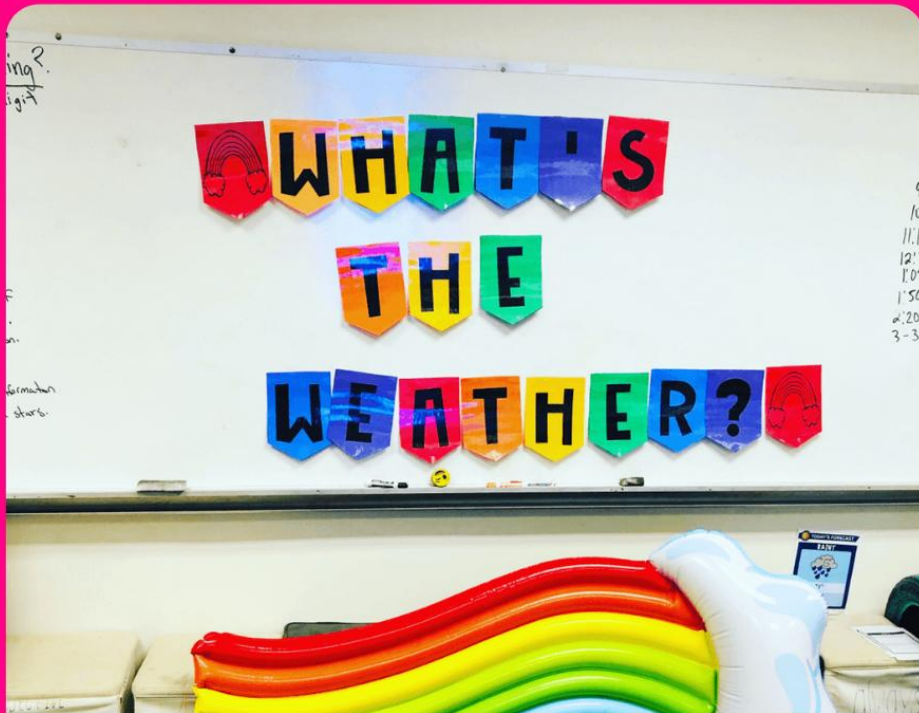
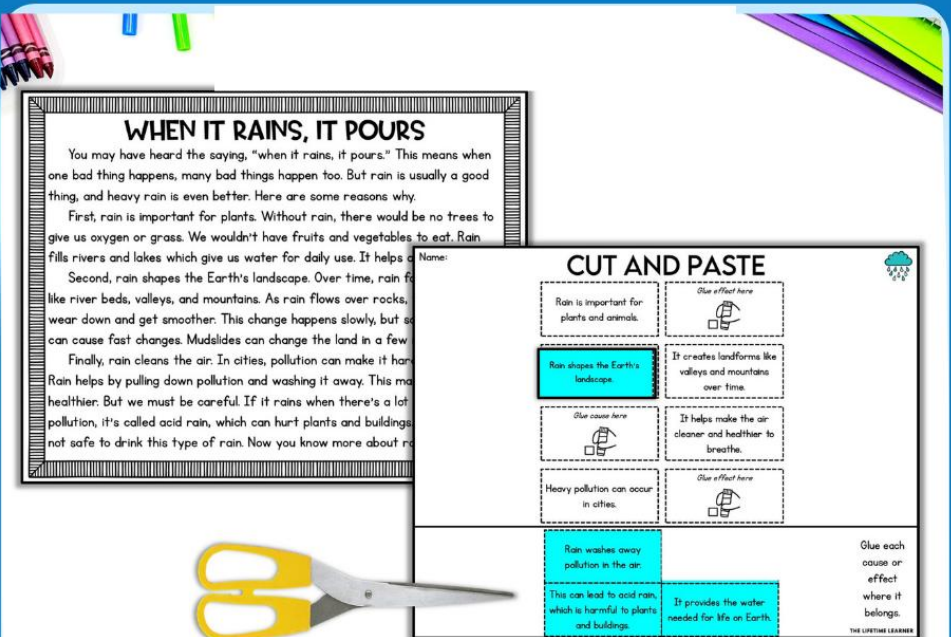


WHAT IS THIS?

It's a low-prep room transformation!



Use the 10 reading stations, included decor, and more for a fun & easy room transformation!



This themed learning day has 10 stations that all practice asking & answering question with nonfiction text. You can use 1, 5, or all 10--it's flexible!

Room transformations can be stress-free and low-prep.

Keep scrolling to learn how!



Let's start with the basics...

What is a classroom transformation?

A classroom transformation changes your room into a certain setting or theme to engage students in their own learning with rigorous content.



Donut Shop Day



Rock Star Day



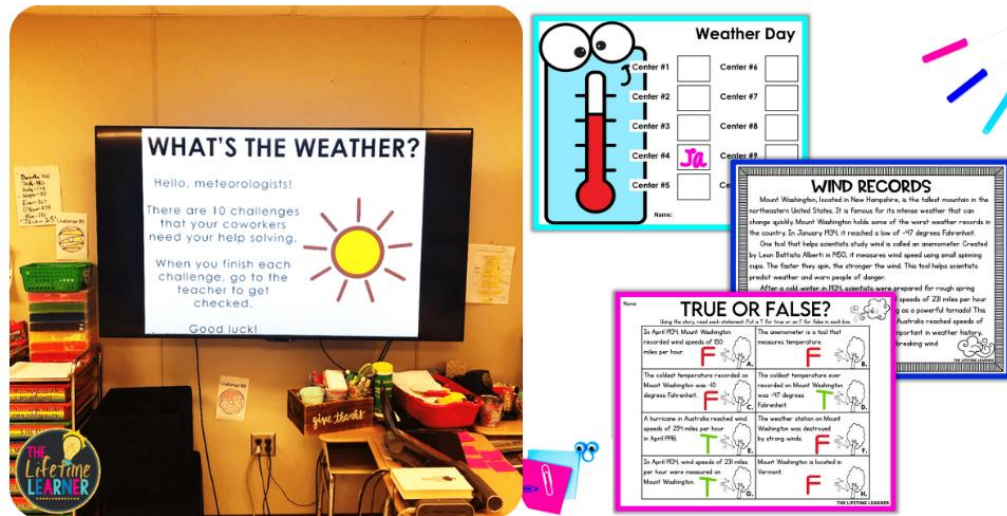
Camping Day

You don't have to spend hours of your time setting up a room transformation or spend lots of money to make it **SO MUCH FUN!**

STEP 1:

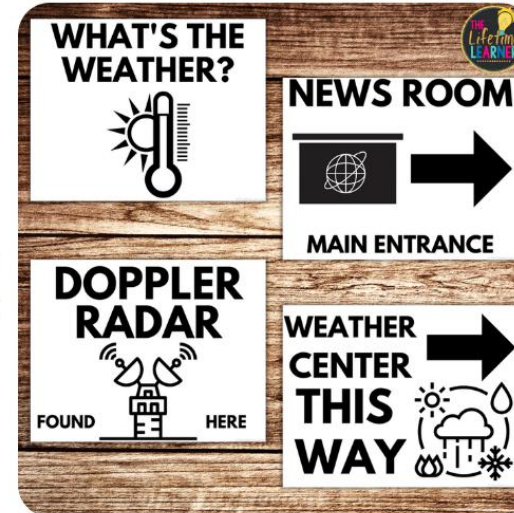
Tell your class they are studying the weather today!

