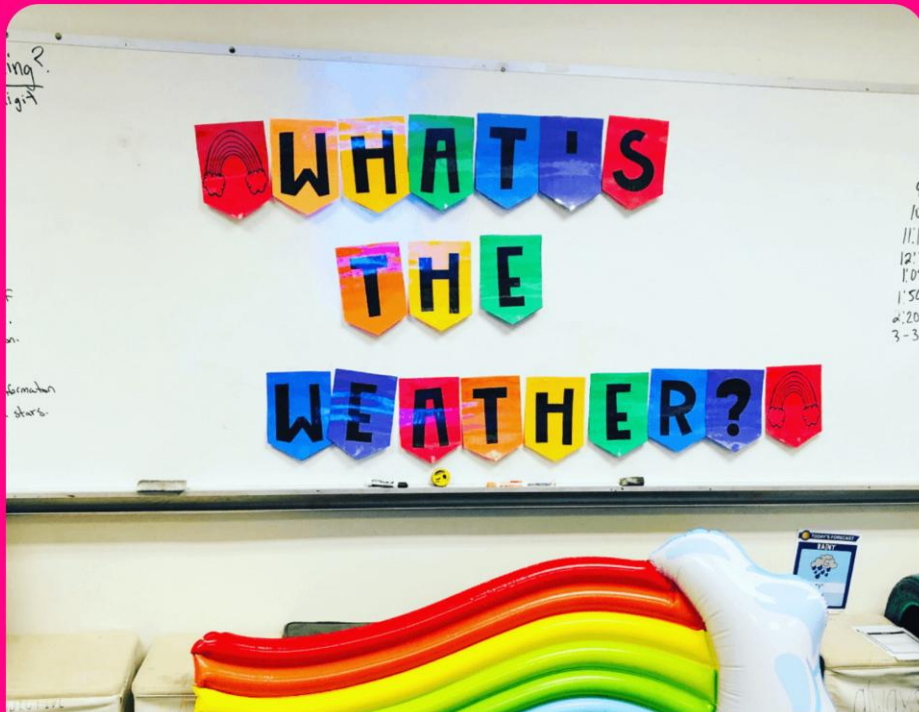
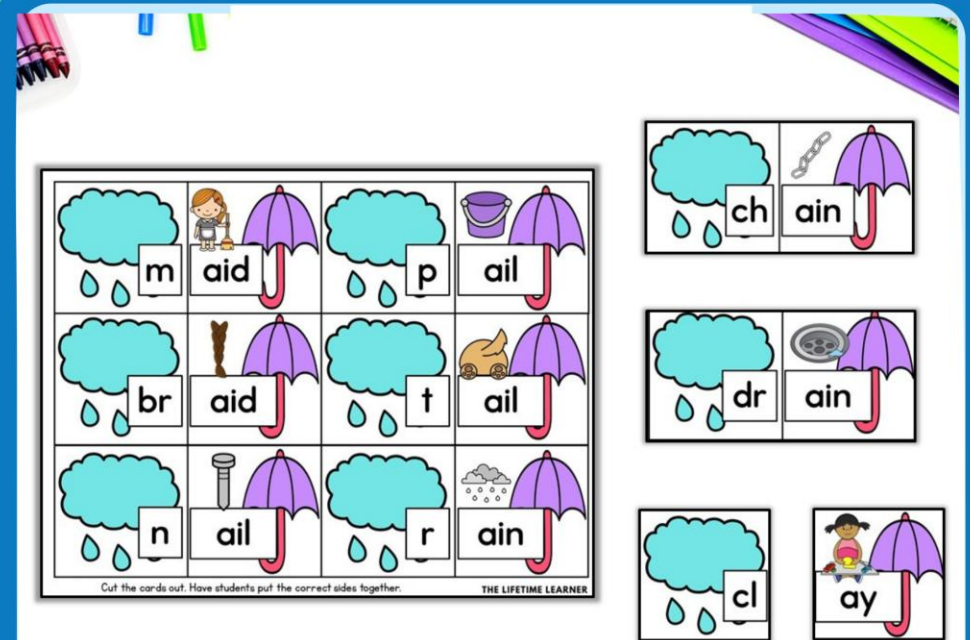


WHAT IS THIS?

