

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!

A worksheet titled "WHEN IT RAINS, IT POURS". The text discusses the saying "when it rains, it pours" and its meaning. It then goes on to explain the importance of rain for plants and animals, how it shapes the landscape, and its role in cleaning the air. Below the text is a "CUT AND PASTE" section with several boxes for students to glue items into. A pair of yellow-handled scissors is shown next to the worksheet. The bottom right corner of the worksheet features the text "THE LIFETIME LEARNER".

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



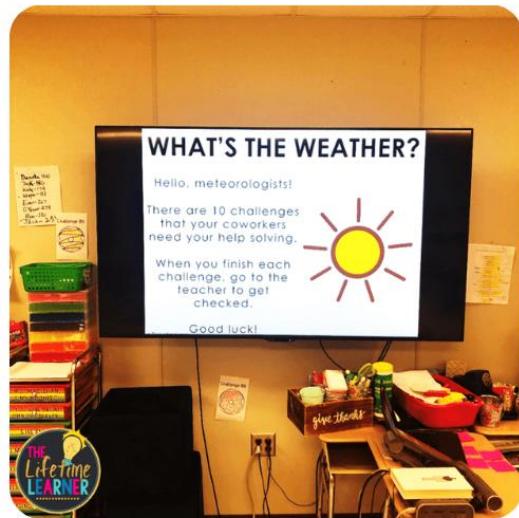
Camping Day

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!

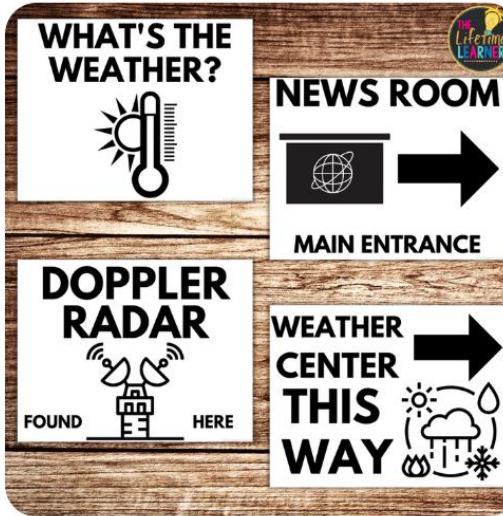
They will complete nonfiction text evidence activities set up around the room. You can do this for a day, a few days, or over the course of a week!



Flexibility is key.

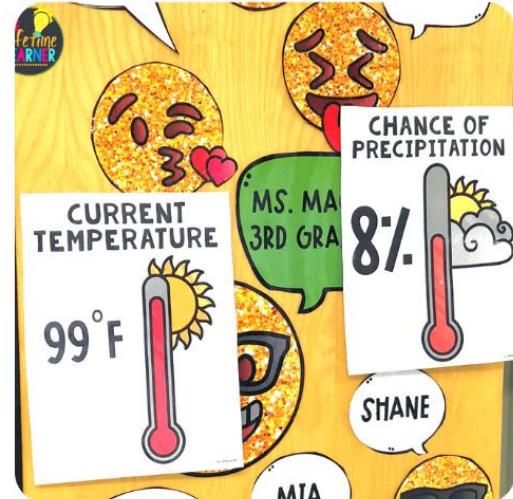
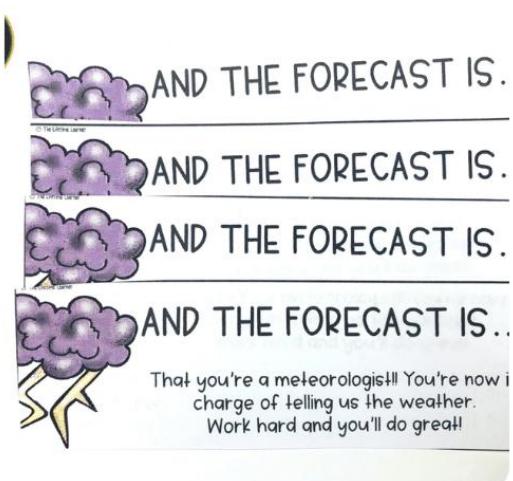
Need to modify? No problem!

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. The tool helps scientists predict weather and warn people of danger.