They will complete nonfiction text evidence activities set up around the room. You can do this for a day, a few days, or over the course of a week!



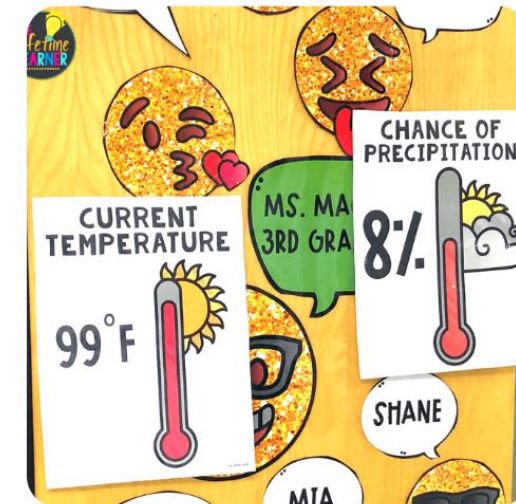
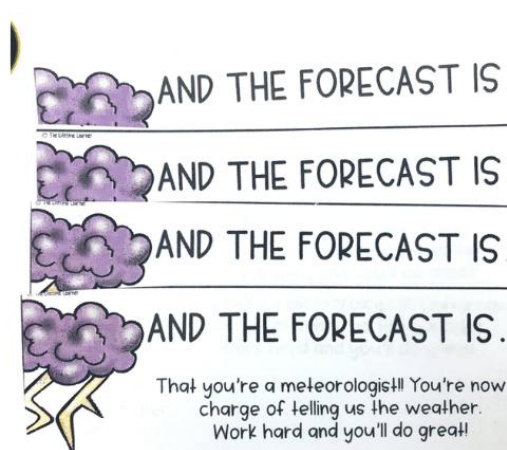
Flexibility is key.

Need to modify? No problem!
Choose how many centers students will need to complete and what time frame they have to meet YOUR needs.



Set-up is quick and easy.

Simply print the posters, 10 activities, and a recording sheet for each student. Place them around your room and you're ready to begin!



STEP 2:

Let students move around the room and complete each station. They read a passage and then complete an activity to go with it. They can be completed in any order. All stations include a variety of nonfiction text evidence activities. You can choose just a few for students to complete or use all 10. This is up to the teacher and the amount of time you'd like to fill.

Optional Recording Sheet

When a student finishes a center, you sign that spot on their recording sheet to keep track of what they've completed.

Freedom to choose.

Students can work in partners, rotations, groups, or independently. Your choice!

Weather Day

Center #1 ☐ Center #6 ☐
Center #2 ☐ Center #7 ☐
Center #3 ☐ Center #8 ☐
Center #4 ☒ Center #9 ☐
Center #5 ☐ Ce ☐

Name: _____

WIND RECORDS

Mount Washington, located in New Hampshire, is the tallest mountain in the northeastern United States. It is famous for its intense weather that can change quickly. Mount Washington holds some of the worst weather records in the country. In January 1934, it reached a low of -47 degrees Fahrenheit.

One tool that helps scientists study wind is called an anemometer. Created by Leon Battista Alberti in 1450, it measures wind speed using small spinning cups. The faster they spin, the stronger the wind. This tool helps scientists predict weather and warn people of danger.

After a cold winter in 1934, scientists were prepared for rough spring

TRUE OR FALSE?

Using the story, read each statement. Put a T for true or an F for false in each box.

In April 1934, Mount Washington recorded wind speeds of 150 miles per hour. F	The anemometer is a tool that measures temperature. F
The coldest temperature recorded on Mount Washington was -10 degrees Fahrenheit. F	The coldest temperature ever recorded on Mount Washington was -47 degrees Fahrenheit. T
A hurricane in Australia reached wind speeds of 254 miles per hour in April 1996. T	The weather station on Mount Washington was destroyed by strong winds. F
In April 1934, wind speeds of 231 miles per hour were measured on Mount Washington. T	Mount Washington is located in Vermont. F

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

STEP 3:

When students finish all activities you've assigned, they win! You can give them the included certificate, coloring page, or a small prize of your choice.

A shopping guide is also included to give you suggestions of optional "extras" you could add in.

Remember:

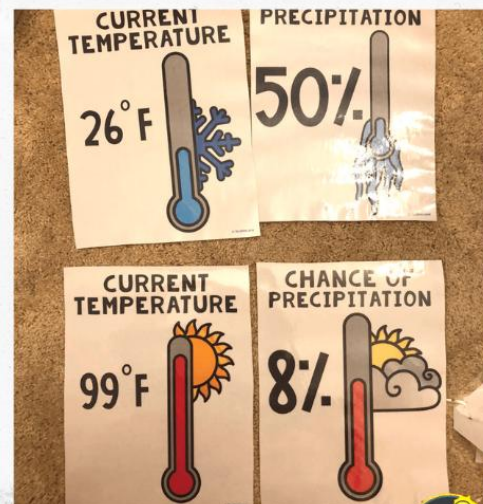
Anything different from a "normal" day in the classroom is special to students! A reward at the end isn't required during a classroom transformation.



Certificate



Coloring Page



In Action Pic



Prize

STEP 4:

Most of the time, there are early finishers. These kiddos get to go around the room and read fun facts about the topic! No one is ever bored.

Choose from 3 versions!

Digital Scavenger Hunt

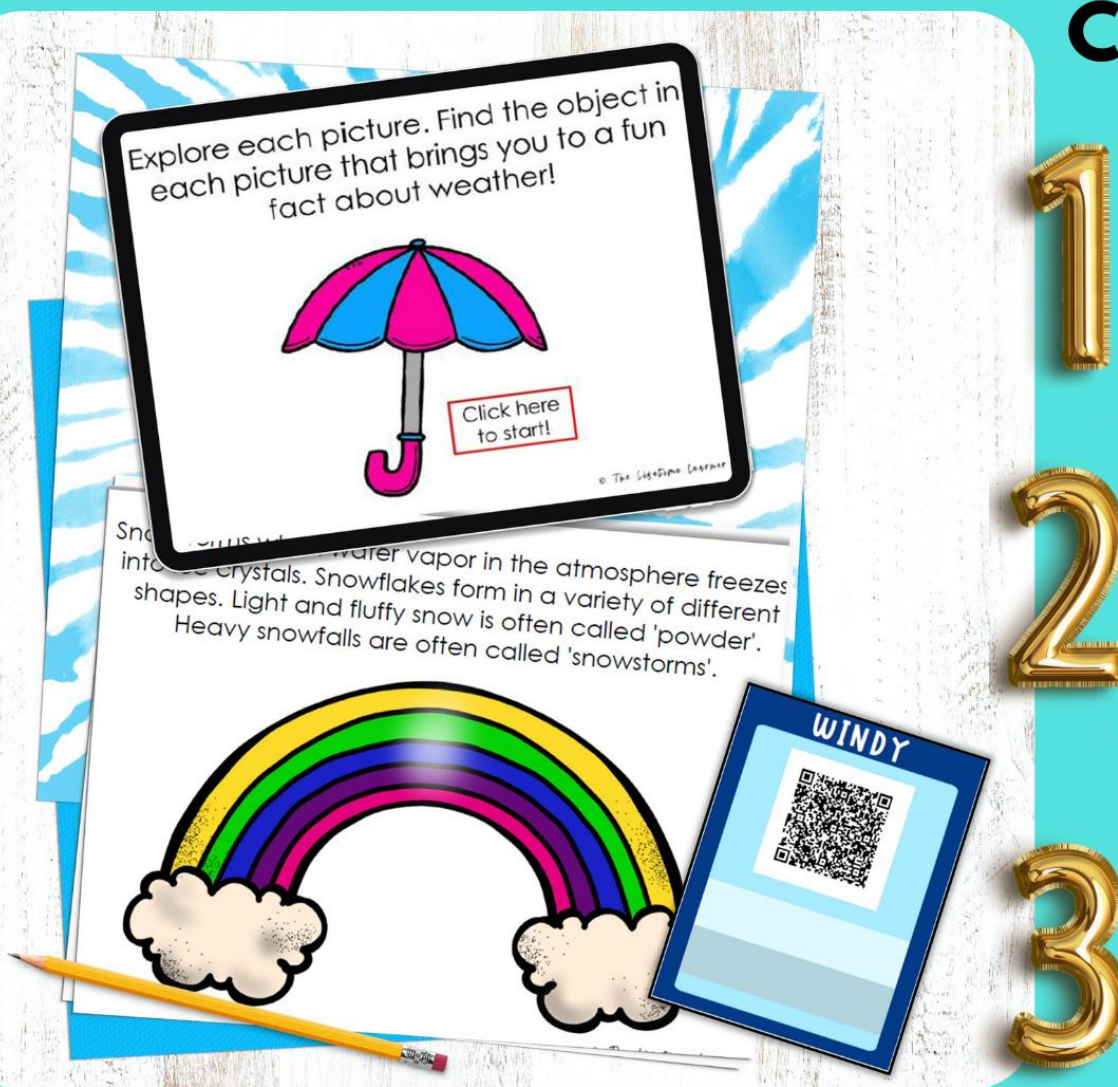
Let students "find" the facts
on Google Slides

