PLANNED INSTRUCTION LESSON MATERIALS

5th Grade

DUE DATE: FRIDAY, MAY 22ND

Please complete the following materials by the due date noted above.

Completed materials may be dropped off at the school (1006 West 10th Street) during food distribution Tuesdays and Fridays from 10:00am – 12:00noon, or turned in when the next week's materials are delivered to your home.

If you need assistance in completing the attached materials, please reach out to your classroom teacher via email, the school's website or Facebook page, or Class Dojo. You may also call the school directly Monday – Friday from 9:30-5:30 at 814-520-6468

Mrs. Veronica Will, Principal 814 873-5158

Mr. Aubrey Favors, Interim CEO 814 812-3026

Leaping Lizards

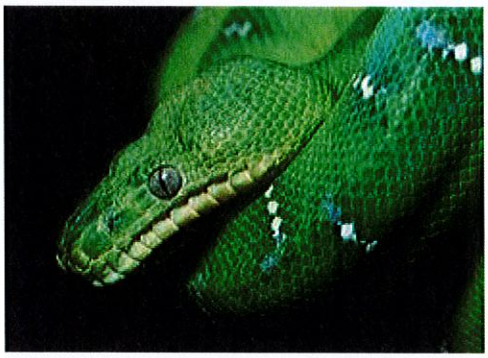
by Pooja Makhijani

People go wild for lizards, snakes, and other reptiles in an exhibit.

Darrel Frost will never forget the time he saw a diamondback rattlesnake coiled up beside a tree. He was just 4 years old, traveling with his family through the Arizona wilderness.

"It was the most beautiful animal I had ever seen in my entire life," he told an audience in 2006 at the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) in New York City. "It was just spectacular."

Seeing that fanged rattler up close inspired Frost to become the scientist he is today. As a **herpetologist,** he studies reptiles and amphibians. He helped put together an AMNH exhibit of the scaly lizards and slithering snakes that he fell in love with as a child. The exhibition is called "Lizards and Snakes: Alive!" and features more than 60 live animals.



photos.com

An Emerald Tree Boa

Before the show opened, *WR News* got an inside look. At the exhibit, leaf-tailed geckos scampered up the sides of a glass tank while an emerald tree boa basked under a sunlamp.

Startled onlookers watched as a veiled chameleon climbed up a tree branch and changed color. The chameleon's ability to **camouflage,** or conceal itself by changing its appearance, helps the creature hide from predators and curious museum-goers.

What's a Squamate?

These lively lizards and sleepy snakes are part of a diverse group of reptiles called **squamates** (SKWAH-mayts). *Squamate* comes from the Latin word for "scale" and is the scientific name for legged lizards and their legless relatives-snakes. All squamates are covered with **scales**-small, hard, plate-like structures that shield an animal's skin and protect it from harm.

There are about 8,000 **species,** or types, of squamates. Along with snakes and lizards, this group includes iguanas, geckos, and Gila (HEE-luh) monsters. These squamates share characteristics with other reptiles, such as turtles and alligators. They are all **cold-blooded,** which means they cannot regulate their own body temperature. Most squamates lay eggs, although some give birth to live young.

New Discoveries

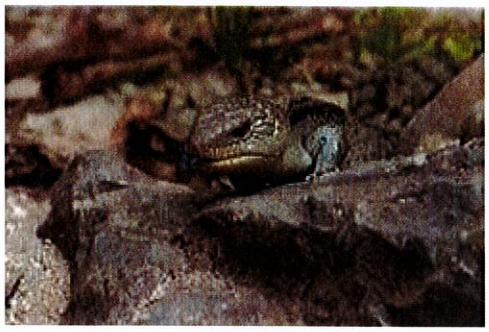
Scientists at the museum felt that the timing was right for an exhibition about squamates and that it would be a big hit. "[The] public is really interested in scaly, slimy things," Jack Conrad told *WR News.* Conrad is a **paleontologist,** a scientist who studies plants and animals that lived long ago. Paleontologists are always finding new squamate **fossils.** A fossil is the remains of an ancient plant or animal preserved in Earth's crust.

Conrad has been examining the fossils of an 80-million-year-old Gila monster with really "bizarre" skin. Studying present-day squamates gives scientists a glimpse into the biology of ancient animals. "Many squamate species haven't changed in 200 million years," says Conrad. "These animals are a window into the past."

Strange Squamates

Here is a look at some of the scaly creatures that were featured in the exhibit and a description of how they stay safe.

When startled, a **green basilisk**-named after a mythical beast-sprints on water by churning its legs like a windmill.



sxc.hu

A Blue-Tongue Skink

A **blue-tongue skink** scares away predators by hissing and sticking out its brightly colored tongue.