After a cold winter in 1934, scientists were prepared for rough spring speeds of 231 miles per hour as a powerful tornado This Australia reached speeds of important in weather history, breaking wind

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.

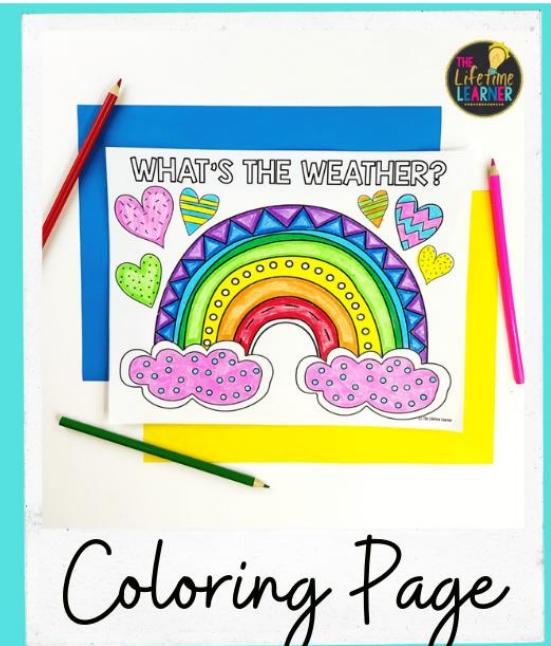
A shopping guide is also included to give you suggestions of optional "extras" you could add in.

Remember:

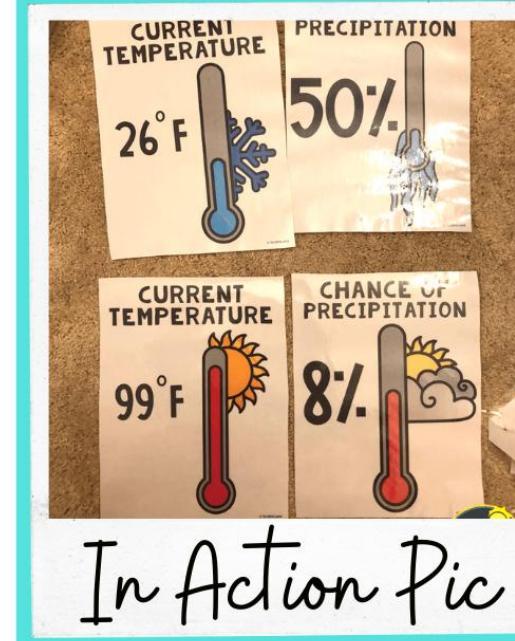
Anything different from a "normal" day in the classroom is special to students! A reward at the end isn't required during a classroom transformation.



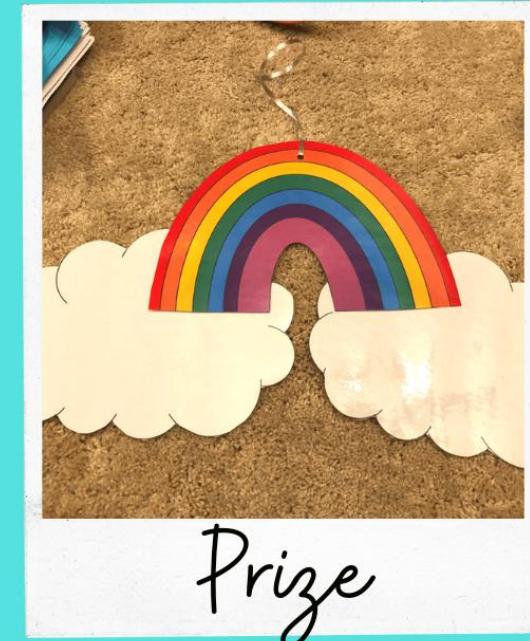
Certificate



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!

1 Digital Scavenger Hunt
Let students "find" the facts on Google Slides

2

Printable Facts

Hang facts around room

3

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?	2. What can small hail look like?	3. Are most hailstorms harmful?	4. How does hail form?
A) A type of snow	A) Dangerous	A) Yes, all of them are harmful.	A) When snow falls
B) A type of ice that falls from the sky	B) Pretty	B) No, they are not harmful.	B) When rain evaporates
			C) When tiny icy rain

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.