Printable Facts

Hang facts around room

QR Codes

Students scan to read
fun facts



10 READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES/ACTIVITIES:

ALL ABOUT HAIL

Hail is a type of ice that falls from the sky. It can look pretty when it's small, but it can also cause a lot of damage when it's large in size.

Hail forms when tiny icy rain droplets gather together in the sky. When they get too heavy, they fall to the ground. Usually, hail falls as small pieces.

Name: _____

ALL ABOUT HAIL: MULTIPLE CHOICE





- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1. What is hail?
A) A type of snow
B) A type of ice that falls from the sky | 2. What can small hail look like?
A) Dangerous
B) Pretty | 3. Are most hailstorms harmful?
A) Yes, all of them are harmful.
C) When tiny icy rain | 4. How does hail form?
A) When snow falls
B) When rain evaporates
C) When tiny icy rain |
|---|--|--|--|

BEST SNOW ON EARTH

Many people once believed that every snowflake is different, but scientists have found that some snowflakes are actually alike. One thing all snowflakes have in common is they have six sides or points. They form from

Name: _____

BEST SNOW ON EARTH

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1. What did many people use to believe about snowflakes?
 | 2. How many sides do all snowflakes have?
 | 3. Packed-down snow is rougher and more difficult to manage than fresh snow.
 | 4. Snow helps keep the ground warm and protects plants and animals beneath it.
 |
|---|--|---|---|

DANGEROUS FOG

One big danger people forget about is fog. Fog can be risky for drivers on the road. It's important to know what fog is and how to be safe in it.

Fog is a cloud that forms close to the ground. Fog can be patchy (some places are foggy while others are clear). Or, fog can be thick, making it hard to see even your hand. Thin fog makes things look blurry.

Fog happens when tiny water droplets in the air get together and form a cloud.

DANGEROUS FOG

WORD BANK:

- water
- patchy
- obstacles
- blurry
- hazard
- fog
- cloud
- condensation

Across:

4. What is a synonym (word that is the same) for fog?
7. Thin fog makes everything look slightly _____.
8. What forms when cold water is poured into a cup?

HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH

In places with extreme weather, summer can be dangerous. Death Valley is one of the hottest places on Earth. It is known for its heat. In 1913, Death Valley set the world record for the hottest temperature at 134. Even in 2020, it reached a blazing 130. Many animals live there, like sheep, snakes,

Name: _____

THE HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH

1. Death Valley is called "Death Valley" because _____

**focuses on:
nonfiction text evidence**

2 Versions of Every Passage Included for Students

HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH

In places with extreme weather, summer can be dangerous. Death Valley is one of the hottest places on Earth. It is known for its heat. In 1913, Death Valley set the world record for the hottest temperature at 134. Even in 2020, it reached a blazing 130. Many animals live there, like sheep, snakes, coyotes, tortoises, and mountain lions. These animals have ways to stay cool. The desert tortoise digs into the sand. Bighorn sheep move when it's cooler. Coyotes and snakes find shade under rocks.

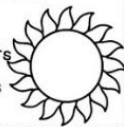
Some people live in Death Valley! Between 300-500 people have made their home there. They know how to stay safe by staying indoors with air conditioning when temperatures are above 120. People cannot survive in without proper shelter, water, and ways to keep cool. Most residents stay

HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH

Some people love the warm sun in the summer. They enjoy swimming in pools, running through sprinklers, or going to the beach. Summer is a season that many people look forward to each year. But in places with extreme weather, summer can be dangerous.

Death Valley is one of the hottest places on Earth in California. The name fits because it is known for its incredible heat. In 1913, Death Valley set the world record for the hottest temperature at 134 degrees Fahrenheit. Even in 2020, it reached a blazing 130 degrees. Many animals live there, like bighorn sheep, snakes, coyotes, desert tortoises, and mountain lions. These animals have special ways to stay cool. For example, the desert tortoise digs into the sand to escape the heat. Bighorn sheep move around in the morning and evening when it's cooler. Coyotes and snakes find shade under rocks.

Believe it or not, some people live in Death Valley too! Between 300 and 500 people have made their home there. They know how to stay safe by staying indoors with air conditioning when temperatures soar above 120 degrees. People cannot survive in extreme heat without proper shelter, water, and ways to keep cool. Most residents stay inside during the hottest parts of the day (12-4 PM). Students that live there have recess in the early mornings before it gets too hot. It's interesting to think about how people and animals adapt to live in hot places.



THE LIFETIME LEARNER

BEST SNOW ON EARTH

Many people once believed that every snowflake is different, but scientists have found that some snowflakes are actually alike. One thing all snowflakes have in common is they have six sides or points. They form from tiny ice crystals that connect as they fall through the air.

Snow is important for providing fresh drinking water. In Greenland, for example, most of the drinking water comes from the snow covering the island. Though there's plenty of water on Earth, ocean water is too salty to drink. We rely on snow and groundwater to supply fresh water. When snow melts, it fills rivers and lakes. We drink freshwater from these places.

Snow is also fun! People enjoy sledding, skiing, and snowball fights. Fresh, fluffy snow is great for skiing because it makes it easier to turn. Snow that

BEST SNOW ON EARTH

Snow can look magical when it sparkles as it falls from the sky. Many people used to think that every snowflake is different, but scientists have proven this isn't true. One thing snowflakes have in common is that they always have six sides or points. They are made up of tiny ice crystals that connect in the air as they fall.

Snow is also important because it helps provide drinking water. In Greenland, most of the drinking water comes from the snow covering the island. Even though the Earth has a lot of water, ocean water is too salty to drink. We need clean snow and groundwater for our drinking water. When snow melts, it helps fill rivers and lakes, giving us the fresh water we need.