A **veiled chameleon** has cells that aid in complex color-pattern changes, which are used for camouflage.

A **Campbell's milk snake** stays safe by looking like its lethal neighbor, the coral snake.

A **Gila monster's** venom flows through special grooves in its teeth when it bites its victim.

exhibit

ex · hib · it

Definition

verb

1. to show or present for view.

Michael exhibits his paintings at the art gallery.

Maura rarely exhibits her feelings to strangers.

noun

1. display or show.

There is a new exhibit of photographs at the museum.

Advanced Definition

transitive verb

1. to expose for viewing or inspection; present; show.

He exhibited his new collection of paintings at a downtown gallery last week.

She will exhibit her findings from the experiment at the upcoming conference.

2. to reveal or manifest (emotions, symptoms, or the like).

They didn't exhibit any surprise when we told them the news.

She's exhibiting some of the early signs of the disease.

You've written a lot, but you haven't exhibited an understanding of the issues.

3. to submit as evidence in a legal proceeding.

The gun will be exhibited as part of the evidence.

4. to make clear or obvious; explain.

intransitive verb

1. to make a presentation of something for public viewing or inspection.

I know some of the artists that exhibit at this gallery.

noun

1. an act or instance of exhibiting; showing; presentation.

   People flocked to the museum during the exhibit of the Italian sculptures.

2. a collection of things that are on display for many people to view, or a particular object that is submitted for viewing.

   Thousands of people came to see the exhibit of ancient Egyptian art at the museum.

   The enamel vase was donated as an exhibit.

3. a document or object used as evidence in a legal proceeding.

   The prosecuting attorney submitted the letter as one of the exhibits at the trial.

Spanish cognate

exhibir: The Spanish word *exhibir* means exhibit.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. A new **exhibit** at the museum marks the 100th anniversary of the Wright brothers' famous flight.
2. Now an **exhibit** at the Natural History Museum in London, England gives evidence for both sides.
3. To commemorate the anniversary of the vaccine's approval, the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C., had an **exhibit** called "Whatever Happened to Polio?"
4. On the outside, the house looks just as it did in 1699. On the inside, there is an **exhibit** about the Battle of Brooklyn and the men who died there. There are uniforms like the soldiers would have worn, maps of the battle, and a diorama of the fighting around the house.
5. The main building on Ellis Island has four big turrets, and looks a little bit like a castle. Inside is a huge main room, the Registry Room, where immigrants once waited in line for permission to enter the country. To the sides are lots of smaller rooms, which hold different **exhibits** about the island's history.

glimpse

glimpse

Advanced Definition

noun

1. a quick look; momentary or partial view.

   I got only a glimpse of the queen as she rode by.

   The police asked if anyone had caught a glimpse of the fleeing suspect.

2. a vague or faint idea or suggestion; glimmer.

   As the doctor emerged from the operating room and strode confidently toward me, I felt a glimpse of hope.

transitive verb

1. to get a quick look at; see partially or in passing.

   He accidentally glimpsed the answer to the puzzle.

   She glimpsed her husband's face in the crowd.

intransitive verb

1. to look quickly; glance (usu. fol. by at).

   She glimpsed at the return address and quickly ripped open the envelope.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. He caught a **glimpse** of something red.
2. Studying present-day squamates gives scientists a **glimpse** into the biology of ancient animals.
3. While in Peru, Ana got a **glimpse** of what her life could have been like had she not been adopted.
4. Chatting excitedly, they hurried to the parking lot to get a **glimpse** of one of the country's most sought-after cars.
5. In the wee hours of January 15, 2006, stargazers caught a **glimpse** of an intergalactictreasure chest blazing through Earth's atmosphere.
6. Every few seconds, he catches a **glimpse** of her in the mirror: Penny, brushing her long red hair and wearing a yellow polka dot dress.

7. If no signs of hostility arise, the door is opened wider, giving the two a **glimpse** of each other. A week or so later, the door is widened even farther, letting them touch and, finally, mate.

8. And yet if an observer crept past the unguarded gate, wove through the maze of hubcaps and radiators and carburetors and tail pipes, climbed over the pyramid of busted tires, and crawled down the other side, he or she might **glimpse** an unusual sight.