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 finding text evidence with nonfiction text in a variety of ways. 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

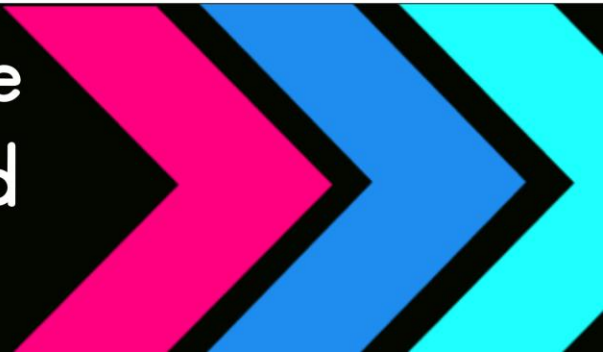


Rock Star Day



Camping Day

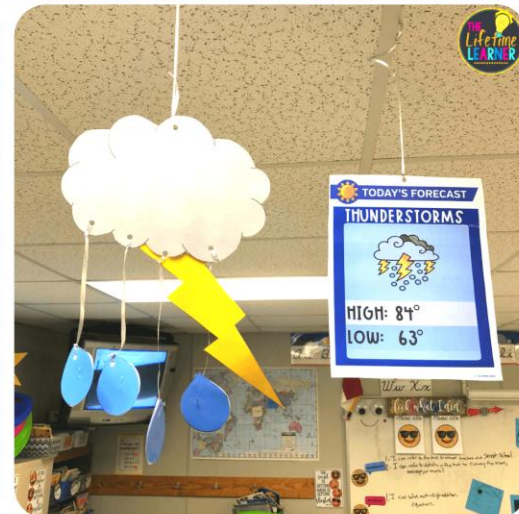
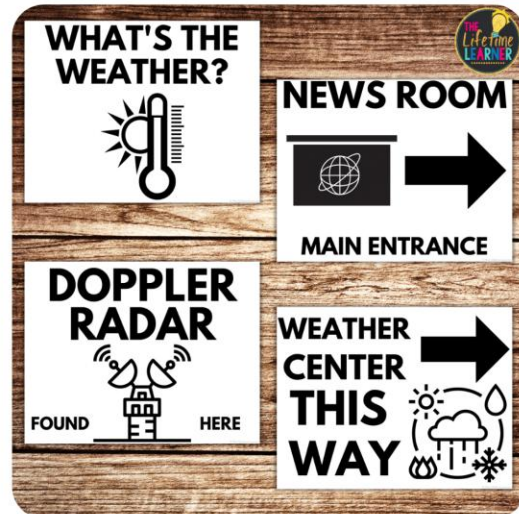
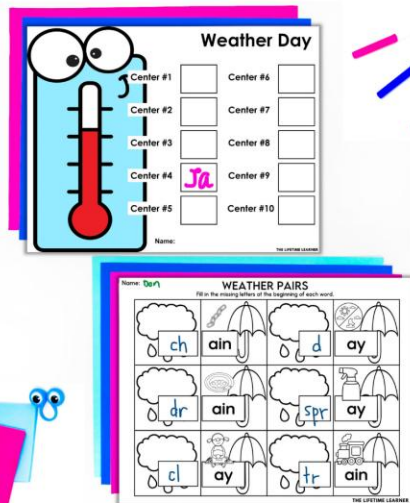
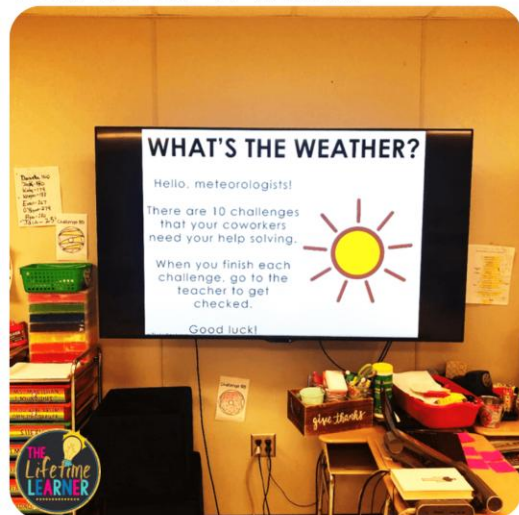
You don't have to spend hours of your time setting up a room transformation or spend lots of money to make it **SO MUCH FUN!**



STEP 1:

Tell your class they are studying the weather today!

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

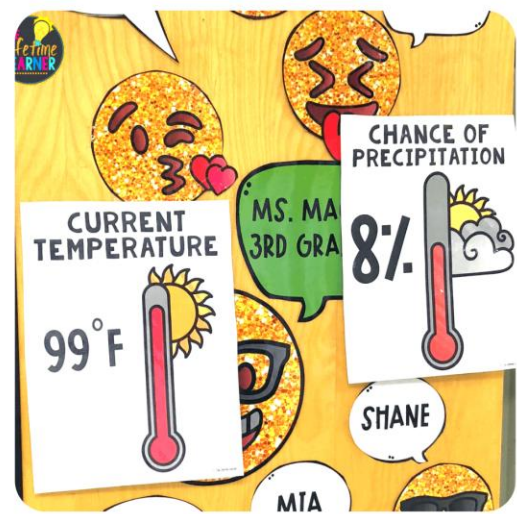
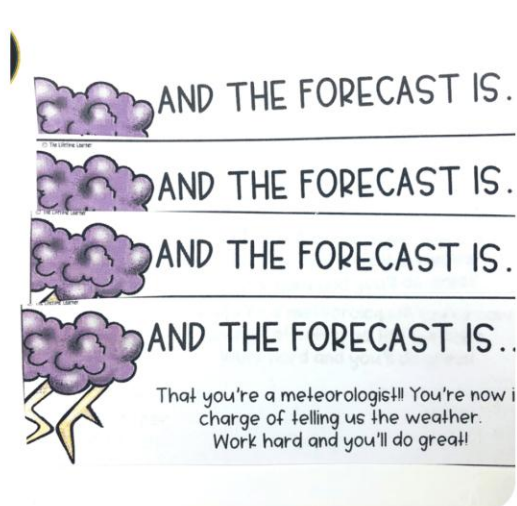