**Differentiate and give
your students the
version best for them!**

THE CONTENT:

10 high-interest passages & activities
in 2 formats: hands-on & no prep!

Hands-On Centers

WIND RECORDS

Mount Washington, located in New Hampshire, is the tallest mountain in the northeastern United States. It is famous for its intense weather that can change quickly. Mount Washington holds some of the worst weather records in the country. In January 1934, it reached a low of -47 degrees Fahrenheit.

One tool that helps scientists study wind is called an anemometer. Created by Leon Battista Alberti in 1450, it measures wind speed using small spinning cups. The faster they spin, the stronger the wind. This tool helps scientists predict weather and warn people of danger.

After a cold winter in 1934, scientists were prepared for rough spring weather. In April that year, they recorded wind speeds of 231 miles per hour on Mount Washington. That is a record as strong as a powerful tornado! This record held until April 1996, when a hurricane in Australia reached speeds of 254 miles per hour. Mount Washington remains important in weather history, and scientists continue their search for record-breaking wind speeds.

TRUE ✓ **FALSE** ✗

In April 1934, Mount Washington recorded wind speeds of 150 miles per hour. **A.**

The coldest temperature ever recorded on Mount Washington was -47 degrees Fahrenheit. **B.**

The anemometer is a tool that measures temperature. **C.**

The coldest temperature recorded on Mount Washington was -10 degrees Fahrenheit. **D.**

A hurricane in Australia reached wind speeds of 254 miles per hour in April 1996. **E.**

The weather station on Mount Washington was destroyed by strong winds. **F.**

In April 1934, wind speeds of 231 miles per hour were measured on Mount Washington. **G.**

Mount Washington is located in Vermont. **H.**

No-Prep Printables

Name: _____

TRUE OR FALSE?

Using the story, read each statement. Put a T for true or an F for false in each box.

In April 1934, Mount Washington recorded wind speeds of 150 miles per hour. F	The anemometer is a tool that measures temperature. F
The coldest temperature recorded on Mount Washington was -10 degrees Fahrenheit. F	The coldest temperature ever recorded on Mount Washington was -47 degrees Fahrenheit. T
A hurricane in Australia reached wind speeds of 254 miles per hour in April 1996. T	The weather station on Mount Washington was destroyed by strong winds. F
In April 1934, wind speeds of 231 miles per hour were measured on Mount Washington. T	Mount Washington is located in Vermont. F

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

With this version, students read the passage. Then, they complete a hands-on center activity you can laminate and re-use for years to come.

Or in this version, students read the passage. Then, they complete the activity in worksheet form. This version is NO PREP and PRINT & GO! Just as much fun as the hands-on centers!

CENTER 1

Multiple Choice

ALL ABOUT HAIL

Hail is ice that falls from the sky. It can look pretty when it's also cause a lot of damage when it's large in size.

Hail happens when tiny icy rain droplets gather together in the sky. When they get too heavy, they fall to the ground. Usually, hail falls as small pieces, like ice pellets. But it can be much bigger sometimes. For example, in 2003, one of the biggest pieces of hail in the U.S. was found in Nebraska. It was 7 inches in diameter and weighed over 2 pounds.

Name: _____

ALL ABOUT HAIL: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What is hail? A) A type of snow B) A type of ice that falls from the sky C) A kind of rain D) A type of sleet	2. What can small hail look like? A) Dangerous B) Pretty C) Heavy D) Soft	3. Are most hailstorms harmful? A) Yes, all of them are harmful. B) Yes, they always cause damage. C) No, they never happen. D) No, most hailstorms are not harmful.	4. How does hail form? A) When snow falls B) When rain evaporates C) When tiny icy rain droplets gather together in the sky D) When ice melts
--	---	--	---

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Hands-On Center:

Students choose A, B, C, or D on each card.

ALL ABOUT HAIL: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Name: _____

1. What is hail? A) A type of snow B) A type of ice that falls from the sky C) A kind of rain D) A type of sleet	2. What can small hail look like? A) Dangerous B) Pretty C) Heavy D) Soft	3. Are most hailstorms harmful? A) Yes, all of them are harmful. B) Yes, they always cause damage. C) No, they never happen. D) No, most hailstorms are not harmful.	4. How does hail form? A) When snow falls B) When rain evaporates C) When tiny icy rain droplets gather together in the sky D) When ice melts
--	---	--	---

5. What happens to hail when it gets too heavy?
A) It turns into snow.
B) It floats away.
C) It evaporates.
D) It falls to the ground.

6. What size can hail usually be?
A) Small pieces, like ice pellets
B) Very large, like a basketball
C) The size of a mountain
D) Large, like a car

7. What happened in North Carolina in 2007?
A) It experienced two major hail storms.
B) It had a sunny day.
C) It was the driest year on record.
D) It had a heatwave.

8. How do weather experts help with hailstorms?
A) They create hail gear.
B) They sell hail protection gear.
C) They search hard to learn more about them.
D) They make the storms worse.

Write A, B, C, or D in each box.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 2

Crossword Puzzle

DANGEROUS FOG

People forget about fog. Fog can be risky for drivers. It's important to know what fog is and how to be safe in it. Fog forms close to the ground. Fog can be patchy (some foggy while some clear).

Fog happens when the outside of a glass when called condensation because near lakes or rivers because warm air above the land.

Fog can be dangerous. Best not to drive in fog. More time to react to a situation. This gives you more time to the side and turn on.

WORD BANK:

- water
- blurry
- cloud
- patchy
- hazard
- condensation
- obstacles
- fog

DANGEROUS FOG

5 DOWN
Driving slower in the fog helps you to avoid any _____ you may encounter.

1 DOWN
_____ fog means some places are foggy and some are clear.

7 ACROSS
Thin fog makes everything look slightly _____.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Hands-On Center:

Students use the clue cards to fill in the crossword puzzle.

DON'T FORGET!

DANGEROUS FOG

WORD BANK:

- water
- blurry
- cloud
- patchy
- hazard
- condensation
- obstacles
- fog

DANGEROUS FOG

Across:

- What is a synonym (word that is the same) for fog?
- Thin fog makes everything look slightly _____.
- What forms when cold water is poured into a cup?

Down:

- _____ fog means some places are foggy and some are clear.
- If it gets too hard to see while driving, turn on your _____ lights.
- _____ can make driving risky for people on the roads.
- Driving slower in the fog helps you to avoid any _____ you may run into.
- Fog is mostly found near _____.

Do not put spaces or apostrophes in your answers when you fill them in.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 3

Pairs Activity

BEST SNOW ON EARTH







Many people once believed that every snowflake is different, but scientists have found that some snowflakes are actually alike. One thing all snowflakes have in common is they have six sides or points. They form from tiny ice crystals that connect as they fall through the air.

Snow is important for providing fresh drinking water. In Greenland, for example, most of the drinking water comes from the snow covering the island. Though there's plenty of water on Earth, ocean water is too salty to drink. We rely on snow and groundwater to supply fresh water. When snow melts, it fills rivers and lakes. We drink freshwater from these places.

Snow is also fun! People enjoy sledding, skiing, and snowball fights. Fresh, fluffy snow is great for skiing because it makes it easier to turn. Snow that has been packed down can be rough to steer in.

Snow also helps control the temperature, keeps the ground warm, and protects the plants and animals beneath it. No matter why you like the snow, it is important to us all.