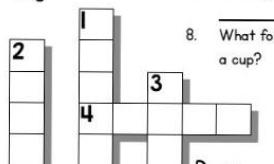
DANGEROUS FOG

WORD BANK:

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



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.

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 blazina 130. Many animals live there, like sheep, snakes,

Name:

THE HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH

- 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 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.

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.

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

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

The anemometer is a tool that measures temperature.

- The coldest temperature recorded on Mount Washington was -40 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 Printables

TRUE OR FALSE?

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

Name:		
In April 1934, Mount Washington recorded wind speeds of 150 miles per hour.	F	The anemometer is a tool that measures temperature.
The coldest temperature recorded on Mount Washington was -40 degrees Fahrenheit.	F	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.	T	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.	T	Mount Washington is located in Vermont.

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 3

Pairs Activity

BEST SNOW ON EARTH

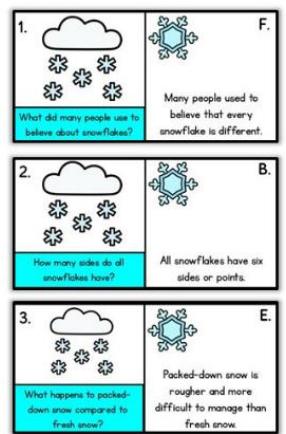
Many people once believed that every snowflake is different, but scientists have found that some snowflakes are actually alike. One thing all snowflakes have in common is they have six sides or points. They form from tiny ice crystals that connect as they fall through the air.

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.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER



Hands-On Center:

Students put the two sides together to form each answer.

CENTER 4

True or False

WIND RECORDS

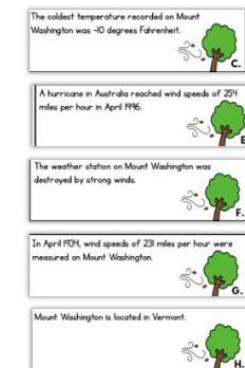
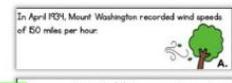
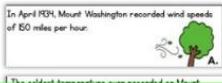
Mount Washington, located in New Hampshire, is the tallest mountain in the United States. It is famous for its intense weather that can be deadly. Mount Washington holds some of the worst weather records in the country. In January 1934, it reached a low of -47 degrees Fahrenheit. One tool that helps scientists study wind is called an anemometer. Created by Leon Battista Alberti in 150, 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.

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THE LIFETIME LEARNER

TRUE ✓

FALSE ✗



Hands-On Center:

Students decide if each card is true or false.

DON'T FORGET!

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

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.

F. Many people used to believe that every snowflake is different.

B. All snowflakes have six sides or points.

E. Packed-down snow is rougher and more difficult to manage than fresh snow.

D. We can't drink ocean water because it is too salty.

H. All snowflakes have six sides or points.

A. People enjoy sledding, skiing, and having snowball fights in the snow.

G. Fresh, powdery snow is the best for skiing because it gives better control.

C. Snow helps keep the ground warm and protects plants and animals beneath it.

D. When snow melts, it helps fill rivers and lakes, giving us fresh water.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

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.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

1. In April 1934, Mount Washington recorded wind speeds of 150 miles per hour. F.

2. The anemometer is a tool that measures temperature. F.

3. The coldest temperature recorded on Mount Washington was -40 degrees Fahrenheit. F.

4. The coldest temperature ever recorded on Mount Washington was -47 degrees Fahrenheit. T.

5. A hurricane in Australia reached wind speeds of 254 miles per hour in April 1996. T.

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

7. In April 1934, wind speeds of 23 miles per hour were measured on Mount Washington. T.

8. Mount Washington is located in Vermont. F.

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 5

Sorting Game

A CHANCE OF CLOUDS

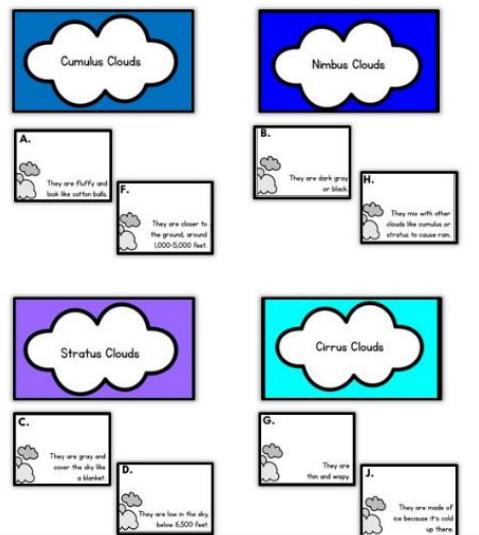
Have you ever looked up and noticed how different clouds can be? Some are fluffy, while others cover the sky. Scientists group clouds into four main types.

