye southern drought soil rains

1. The center of a cyclone is a calm area called the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Hurricanes produce heavy \_\_\_\_\_ and high waves.
3. Tornadoes spin clockwise in the \_\_\_\_\_ hemisphere.
4. Duststorms harm farmland by moving rich \_\_\_\_\_ to other areas.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when there is little or no rain for a long time.

B. Match the word to its definition by writing the number in the blank.

- |                    |                                       |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| _____ waterspout   | 1. swirling storm in the Indian Ocean |
| _____ blizzard     | 2. windstorm that carries sand        |
| _____ sandstorm    | 3. tornado over the water             |
| _____ thunderstorm | 4. storm with thunder and lightning   |
| _____ cyclone      | 5. winter storm with blowing snow     |



1. What does a rain gauge measure?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How does a rain gauge work?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the special ruler on a rain gauge used for?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Where is the best place to put a rain gauge?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. When would it be useful to have a rain gauge?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

A rain \_\_\_\_\_ is a weather instrument

\_\_\_\_\_ the amount of \_\_\_\_\_

for a certain length of \_\_\_\_\_. A rain gauge

\_\_\_\_\_ that has a long narrow \_\_\_\_\_

There is a special \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_

gauge that is used to measure the amount of \_\_\_\_\_

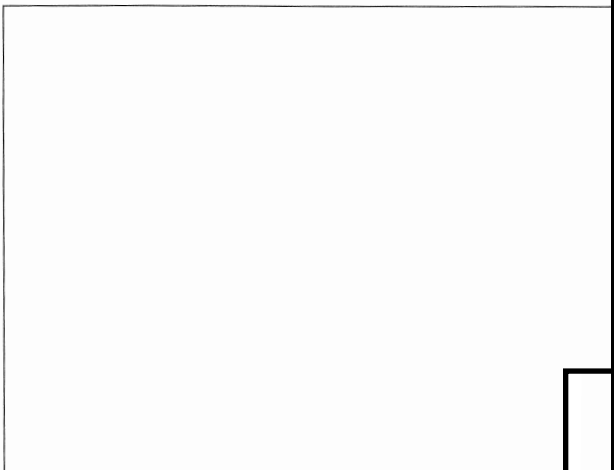
\_\_\_\_\_ of rainfall is determined by measuring

\_\_\_\_\_ in the long narrow tube. The amount

measured in \_\_\_\_\_ or millimeters. The rain

is measured in an \_\_\_\_\_ area outside. It

is placed \_\_\_\_\_ from buildings and \_\_\_\_\_ for accuracy.



SPELLING LISTS

Week 1 – List A

direct  
higher  
rainfall  
rising  
determine  
difference  
ground  
sunlight  
graph  
constant  
liquid  
expands  
contracts  
balloon  
station

Week 1 – List B

weather  
gauge  
accuracy  
cylinder  
barometer  
average  
measure  
humidity  
helium  
thermometer  
evaporation  
temperature  
Centigrade  
information  
thermograph

Week 2 – List A

earth  
pilots  
hurricane  
equipment  
direction  
storm  
vane  
arrow  
rotate  
orbit  
pictures  
predict  
scale  
cloud  
rain

Week 2 – List B

Fahrenheit  
atmosphere  
transmitter  
hydrogen  
vapour  
parachute  
radiosonde  
anemometer  
satellite  
weathermen  
cyclones  
typhoons  
millimetres  
instrument  
pressure

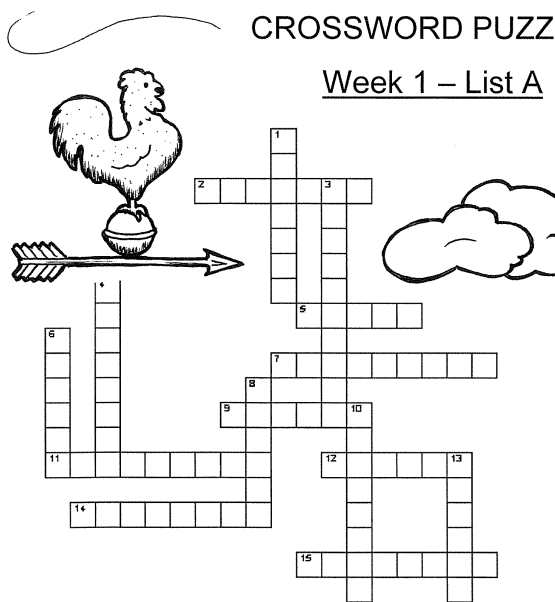
I J Q E  
I I T L V  
T Y E B  
J U S W

RAINFALL CYMBEQNXEIKAEI  
GROUNDYSKTXEATRISINGJG  
CONSTANTQLEDRQUCATVTEH  
RFCONTRACTSUDINCDBRBCCT  
BALLOONTQIUUVFVZYCFENPT  
EXPANDSIQPTXRZDBPAMJNZ  
WDEUMAKODETERMINESUSCP  
DIFFERENCEWILLVBBWMDCE

balloon constant  
contracts determine  
difference direct  
expands graph  
ground higher  
liquid rainfall  
rising station  
sunlight

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Week 1 – List A



ACROSS

2 When the temperature rises in a thermograph, the liquid  
5 The pen on a thermograph traces temperature movements  
7 When the temperature lowers in a thermograph, the liquid  
9 The \_\_\_\_\_ the temperature, the warmer  
11 Use a thermometer to \_\_\_\_\_ the temperature  
12 \_\_\_\_\_ air pressure may mean nice weather  
14 The temperature is higher in direct \_\_\_\_\_  
15 Weather \_\_\_\_\_ use radio transmitters to

DOWN

1 Weather balloons send information to a weather  
3 The \_\_\_\_\_ between the two temperatures in a psychrometer  
4 A thermograph keeps a \_\_\_\_\_ record of the temperature  
6 Water is a \_\_\_\_\_  
8 Do not put a thermometer in \_\_\_\_\_ sunlight.  
10 A rain gauge measures the amount of \_\_\_\_\_  
13 We planted new shrubs in the \_\_\_\_\_

rain gauge

measures amount of rainfall

barometer

measures air pressure

psychrometer

measures humidity in air

thermometer

measures immediate temperature

thermograph

keeps constant record of temperature

WEEK TWO – DAY FIVE

Dear Parents: This worksheet reviews the material your child learned at school today. Take ten minutes to complete the activities on this page with your child.

Print the meanings of the following words:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Write questions in complete sentences:

What weather satellite is used for?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Do weather satellites send the pictures of clouds?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What do weathermen do with the pictures of the clouds?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

How do weather satellites take pictures of the whole earth?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

How can it be helpful to use information from a weather satellite?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

UNIT TEST

A. Instrument Definitions

Describe what each weather instrument is used for:

1. weather balloon

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. anemometer

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. thermograph

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. psychrometer

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. radiosonde

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