1.  What did many people use to believe about snowflakes?	F.  Many people used to believe that every snowflake is different.
2.  How many sides do all snowflakes have?	B.  All snowflakes have six sides or points.
3.  What happens to packed-down snow compared to fresh snow?	E.  Packed-down snow is rougher and more difficult to manage than fresh snow.

Hands-On Center:

Students put the two sides together to form each answer.

CENTER 4

True or False

WIND RECORDS

Mount Washington, located in New Hampshire, is the tallest mountain in the Northeastern United States. It is famous for its intense weather that can be deadly. Mount Washington holds some of the worst weather records in the country. In January 1934, it reached a low of -47 degrees Fahrenheit.


One tool that helps scientists study wind is called an anemometer. Created by Leon Battista Alberti in 1450, it measures wind speed using small spinning cups. The faster they spin, the stronger the wind. This tool helps scientists predict weather and warn people of danger.


After a cold winter in 1934, scientists were prepared for rough spring weather. In April that year, they recorded wind speeds of 231 miles per hour on Mount Washington. That is a record as strong as a powerful tornado! This record held until April 1996, when a hurricane in Australia reached speeds of 254 miles per hour. Mount Washington remains important in weather history, and scientists continue their search for record-breaking wind speeds.


THE LIFETIME LEARNER

TRUE 

FALSE 

In April 1934, Mount Washington recorded wind speeds of 80 miles per hour. 

In April 1934, Mount Washington recorded wind speeds of 80 miles per hour. 

The coldest temperature recorded on Mount Washington was -10 degrees Fahrenheit. 
A hurricane in Australia reached wind speeds of 254 miles per hour in April 1996. 
The weather station on Mount Washington was destroyed by strong winds. 
In April 1934, wind speeds of 231 miles per hour were measured on Mount Washington. 
Mount Washington is located in Vermont. 

Hands-On Center:

Students decide if each card is true or false.

DON'T FORGET!

Name: _____

BEST SNOW ON EARTH









1. What did many people use to believe about snowflakes? F	2. How many sides do all snowflakes have? B	3. What happens to packed-down snow compared to fresh snow? E	4. Why can't we drink ocean water? D
5. What happens when snow melts? H	6. What are some fun activities people do in the snow? A	7. What type of snow is best for skiing? G	8. What does snow help to keep warm? C

Write the correct letter on each snowflake.

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

TRUE OR FALSE?

Using the story, read each statement. Put a T for true or an F for false in each box.

In April 1934, Mount Washington recorded wind speeds of 150 miles per hour. 	The anemometer is a tool that measures temperature. 
The coldest temperature recorded on Mount Washington was -10 degrees Fahrenheit. 	The coldest temperature ever recorded on Mount Washington was -47 degrees Fahrenheit. 
A hurricane in Australia reached wind speeds of 254 miles per hour in April 1996. 	The weather station on Mount Washington was destroyed by strong winds. 
In April 1934, wind speeds of 231 miles per hour were measured on Mount Washington. 	Mount Washington is located in Vermont. 

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 5

Sorting Game

A CHANCE OF CLOUDS

Have you ever looked up and noticed how different clouds can be? Some are fluffy, while others cover the sky. Scientists group clouds into four main types.

Cirrus clouds are the thin clouds way up high, above 20,000 feet. It's cold up there, so they're made of ice crystals. They show nice weather.

Cumulus clouds are fluffy, white clouds like cotton balls. They form lower at 1,000-5,000 feet on sunny days. They are white on top and have darker bottoms.

Stratus clouds are gloomy, gray, and cover the sky. They form closer to the ground (below 6,500 feet). Stratus block the sun and may bring drizzles. Nimbus clouds are the ones that bring rain. When you hear "nimbus," it means the cloud is making rain or snow. Nimbus clouds combine with other clouds (like stratus or cumulus clouds) to make precipitation. Nimbus clouds are dark in color and stretch across the whole sky. Next time you're outside, look up! The clouds can tell you a lot about the weather.

Cumulus Clouds

Nimbus Clouds

Stratus Clouds

Cirrus Clouds

A. They are fluffy and look like cotton balls.

B. They are dark gray or black.

C. They are gray and cover the sky like a blanket.

D. They are low in the sky below 6,500 feet.

E. They are closer to the ground, around 1,000-5,000 feet.

F. They bring rain or snow.

G. They are thin and wispy.

H. They mix with other clouds like cumulus or stratus to cause rain.

I. They are bright white on top but darker on the bottom.

J. They are made of ice because it's cold up there.

Hands-On Center:

Students sort each card onto the correct mat.

A CHANCE OF CLOUDS SORT

There are 4 characteristics to go with each cloud type. Color each characteristic the correct color.

RED	A. CUMULUS CLOUDS	B. They are fluffy and look like cotton balls.	C. They are dark gray or black.	D. They are gray and cover the sky like a blanket.	E. They are low in the sky below 6,500 feet.
YELLOW	F. NIMBUS CLOUDS	G. They are closer to the ground, around 1,000-5,000 feet.	H. They bring rain or snow.	I. They are thin and wispy.	J. They mix with other clouds like cumulus or stratus to cause rain.
GREEN	K. STRATUS CLOUDS	L. They are bright white on top but darker on the bottom.	M. They are made of ice because it's cold up there.	N. They are very high in the sky, above 20,000 feet.	O. They bring light drizzle or mist and make the day cloudy.
BLUE	P. CIRRUS CLOUDS				

Name: _____

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 6

Color by Code

How can a generator help during an ice storm?

1. Color the answer red.

ICE STORM PREPARATION

Many people think snowstorms are the worst, but ice storms can be more dangerous. An ice storm happens when freezing rain falls through cold air. This creates slippery ice on roads, sidewalks, and buildings. Ice can make trees and power lines heavy, causing power outages and fallen branches.

So, what should you do in an ice storm? First, turn your refrigerator and freezer to the coldest settings. This will keep food cold longer if the power goes out. Make an emergency kit. Include flashlights, blankets, water, foods, and a radio with batteries. These items should be ready if the power goes out.

Getting a generator can help. A generator gives you electricity when the main power is out. It helps keep things like your refrigerator, lights, and even a heater working. Before the storm, set it up outside to keep everyone safe.

It's also important to listen to the news and watch for storm warnings. If you know an ice storm is coming, stay indoors and avoid driving. Roads can get dangerous and slippery. Being prepared can help keep you safe until the storm passes and the weather improves.

What should you include in an emergency supply kit or an ice storm?

2. Color the answer light blue.

What happens during an ice storm?

4. Color the answer yellow.

Hands-On Center:

Students use the coloring task card questions to color in answers in the text.

ICE STORM PREPARATION

1. How can a generator help during an ice storm?	2. What should you include in an emergency supply kit for an ice storm?	3. What can happen to trees and power lines during an ice storm?	4. What happens during an ice storm?
Color it red.	Color it light blue.	Color it light green.	Color it yellow.
5. What should you do to your refrigerator and freezer before an ice storm?	6. Why is it important to listen to weather forecasts during an ice storm?	7. Why should you stay indoors during an ice storm?	8. Why are ice storms considered more dangerous than snowstorms?
Color it purple.	Color it orange.	Color it pink.	Color it brown.

Read each question on the page. Color in each answer on the passage.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 7

Cut and Paste

WHEN IT RAINS, IT POURS

There is a saying, "when it rains, it pours." This means when many bad things happen, many bad things happen too. But rain is usually a good thing. Heavy rain is even better. Here are some reasons why.