9. As he took his first steps, Roy saw a flicker of silver out of the corner of his eye. It seemed to move through the air and settle behind a rock to his right. Forgetting for a moment that he had to move slowly, Roy dashed forward to catch a better **glimpse**.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. The main idea of the article is that

A. Jack Conrad is a paleontologist who studies plants and animals that lived long ago.

B. The AMNH's exhibition of snakes and lizards is interesting and popular.

C. Lizards, snakes, chameleons, geckos, and Gila monsters are all squamates.

D. Darrel Frost is a herpetologist whose job it is to study reptiles.

2. The main idea in question #1 is supported by which detail:

A. Startled onlookers watched a veiled chameleon climb a tree branch and change color.

B. The public is really interested in scaly, slimy things.

C. Studying present-day squamates gives a glimpse into the biology of ancient animals.

D. All of the above.

3. Turtles and alligators

A. have larger scales than squamates.

B. can change color to camouflage themselves.

C. are like squamates in only some ways.

D. can regulate their own body temperatures.

4. The main idea of the section called "New Discoveries" is that

A. scientists study both present-day squamates and ancient fossils.

B. the Gila monster is a squamate that has not changed over a long period of time.

C. paleontologists are scientists who study fossils.

D. museum workers try to appeal to the public's tastes when they plan their exhibitions.

5. Which animal from the article do you think is the most interesting? Why?

Blank Quiz

Your email address (**vwill@erieriseacademy.org**) will be recorded when you submit this form. Not you? Switch account

* Required

The main idea of the article is that * 5 points

- [ ] A. Jack Conrad is a paleontologist who studies plants and animals that lived long ago.
- [ ] B. The AMNH's exhibition of snakes and lizards is interesting and popular.
- [ ] C. Lizards, snakes, chameleons, geckos, and Gila monsters are all squamates.
- [ ] D. Darrel Frost is a herpetologist whose job it is to study reptiles.

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- [ ] A. Startled onlookers watched a veiled chameleon climb a tree branch and change color.
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- [ ] C. Studying present-day squamates gives a glimpse into the biology of ancient animals.
- [ ] D. All of the above.

Turtles and alligators * 5 points

- [ ] Have larger scales than squamates.
- [ ] Can change color to camouflage themselves.
- [ ] Are like squamates in only some ways.
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The main idea of the section called "New Discoveries" is that * 5 points

- [ ] Scientists study both present-day squamates and ancient fossils.
- [ ] The Gila monster is a squamate that has not changed over a long period of time.
- [ ] Paleontologists are scientists who study fossils.
- [ ] Museum workers try to appeal to the public's tastes when they plan their exhibitions.

Send me a copy of my responses.

Submit

Print

Northern Europe and Southern Europe have different landforms, climates, and resources. The geography of the regions presents unique challenges to the people who live there.

Landforms and Waterways

How are the landforms in Northern and Southern Europe similar? How are they different?

Much of Northern Europe is a land of rugged mountains, rocky soils, and jagged coasts. A map of Northern Europe would show Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Iceland. Together, these five far-northern lands are often called the Nordic countries.

The Mediterranean Sea dominates the coast of much of southern Europe, affecting the climate and the movement of people. Southern Europe is made up of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece, as well as the tiny countries of Andorra, San Marino, and Vatican City. It also includes the island countries of Malta and Cyprus, the westernmost part of Turkey, and the tiny British territory of Gibraltar.

A Land of Peninsulas

A peninsula is an area of land surrounded on three sides by water. In the United States, Florida is a good example of a peninsula.

Two peninsulas make up most of Northern Europe. Jutland is a peninsula that extends northward from Germany and includes most of Denmark. The Scandinavian Peninsula is made up of Norway and Sweden. The large landmass east of Sweden is Finland. Much of the land of Norway, Sweden, and Finland lies north of 60° N latitude.

Northern Europe also includes many islands. Iceland is a large island in the northern Atlantic Ocean near the Arctic Circle. Denmark has about 400 islands. Its capital, Copenhagen, is on the largest of the islands.

Southern Europe also has several peninsulas. Spain and Portugal form the Iberian Peninsula. Most of Italy is the long, boot-shaped Italian Peninsula. East of Italy, the larger Balkan Peninsula includes several Eastern European nations, with Greece at its southern tip.

In Southern Europe, the large Mediterranean islands of Sicily and Sardinia are part of Italy. The nearby islands of Malta form an independent country. The island of Crete is part of Greece. Farther east, the island of Cyprus contains the largely Greek but independent nation of Cyprus, as well as North Cyprus, a Turkish territory.

Mountains and Plains

The Scandinavian Peninsula has a spine of rugged mountains, formed when two tectonic plates collided. Glaciation, or the weathering and erosion caused by moving masses of ice called glaciers, carved the land into the mountains and plateaus we see today.

Iceland also has rugged terrain, but it formed from volcanic activity. The island is part of a mountain range, the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, which is mostly underwater. At Iceland, it rises above sea level. Iceland is home to more than 200 volcanoes and many hot springs, as well as Europe's largest glacier.

Part of the boundary between Western Europe and Southern Europe is formed by two mountain ranges, the Pyrenees and the Alps. The Pyrenees mark the boundary between southern France and the Iberian Peninsula. The Alps form the northern border of Italy and separate the Italian peninsula from the rest of Europe.