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 1000-5,000 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.



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 CUMULUS 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.
YELLOW NIMBUS CLOUDS	E. They are closer to the ground, around 1,000-5,000 feet.	F. They mix with other clouds like cumulus or stratus to cause rain.	G. They are thin and wispy.	H. They bring light drizzle or mist and make the day cloudy.
GREEN STRATUS CLOUDS				
BLUE CIRRUS CLOUDS	I. They are bright white on top but darker on the bottom.	J. They are made of ice because it's cold up there.	K. They are very high in the sky, above 20,000 feet.	L. They bring light drizzle or mist and make the day cloudy.

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 setting. 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

Everyone loves the saying, "when it rains, it pours." This means when it rains, many bad things happen too. But rain is usually a good thing. In fact, 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 Name:

Second, rain shapes the Earth's landscape. Over time, rain flows over like river beds, valleys, and mountains. As rain flows over rocks, it 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, rain can help make 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.	Glue a effect here
Rain shapes the Earth's landscape.	Glue a cause here
It creates landforms like valleys and mountains over time.	Glue a effect here
It helps make the air cleaner and healthier to breathe.	Glue a cause here
Heavy pollution can occur in cities.	Glue a 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.	Glue each cause or effect where it belongs.
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.

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,

Death Valley set the world record for the

hottest temperature ever recorded. In 2020, it reached a blazing 130°! Many animals live there, including coyotes, tortoises, and mountain lions. These animals have special adaptations to survive in the heat.

Some people live in Death Valley! Between the heat and the lack of water, it's not easy to live there. They know how to stay cool. They use air conditioning when temperatures are above 100°. They also seek shelter from the heat by staying inside during the hottest parts of the day. They also stay cool by staying in the shade under rocks.

Name:

THE HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH

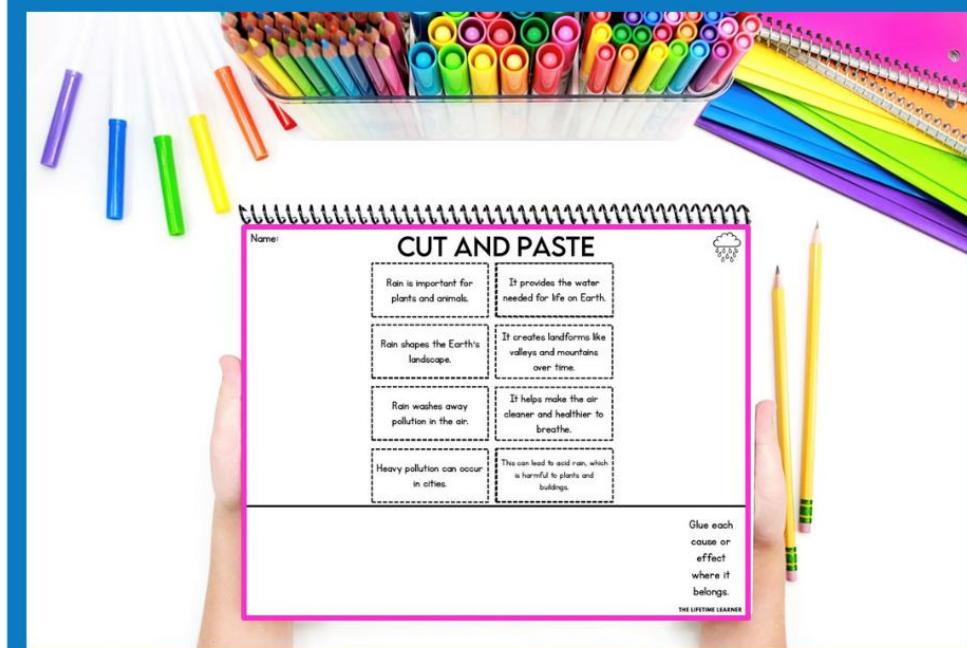
- Death Valley is called "Death Valley" because it is known for its incredible heat.
- Some animals that live in Death Valley are bighorn sheep, snakes, coyotes, desert tortoises, and mountain lions.
- The place where coyotes and snakes seek shelter from the heat is under rocks to avoid the sun's direct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

Hands-On Center:

Students write the answer to each prompt on the lines.