First, rain is important for plants. Without rain, there would be no trees to give us oxygen or grass. We wouldn't have fruits and vegetables to eat. Rain fills rivers and lakes which give us water for daily use. It helps plants grow.

Second, rain shapes the Earth's landscape. Over time, rain flows over rocks, wears them down and gets smoother. This change happens slowly, but it can cause fast changes. Mudslides can change the land in a few days.

Finally, rain cleans the air. In cities, pollution can make it hard to breathe. Rain helps by pulling down pollution and washing it away. This makes the air healthier. But we must be careful. If it rains when there's a lot of pollution, it's called acid rain, which can hurt plants and buildings. It's not safe to drink this type of rain. Now you know more about rain.

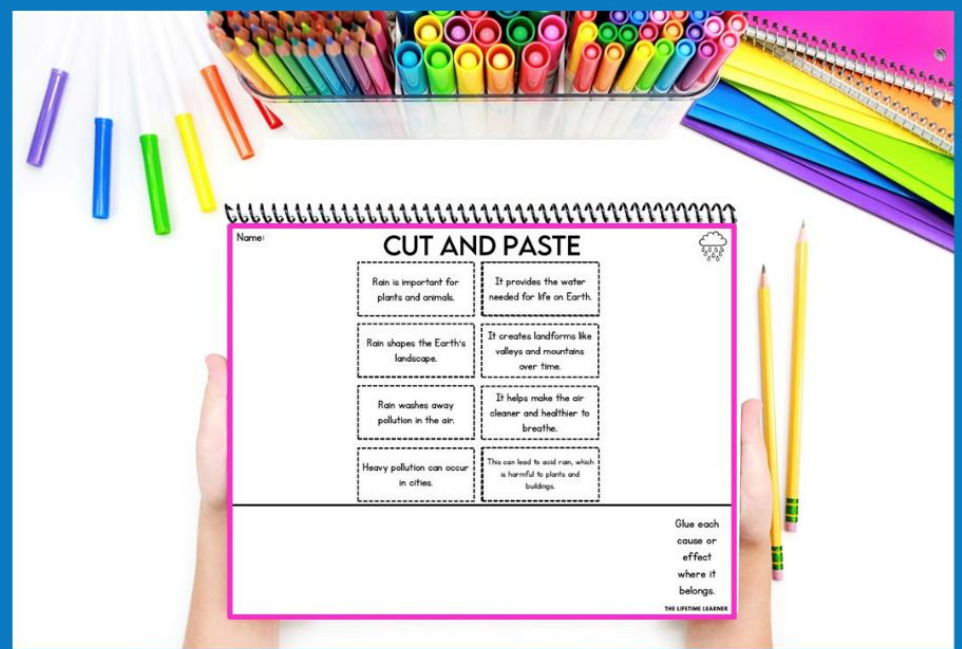
CUT AND PASTE

Rain is important for plants and animals.	It provides the water needed for life on Earth.
Rain shapes the Earth's landscape.	It creates landforms like valleys and mountains over time.
Rain washes away pollution in the air.	It helps make the air cleaner and healthier to breathe.
Heavy pollution can occur in cities.	This can lead to acid rain, which is harmful to plants and buildings.
	It provides the water needed for life on Earth.

Glue each cause or effect where it belongs.

Hands-On Center:

Cut and paste each box where it belongs.



No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 8

Write a Sentence

THE HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH

Death Valley is one of the hottest places on Earth. It is known for its heat. In 1913, it reached a blazing 130°. Many animals, like coyotes, tortoises, and mountain lions, live there. The desert tortoise digs into the sand. Big Coyotes and snakes find shade under rocks.

Some people live in Death Valley! Between their home there. They know how to stay safe by conditioning when temperatures are above 120 degrees. Without proper shelter, water, and ways to stay inside during the hottest parts of the day, life there is very hard. It's interesting to think about how animals adapt to live in hot places.

THE HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH

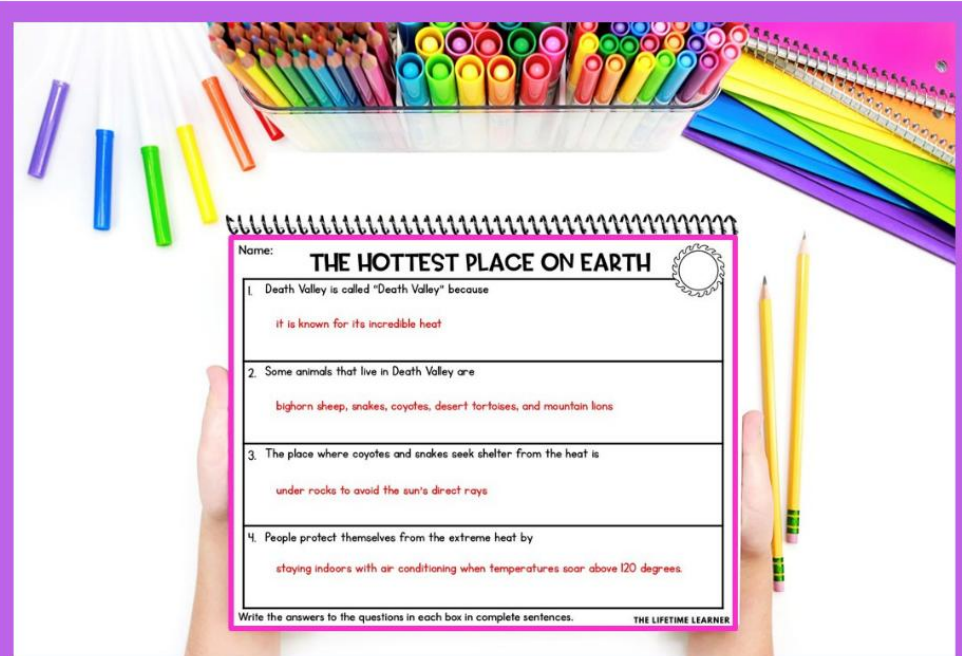
- Death Valley is called "Death Valley" because it is known for its incredible heat.
- Some animals that live in Death Valley are bighorn sheep, snakes, coyotes, desert tortoises, and mountain lions.
- The place where coyotes and snakes seek shelter from the heat is under rocks to avoid the sun's direct rays.
- People protect themselves from the extreme heat by staying indoors with air conditioning when temperatures soar above 120 degrees.

Write the answers to the questions in each box in complete sentences.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Hands-On Center:

Students write the answer to each prompt on the lines.



No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 9

Sequencing Puzzles

THUNDERSTORMS

Take a look at what makes a thunderstorm and how it forms. First, clouds need moisture, which is water in the air. This moisture comes from lakes, rivers, and oceans. When the sun warms the water, it evaporates into the air. Thunderstorm clouds can hold more moisture. Next, the warm air meets the cold air. As the warm air rises, it collects moisture and cumulonimbus clouds. The clouds grow heavy and release water droplets back to the ground as rain.

THUNDERSTORMS PUZZLE MAT

Place the puzzle pieces in order here on the mat.