Some countries of Southern Europe are mountainous. The Apennines extend along the length of Italy. They are volcanic and subject to earthquakes. Greece also has rugged highlands. The tallest and most famous of its mountains is Mount Olympus, which legend says was the home of the gods of Greek mythology.

Most of Spain lies on a plateau called the Meseta Central. It is a harsh landscape. To the north and south of the Meseta Central are mountain ranges, but its western side slopes gently toward the Atlantic Ocean. Valencia, along Spain's eastern coast, is a coastal plain of rolling hills.

Portugal is divided geographically by the Tagus River. South of the river, the landscape is characterized by extensive rolling plains. Throughout the area are abundant trees and plants, including evergreen oak trees, olive trees, figs, and vineyards. The northeastern coast features a landscape of wide valleys and steep hills.

The Mediterranean Sea

The most important body of water in Southern Europe is the Mediterranean Sea. It stretches about 2,500 miles (4,023 km) from the southern coast of Spain in the west to the coasts of Greece, Turkey, and various countries of Southwest Asia. The Mediterranean is almost completely surrounded by land. In the west, it connects to the Atlantic Ocean through the Strait of Gibraltar. At the Strait's narrowest point, just 8 miles (13 km) separates the southern tip of Spain from Africa.

Waterways

Among the important rivers of Southern Europe is Italy's Po. Many smaller rivers drain into the Po as it travels from the Alps to the Adriatic Sea. The Ebro is the longest river that lies entirely in Spain. It originates in the Cantabrian Mountains in the north and ends at Spain's Mediterranean coast. The longest river on the Iberian Peninsula is the Tagus, which crosses Spain and Portugal on its way to the Atlantic Ocean.

Northern Europe has few important rivers, but it has a long coastline, indented by many seas and bays. Norway is surrounded on three sides by water, and much of Norway's west coast is dotted by narrow, water-filled valleys called fjords.

The Baltic Sea borders Sweden's southern and southeastern coasts. Sweden has major ports on the Baltic, but the sea is more likely to freeze than other bodies of salt water. This is because the Baltic is shallow and has a fairly low concentration of salt. Finland also borders the Baltic Sea. Its interior is better known for its many lakes. Glaciers have carved as many as 56,000 lakes in Finland.

Analyzing Which landforms best characterize Northern Europe?

Contrasting Climates

How is the climate of Northern Europe different from the climate of Southern Europe?

Northern Europe has a cool or cold climate. Yet, the conditions in some places are much harsher than in others. Landforms, distance from the sea, and ocean currents play a part in determining climate.

Chilly Northern Europe

The northern part of Norway is located as far north as Alaska, but it is not nearly as cold. The Norwegian Current, part of the Gulf Stream, flows past Norway carrying warm water from the tropics. As a result, western Norway has a marine climate, with mild winters and cool summers. The relatively mild climate does not extend far to the east. Mountains reduce the eastward flow of milder air. Eastern Norway thus has colder and snowier winters. Even so, the climate in eastern Norway and in Sweden is milder than in other parts of the world at the same latitude.

Finland's climate is considered continental because it receives little influence from the seas. It has cold winters and hot summers. Winters are harsh, especially north of the Arctic Circle. In the mountainous parts of northern Finland, the snow never melts. This land is mostly tundra, a region where subsoil is frozen and only plants such as lichens and mosses can survive.

The Gulf Stream brings warm water to the southern and western coasts of Iceland. This moderates the temperatures in these parts of the country. The effect does not reach northern Iceland, which just touches the Arctic Circle. There, drifting ice and fog are common in winter, and temperatures year-round are several degrees colder than they are in the southern and western parts of the country.

Warm Southern Europe

The most common climate in Southern Europe is Mediterranean. The climate features warm or hot summers and cool or mild winters. Spring and fall are rainy, but summers are dry. If you have ever been to the southern coast of California, you have experienced a Mediterranean climate.

Temperatures are not uniform across Southern Europe or even within countries. Northern Italy is nearer the Alps and has a cooler mountain climate, where winters are colder than in southern Italy and snow is heavy at higher elevations. The Meseta Central, a vast plateau in Spain, on the other hand, has a continental climate

The area's high elevation and mountain barriers cause dry winds and drought conditions year-round. The dryness causes temperature extremes, with cold winters and hot summers.

Identifying How do landforms and waterways affect the climates of Norway and Italy?

Natural Resources

What natural resources are available to the people of Northern and Southern Europe?

Northern and Southern Europe hold rich stores of resources. The sea also provides a variety of resources, from fish to oil and gas.