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

THE LIFETIME LEARNER



No Prep Printable Worksheet!



No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER

9

Sequencing Puzzles

Look at what makes a thunderstorm and how it forms. First, storms 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. Thunderstorms form when warm air can hold more moisture than it can hold at a lower temperature.

Next, the warm air meets and pushes through the cold air which rises, it collects moisture and cumulonimbus clouds. The clouds

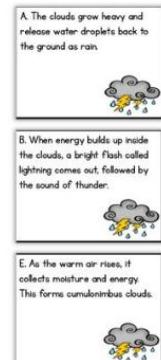
Inside the clouds, there are energy builds up, lightning comes so we don't hear the thunder lightning, start counting. For example,

lightning, start counting. For every 5 seconds you count, the lightning is about 1 mile away. By the time you hear thunder, you'll know how far away the lightning is.

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
		



Hands-On Center:

Students put the puzzle pieces in chronological order.

CENTER 10

Fill in the Blank

DEADLIEST TWISTERS

If 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 _____ . People said it looked like a dark fog because it was so big. Many people thought there were multiple tornadoes causing damage together.

Another major _____ hit St. Louis, Missouri, in 1896. This tornado went right into the city and caused damage in only _____ minutes. 3 buildings were flattened. Nearly every house in its path was destroyed.

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

Hands-On Center:

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

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER

10

DEA

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

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

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 1870. This tornado went right into the city and caused damage in only twenty minutes. 31 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.

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 Name:

Second, rain shapes the Earth's landscape. Over time, rain forms like river beds, valleys, and mountains. As rain flows over rocks, it wears them down and makes them 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 cleaner and healthier to breathe. 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.	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

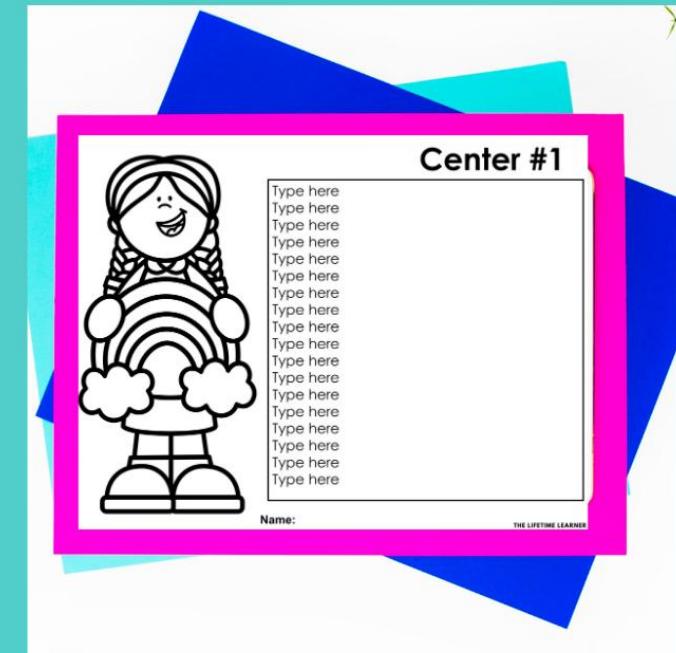
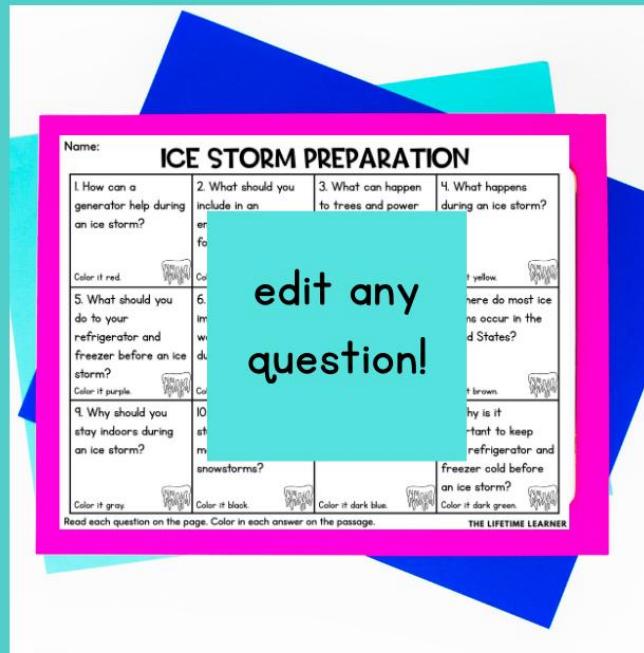
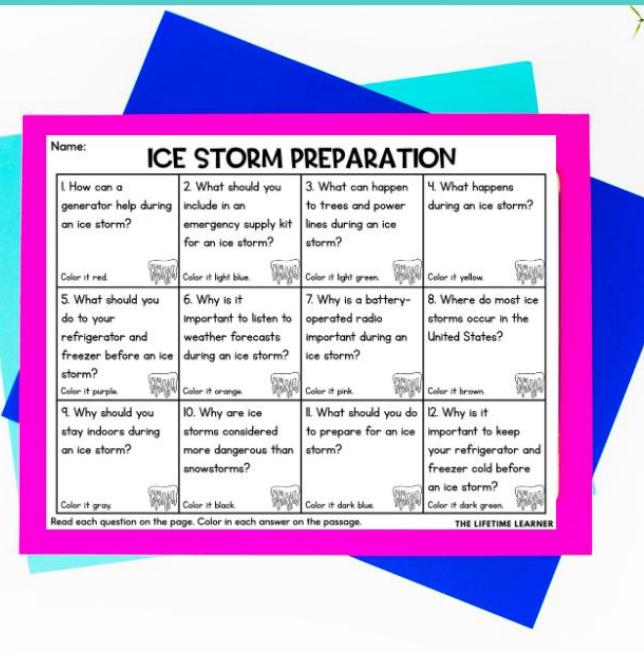