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
D. Water from lakes, rivers, and oceans becomes warm from the sun and evaporates into the air.	F. In hot summer weather, warm air can hold more moisture, creating a setting where a thunderstorm is likely to form.	C. Warm air rises and meets cold air in the atmosphere, creating strong winds.
Step 4	Step 5	Step 6

A. The clouds grow heavy and release water droplets back to the ground as rain.

B. When energy builds up inside the clouds, a bright flash called lightning comes out, followed by the sound of thunder.

E. As the warm air rises, it collects moisture and energy. This forms cumulonimbus clouds.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Hands-On Center:

Students put the puzzle pieces in chronological order.

THUNDERSTORMS

First, read the story. Then, put the events in order below from #1 to #6 by writing a number at the top of each box. Put a #1 in the box that comes first and a #6 in the box that comes last.

5 A. The clouds grow heavy and release water droplets back to the ground as rain.	6 B. When energy builds up inside the clouds, a bright flash called lightning comes out, followed by the sound of thunder.	3 C. Warm air rises and meets cold air in the atmosphere, creating strong winds.
1 D. Water from lakes, rivers, and oceans becomes warm from the sun and evaporates into the air.	4 E. As the warm air rises, it collects moisture and energy. This forms cumulonimbus clouds.	2 F. In hot summer weather, warm air can hold more moisture, creating a setting where a thunderstorm is likely to form.

Name: _____

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 10

Fill in the Blank

DEADLIEST TWISTERS

Unless you live in the midwestern or southern US, you may only hear about tornadoes in stories or see them in movies. Every year, about 1,000 tornadoes touch down here. Some tornadoes can be very dangerous.

The worst tornado in U.S. history happened in 1925 and was called the tri-state tornado. It moved through Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. People said it looked like a dark fog because it was so big. Many people think there were multiple tornadoes causing damage together.

Another major tornado hit St. Louis, Missouri, in 1896. This tornado went right into the city and caused damage in only twenty minutes. 311 buildings were flattened. Nearly every house in its path was destroyed.

Movies like *The Wizard of Oz* show tornadoes as magical, but they can be unsafe. Today's meteorologists can warn us when they are coming. Sirens sound in some cities, and you can watch the weather channel for important updates. Thanks to technology, many lives have been saved by these warnings.

WORD BANK:

Use the word bank to fill in the missing words from the passage.

- tornado
- Indiana
- technology
- dangerous
- magical
- movies
- twenty
- sirens

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Hands-On Center:

Students read the passage and use words from the word bank to fill in the blanks as they read.

DEADLIEST TWISTERS

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Name: _____

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

HOW TO USE THIS:

Ideas for Implementation:

- pick and choose the centers you want to use: do what works best for your class!
- give less than 10 centers to students if you are short on time
- give students the whole day to complete all 10 centers/activities OR spread the room transformation out over a couple of days
- use the hands-on centers during your room transformation and the no-prep printables as a review during your reading block

WHEN IT RAINS, IT POURS

You may have heard the saying, "when it rains, it pours." This means when one bad thing happens, many bad things happen too. But rain is usually a good thing, and heavy rain is even better. Here are some reasons why.

First, rain is important for plants. Without rain, there would be no trees to give us oxygen or grass. We wouldn't have fruits and vegetables to eat. Rain fills rivers and lakes which give us water for daily use. It helps a lot.

Second, rain shapes the Earth's landscape. Over time, rain flows over rocks, wears them down and gets smoother. This change happens slowly, but so can cause fast changes. Mudslides can change the land in a few days.

Finally, rain cleans the air. In cities, pollution can make it hard to breathe. Rain helps by pulling down pollution and washing it away. This makes the air healthier. But we must be careful. If it rains when there's a lot of pollution, it's called acid rain, which can hurt plants and buildings. It's not safe to drink this type of rain. Now you know more about rain.

Name: _____

CUT AND PASTE

Rain is important for plants and animals.	Glue effect here
Rain shapes the Earth's landscape.	It creates landforms like valleys and mountains over time.
Glue cause here	It helps make the air cleaner and healthier to breathe.
Heavy pollution can occur in cities.	Glue effect here
Rain washes away pollution in the air.	Glue each cause or effect where it belongs.
This can lead to acid rain, which is harmful to plants and buildings.	It provides the water needed for life on Earth.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

PRINT & DIGITAL



Print & Go



Google Slides

There is a digital version of the
no-prep printables!

The no prep printable questions are **100% editable!**

Name: _____

ICE STORM PREPARATION

1. How can a generator help during an ice storm? <small>Color it red.</small>	2. What should you include in an emergency supply kit for an ice storm? <small>Color it light blue.</small>	3. What can happen to trees and power lines during an ice storm? <small>Color it light green.</small>	4. What happens during an ice storm? <small>Color it yellow.</small>
5. What should you do to your refrigerator and freezer before an ice storm? <small>Color it purple.</small>	6. Why is it important to listen to weather forecasts during an ice storm? <small>Color it orange.</small>	7. Why is a battery-operated radio important during an ice storm? <small>Color it pink.</small>	8. Where do most ice storms occur in the United States? <small>Color it brown.</small>
9. Why should you stay indoors during an ice storm? <small>Color it gray.</small>	10. Why are ice storms considered more dangerous than snowstorms? <small>Color it black.</small>	11. What should you do to prepare for an ice storm? <small>Color it dark blue.</small>	12. Why is it important to keep your refrigerator and freezer cold before an ice storm? <small>Color it dark green.</small>

Read each question on the page. Color in each answer on the passage.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Name: _____

ICE STORM PREPARATION

1. How can a generator help during an ice storm? <small>Color it red.</small>	2. What should you include in an emergency supply kit for an ice storm? <small>Color it light blue.</small>	3. What can happen to trees and power lines during an ice storm? <small>Color it light green.</small>	4. What happens during an ice storm? <small>Color it yellow.</small>
5. What should you do to your refrigerator and freezer before an ice storm? <small>Color it purple.</small>	6. Why is it important to listen to weather forecasts during an ice storm? <small>Color it orange.</small>	7. Why is a battery-operated radio important during an ice storm? <small>Color it pink.</small>	8. Where do most ice storms occur in the United States? <small>Color it brown.</small>
9. Why should you stay indoors during an ice storm? <small>Color it gray.</small>	10. Why are ice storms considered more dangerous than snowstorms? <small>Color it black.</small>	11. What should you do to prepare for an ice storm? <small>Color it dark blue.</small>	12. Why is it important to keep your refrigerator and freezer cold before an ice storm? <small>Color it dark green.</small>


Read each question on the page. Color in each answer on the passage.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

edit any question!

Name: _____

Center #1



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THE LIFETIME LEARNER

10 Pre-Made
Centers
(Print & Go)

10 Pre-Made
Centers:
Editable Version

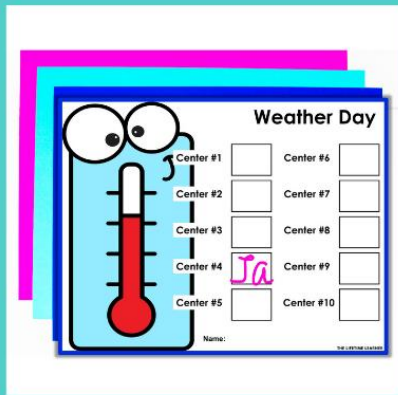
10 Blank Centers
To Add Your
Own Content

3 Versions Included

WHAT'S INCLUDED?