Vegetation

Plants need to be drought resistant in order to survive the dry summers in a Mediterranean climate. Because of the dry climate and poor soils in Southern Europe, many areas are scrubland, or places where short grasses and shrubs are the dominant plants. Trees such as olive, fig, and cypress are common. Two of the most important crops throughout Southern Europe are grapes and olives. Wine, which is made from grapes, is an important export for Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece. Italy and Greece are also major exporters of olive oil.

In widely forested Northern Europe, the main plant resource is wood. Forests cover nearly three-fourths of Finland, and wood from these forests is Finland's most important natural resource. Finland exports birch, spruce, and pine wood and paper products to Western Europe. Sweden's forests produce timber, paper, wood pulp, and furniture.

Northern Minerals and Energy

Norway might not be considered an energy powerhouse. But, thanks to the discovery of petroleum in the North Sea, Norway is now Europe's biggest exporter of oil and one of Europe's leading suppliers of natural gas.

Northern Europe also has rich mineral ore resources. With deposits of iron ore, copper, titanium, lead, nickel, and zinc, Norway remains one of the world's leading metal exporters. Sweden lacks fossil fuels, but it has rich mineral resources. These include iron ore, copper, gold, zinc, and lead.

Denmark has few natural mineral or energy resources. However, Denmark uses wind turbines to supply much of its electricity. Sweden and Norway get much of their electricity from hydroelectric power plants. Because of the volcanic nature of the island, Iceland has enormous reserves of geothermal energy. It provides energy for industries and all of the heating needs of Reykjavik, Iceland's major industrial area, as well as several other towns. Iceland's rivers also supply hydroelectric power.

Sea Resources

A rich variety of fish inhabit the North Sea, and the nations along its shores have long-standing fishing traditions. Norway has one of the biggest fishing industries in Europe. Some of the fish caught, such as sand eels and mackerel, are ground into fish meal, a powder that is used in animal feed and fertilizer. Today, fewer people work in the fishing industry. This is because ships that tow large nets behind them, called factory ships or trawlers, have increased catches.

At one time, whaling was an important industry for many countries by the sea, including Norway. Whales were hunted for their meat and oil, but by the mid-1900s, many of the largest species of whales were in danger of becoming extinct. Whaling is now limited to a few smaller species that are not believed to be endangered.

Spain and Portugal have extensive Atlantic Ocean coastlines, and fishing is an important industry in both countries. The cities of Vigo and La Coruña are Spain's biggest fishing ports. Spanish fishing fleets range far from their shores, however, leading to conflicts with other countries.

The Mediterranean Sea has long been an important fishing ground for the countries that border its shores, including Italy and Greece. However, overfishing and pollution have reduced fish populations. In addition, the Mediterranean Sea lacks the nutrients necessary to support large populations of fish. Commercial fisheries use fish hatcheries to cultivate and breed fish. After the fish mature, they are released into the sea. That way, they repopulate the fish population that has been overfished.

Analyzing How can a thriving fishing industry be a positive and a negative factor for a country?

LESSON 1 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. How does *glaciation* affect the landscape?

Answering the Guiding Question

2. ***Describing*** How are the landforms of Northern and Southern Europe alike and different?

3. ***Describing*** How would the climate of Norway be different without the Norwegian Current?

4. ***Analyzing*** What kinds of problems does the fishing industry in Southern Europe face?

5. ***Informative/Explanatory*** Describe what is unique about the island of Iceland.

Chapter 20 Lesson 1 Vocabulary!

DIRECTIONS: Define the following terms based on the reading passage given to you!

1. GLACIATION:

2. FJORD:

3. TUNDRA:

4. SCRUBLAND:

5. TRAWLER:

6. UNIFORM:

Also, be sure to identify TWO Northern Europe and TWO Southern Europe countries!

Ch. 12 Lesson 1 Assignment: Pgs. 366-367

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions by using the pages 366-367.

1. What does much of Northern Europe look like?

2. What affects the movement of people and climate in Southern Europe?

3. Which example, from the United States, is most closely related to a peninsula?

4. Name TWO places in Southern Europe that are peninsulas.

5. Which country is Crete a part of?

6. Iceland is actually a part of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, which is underwater. How many volcanoes and hot springs make up Iceland?

7. What do the Alps serve to do for the European countries?

8. Why would it be a big problem if the ice on Iceland melted too much? (Do the best you can with this one!)

Ch. 12 Lesson 1 Quiz

Answer the questions the best that you can, selecting only ONE right answer!