Print & Go

Google Slides

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

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



10 Pre-Made Centers (Print & Go)

10 Pre-Made Centers: Editable Version

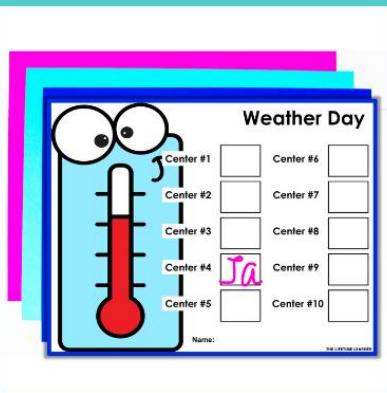
10 Blank Centers To Add Your Own Content

3 Versions Included

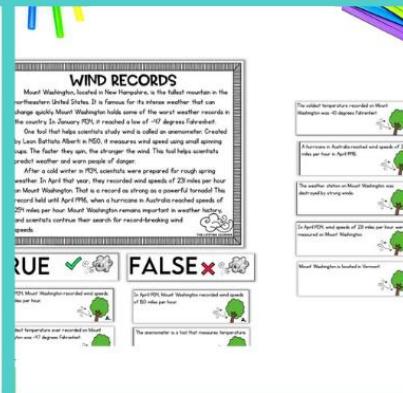
WHAT'S INCLUDED?



10 Color & B/W Posters



Recording Sheets



10 Hands On Centers



10 No Prep Printables



2 Versions of Passages & Activities



Printable Hats



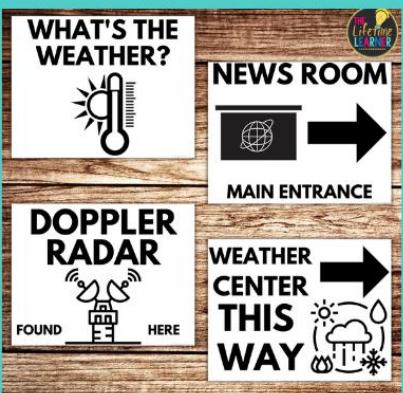
Name Tags



Coloring Page



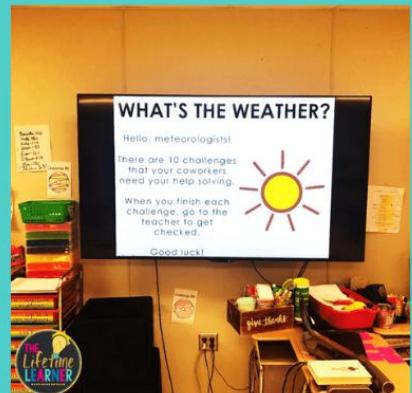
Folder Insert



Decor Posters

keep scrolling to see more!