10 Color
& B/W Posters



Recording
Sheets



10 Hands On
Centers



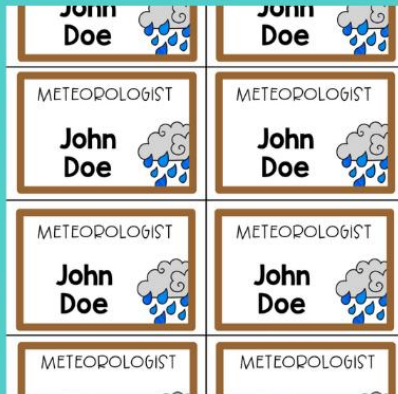
10 No Prep
Printables



2 Versions of
Passages &
Activities



Printable
Hats



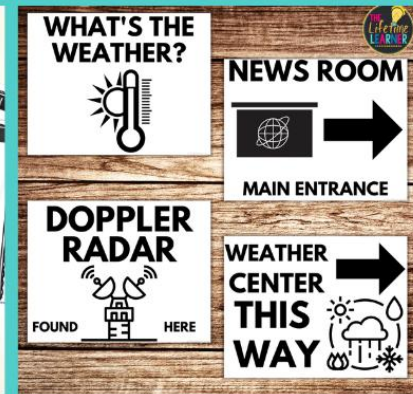
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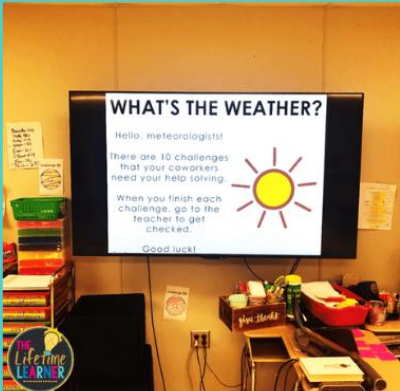
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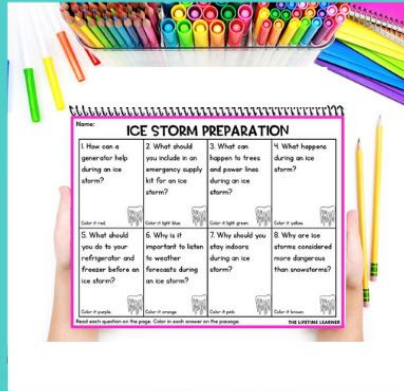
Decor
Posters

keep scrolling to see more!

WHAT'S INCLUDED?



Welcome
Slide



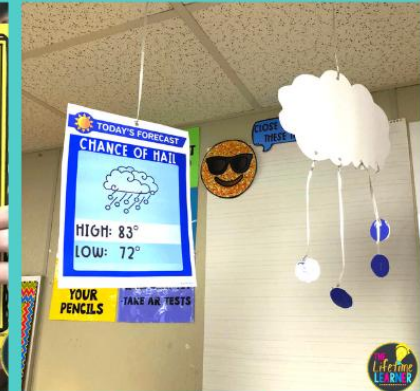
Editable
Versions



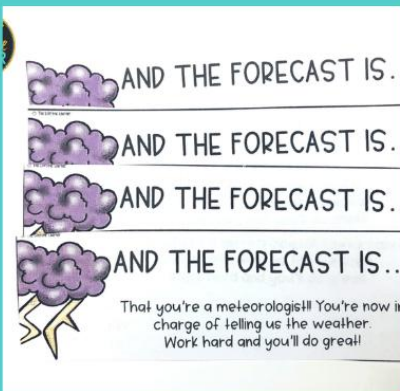
Banner



Certificate



Shopping
Guide



Admission
Tickets



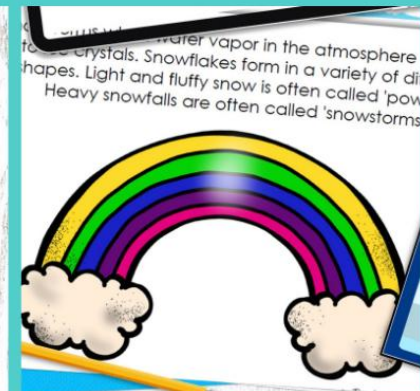
Digital
Version



Answer
Keys



QR Codes



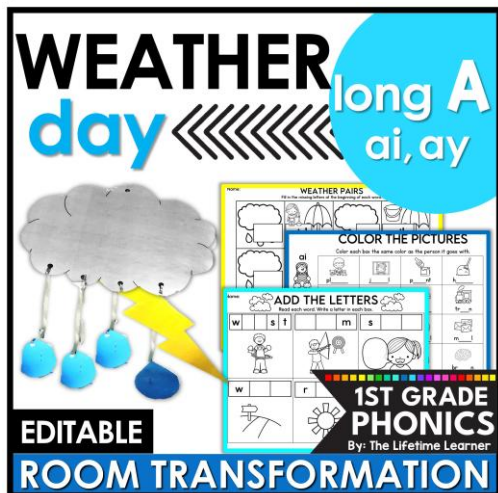
Fun Facts

jam-packed with fun, rigor, and engagement!

other resources this pairs well with:

Differentiate by grabbing reading for multiple grade levels!

Or, add in some math to your themed learning day!

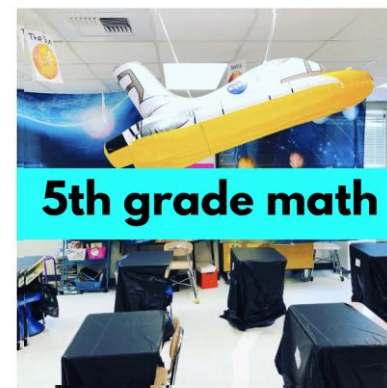
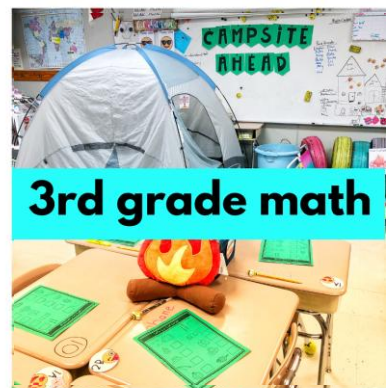


When you purchase a Mega Bundle, you save 50% off the price of the individual resources!

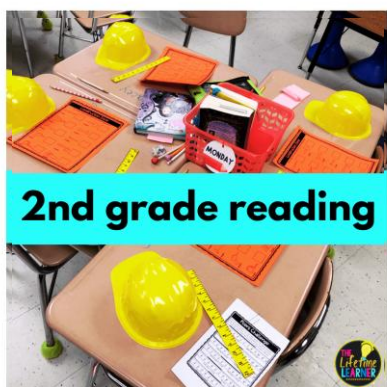


classroom transformations

low prep, fun, and engaging!



K-5 MATH & READING



THE LIFETIME LEARNER'S CLASSROOM TRANSFORMATIONS ARE:

1. Engaging to Students
2. Classroom Tested (and Student-Approved)
3. Print and Digital Compatible
4. Jam-Packed with Content
5. Aligned to Reading Standards
6. Easy to Implement
7. Flexible for Every Classroom
8. Versatile Ways to Reward Students
9. Rigorous Student Learning Activities

All content is included so you can simply **print**
and get ready for an **AMAZING** experience
with your students!



Please Note:

- There are 10 reading challenges provided as well as décor, a fast finisher activity, and additional extras.
- The digital version is provided in Google Slides.
- Nervous about trying your first room transformation? You'll be hooked once you try one! I promise!
- Feel free to contact me if you have questions or want to chat about room transformations. You can email me at lindsaythelifetimelearner@gmail.com