* Required

A region of frozen subsoil and few plants is the * 1 point

- TUNDRA
- FJORD
- GLACIATION
- TRAWLER

A fishing ship that tows a large net is: * 1 point

- TRAWLER
- GLACIATION
- FJORD
- TUNDRA

Weathering and Erosion caused by moving glaciers: * 1 point

- FJORD
- TUNDRA
- TRAWLER
- GLACIATION

Area where mostly short grasses and shrubs grow: * 1 point

- SCRUBLAND
- TRAWLWER
- TUNDRA
- FJORD

Deep, narrow, water-filled valley: * 1 point

- TUNDRA
- GLACIATION
- SCRUBLAND
- FJORD

Which sea dominates the coast of much of southern Europe? * 1 point

- Arctic Sea
- Norwegian Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
- North Sea

In which country is the Po River found? * 1 point

- Spain
- Greece
- Portugal
- Italy

Which climate is found in Finland, where the influence of seas is limited? * 1 point

- Continental Climate
- Mediterranean Climate
- Tundra Climate
- Monsoon Climate

What tree crop grows well in the scrublands near the Mediterranean? * 1 point

- apples
- olives
- pears
- elderberries

Why has whaling declined as an industry in Northern Europe? * 1 point

- Whaling was not as profitable as shrimping.
- Whaling was far too costly to maintain.
- The seas have become so icy that ships cannot navigate them.
- Many of the larger whale species are considered endangered.

Submit

Precipitation and Clouds

May 18th - May 22nd
5th Grade Lesson
Adapted from Pearson

Background

- Clouds form when water vapor changes into tiny water droplets or ice crystals (condensation)
- Whether a cloud is made of water droplets or ice crystals depends partly on air temperature
  - The higher in the sky you go, the colder it gets
- The ice crystals and water droplets can join together to make larger particles, when the particles get to large and heavy they fall from the sky as precipitation

Precipitation

Precipitation - Rain

- Most clouds are made of ice crystals and water droplets
- When water droplets get large and heavy they fall from the cloud as rain
- How do ice crystals turn into liquid rain?
  - Ice crystals melt as they fall through warmer air and they fall to the ground as liquid drops

Precipitation- Snow

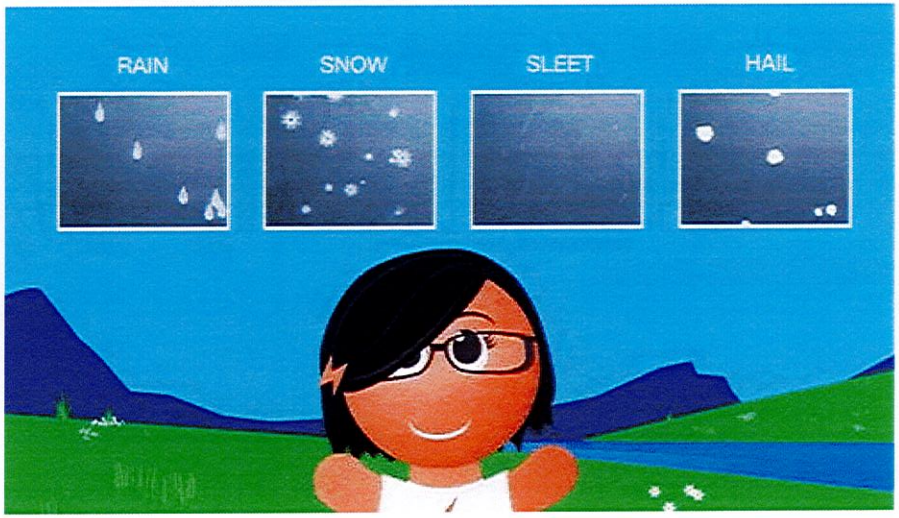
- If the temperature of all the air between the cloud and the ground is less than 0 degrees celsius the ice crystal will fall to the ground as snowflakes
- They reach the ground as frozen crystals

Precipitation- Sleet

- When ice crystals get too heavy in the clouds, they fall and can fall through a thin layer of warm air high above the ground
- If raindrops fall for a longer time through cold air, they freeze and fall to the ground as frozen raindrops
- Sleet is not snow. Snowflakes are ice crystals and sleet is frozen raindrops.

Precipitation- Hail

- Strong winds can blow upward through a thunderstorm cloud, these winds blow raindrops back up into the freezing air at the top of the cloud which creates a small piece of ice
- As the ice is blown through the cloud many times, many layers of water freezes on it
- When it gets to heavy the ice falls from the sky to the ground
- Most hail is the size of a pea, but some hail can be much bigger
- Hail is frozen layers of ice