WHAT'S INCLUDED?



Welcome
Slide



Editable
Versions



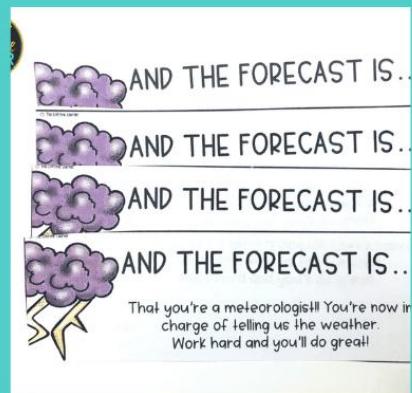
Banner



Certificate



Shopping
Guide



Admission
Tickets



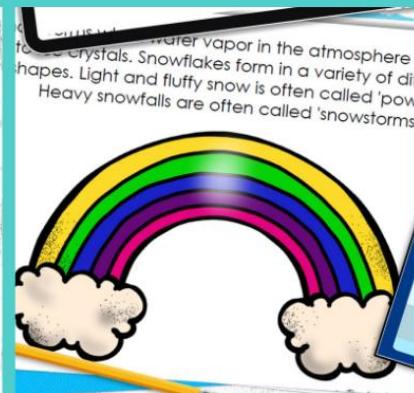
Digital
Version



Answer
Keys



QR Codes



Fun Facts

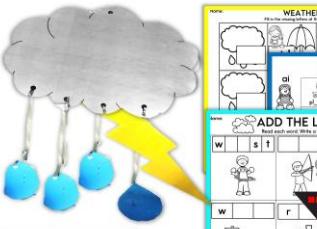
jam-packed with fun, rigor, and engagement!

other resources this pairs well with:

Differentiate by grabbing reading for multiple grade levels!

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

WEATHER day long A ai, ay



EDITABLE ROOM TRANSFORMATION

WEATHER PAIRS

COLOR THE PICTURES

ADD THE LETTERS

1ST GRADE PHONICS

By: The Lifetime Learner

WEATHER nonfiction text evidence



EDITABLE ROOM TRANSFORMATION

THUNDERSTORM

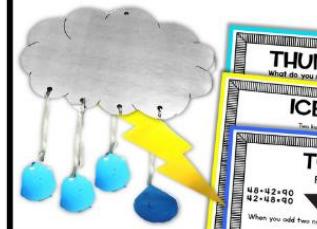
HAIL

BEST SNOW ON EARTH!

GRADES 3-5 READING

By: The Lifetime Learner

WEATHER add & subtract strategies



2.NBT.9

EDITABLE ROOM TRANSFORMATION

THUNDERSTORM

ICE STORM

TORNADO

2ND GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner

WEATHER subtract within 1000



3.NBT.2

EDITABLE ROOM TRANSFORMATION

THUNDERSTORM

HAIL

CLOUDY

3RD GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner

reading MEGA BUNDLE



CLASSROOM TRANSFORMATIONS

40 THEME DAYS!

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

2ND GRADE

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

math MEGA BUNDLE



CLASSROOM TRANSFORMATIONS

40 THEME DAYS!

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

2ND GRADE

classroom transformations

low prep, fun, and engaging!



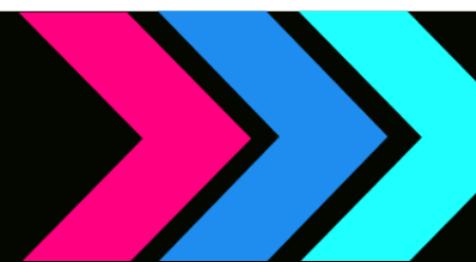
K-5 MATH & READING



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**