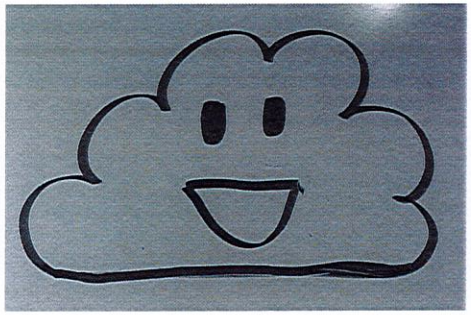
Clouds

4 Cloud Types

- Cumulus
- Stratus
- Cirrus
- Cumulonimbus

Cumulus Clouds

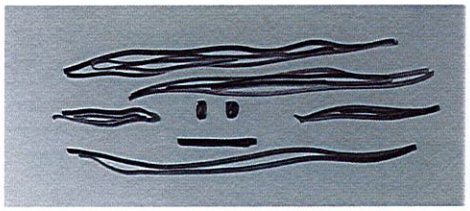
- What does it look like?
  - White
  - Puffy
  - Looks like cotton balls
  - Usually flat bottom with fluffy tops
- When do you see them?
  - Fair or nice weather
- Where do you see them
  - Located low in the sky
- I like to call them happy clouds, because it's what you would see on perfect day. If I were to draw a perfect cloud, it would most likely look like this!



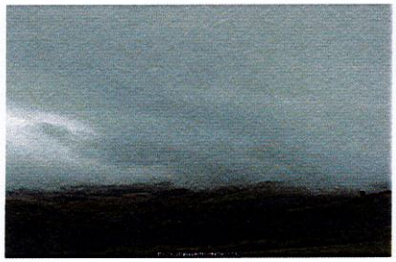
Cumulus Clouds

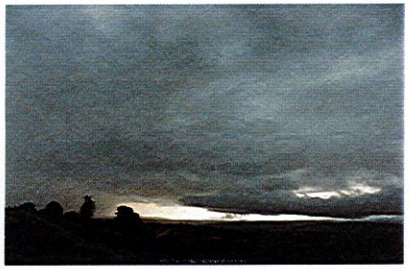
Stratus Clouds

- What does it look like
  - Sheets of gray clouds
  - Can cover all or most of the sky
  - Can look like fog
- When do you see them?
  - Sometimes form rain or snow
  - Gloomy days
- Where do you see them
  - Located low in the sky
- I like to think of them as meh clouds, they aren't happy and they aren't sad just kinda meh. They usually come on gloomy days where you feel meh.



Stratus Clouds





Cumulonimbus Clouds

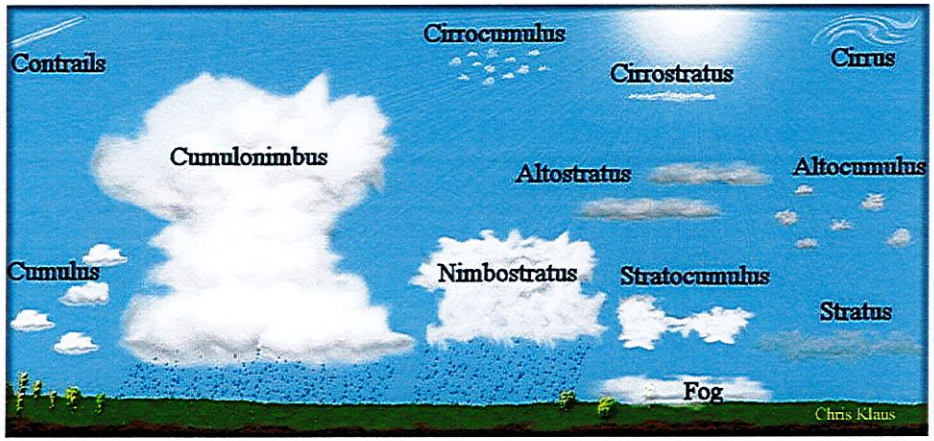
- What does it look like?
  - Looks like a cumulus cloud growing straight up
  - Dark base
  - Large, tall
- When do we see them?
  - Thunderstorm clouds
  - Often associated with lightning, thunder, heavy rain, and violent storms
- Where do we see them?
  - Bottom is located in lower part of sky, but grow very tall into the higher part of the sky
- I like to think of these as angry clouds!

Cumulonimbus Clouds

Cirrus Clouds

- What does it look like?
  - Thin
  - Wispy
  - They are so cold that they are made of all ice crystals
- When do we see them?
  - Fair weather
  - Sometimes rainy
- Where do we see them
  - Located high in the sky

Cirrus Clouds



They are a lot of different cloud types! We only talked about 4 types of clouds!

YouTube Questions- How did clouds get their names?

Video is included below incase you need to watch it again!

Your email address (**vwill@erieriseacademy.org**) will be recorded when you submit this form. Not you? Switch account

* Required

How did clouds get their names? YouTube Video

How did clouds get their na...

What was the name of the man who classified the clouds and gave them their names? * 1 point

- Richard Hamblyn
- Luke Howard
- John Dewy

Meteorology is the study of _____. * 1 point

- weather
- rain
- earth

The 3 principle types of clouds are called cirrus, cumulus, and stratus. * 1 point

- True
- False

How many total cloud types are there now? * 1 point

- 7
- 9
- 10

What artists spent time painting the cloud? * 1 point

- John Constable
- Percy Shelly
- J.W. von Goethe

Clouds float. * 1 point

- True
- False

Submit

YouTube Questions- Why So Many Cloud Types?

Complete this after watching the video. The video is included below!

* Required

Why So Many Cloud Types?

Why So Many Cloud Types?

What are the two main characteristics used by scientists to classify clouds? Select 2 answers. * 1 point

- [ ] Size
- [ ] Shape
- [ ] Height
- [ ] Color

There are 3 height categories and 3 shape categories. * 1 point

- ( ) True
- ( ) False

Stratus means _____. * 1 point

- Heap or pile
- Rain cloud
- Hair
- Layer

The _____ you go, the colder the atmosphere and air gets. * 1 point

- higher
- lower

Scientists are studying the possible roles clouds may have on climate change. * 1 point

- True
- False

Submit

Clouds and Precipitation Lesson Check

After completing all the other assignments, complete this lesson check! Make sure to try your best and take your time because you only get one chance to take the lesson check.

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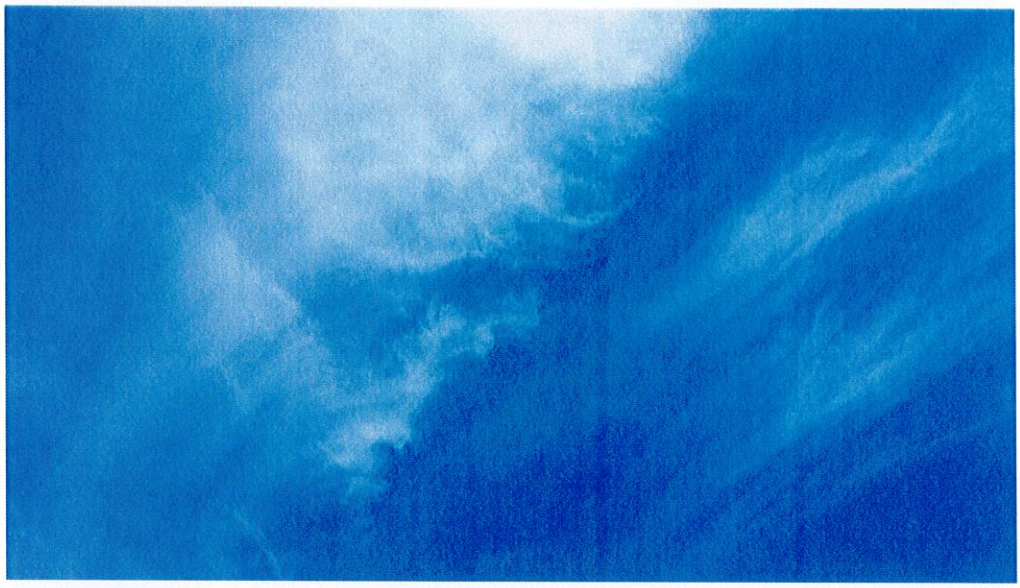
* Required

What type of cloud is shown in the picture? * 1 point

- cumulus
- stratus
- cirrus
- cumulonimbus

What type of cloud is shown in the picture? *

1 point



- cumulus
- stratus
- cirrus
- cumulonimbus

What type of cloud is shown in the picture? *

1 point

- cumulus
- stratus
- cirrus
- cumulonimbus

What type of cloud is shown in the picture? * 1 point

- cumulus
- stratus
- cirrus
- cumulonimbus

It is a nice and sunny day, what kind of cloud might you see? (options: cumulus, cirrus, stratus, cumulonimbus) * 1 point

Your answer

It is a rainy day, what kind of cloud might you see? (options: cumulus, cirrus, stratus, cumulonimbus) * 1 point

Your answer

List three examples of precipitation. * 1 point

Your answer

Sleet, snow, and hail are all the same because they are frozen. * 1 point

- True
- False

Which form of precipitation is made of layers of ice? * 1 point

- Rain
- Snow
- Sleet
- Hail

Which form of precipitation is made of liquid water? * 1 point

- Rain
- Snow
- Sleet
- Hail

Which form of precipitation is like froze raindrops? * 1 point

- Rain
- Snow
- Sleet
- Hail

Which form of precipitation is ice crystals falling from the sky? * 1 point

- Rain
- Snow
- Sleet
- Hail

It is a dark and gloomy day. Explain what type of clouds and precipitation you might see on this day. * 2 points

Your answer

Submit