Set-up is quick and easy.

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

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.



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!

The collage features three main educational components:

- Weather Day Recording Sheet:** A sheet with a cartoon thermometer character on the left. To its right is a grid for tracking student progress at 10 different centers. The grid is as follows:

Center #	Center #
Center #1	Center #6
Center #2	Center #7
Center #3	Center #8
Center #4	Center #9
Center #5	Center #10

The word "Ja" is written in pink in the Center #4 box. A "Name:" field is at the bottom.
- WIND RECORDS Passage:** A text passage about Mount Washington's weather and the invention of the anemometer by Leon Battista Alberti in 1550. It describes how the anemometer works and mentions a record wind speed of 100 mph in April 1934.
- TRUE OR FALSE? Activity:** A worksheet with 10 statements for students to evaluate. The statements and their answers are:

In April 1934, Mount Washington recorded wind speeds of 100 miles per hour.	F
Leon Battista Alberti invented the anemometer in 1550 to measure wind.	T
A hurricane in Australia reached wind speeds of 201 miles per hour in April 1961.	T
Mount Washington is the tallest mountain in the northeastern United States.	T
The coldest temperature recorded on Mount Washington was -10 degrees Fahrenheit.	F
The anemometer is a tool that measures temperature.	F
The coldest temperature ever recorded on Mount Washington was -17 degrees Fahrenheit.	T
The weather station on Mount Washington was destroyed by strong winds.	F
Mount Washington is located in Vermont.	F
In April 1934, wind speeds of 23 miles per hour were measured on Mount Washington.	T

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.

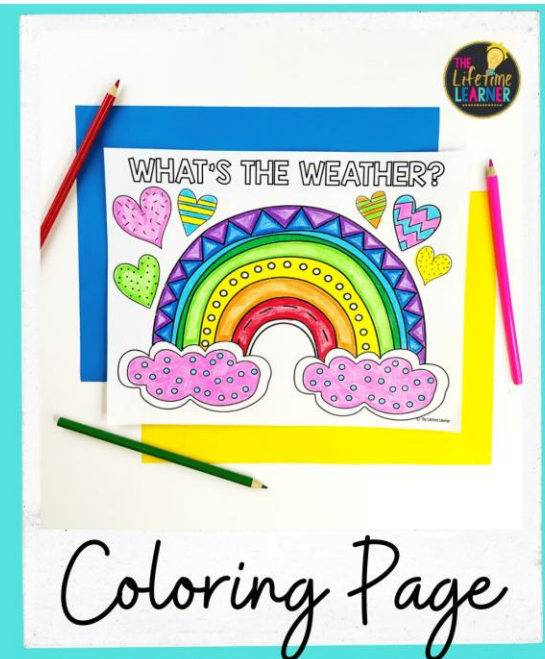
A shopping guide is also included to give you suggestions of optional "extras" you could add in.

Remember:

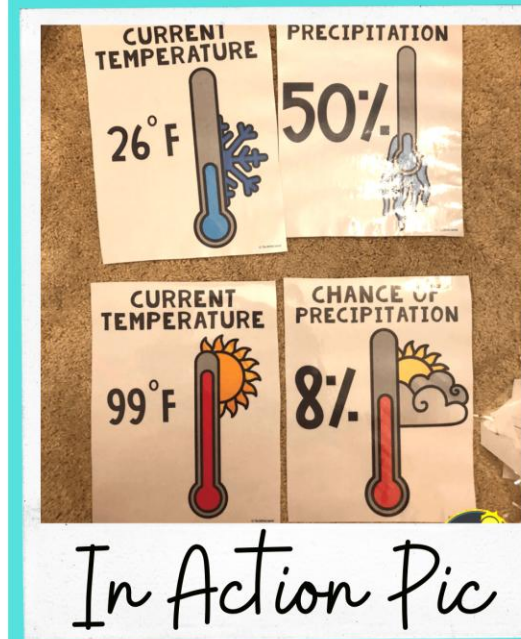
Anything different from a "normal" day in the classroom is special to students! A reward at the end isn't required during a classroom transformation.



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

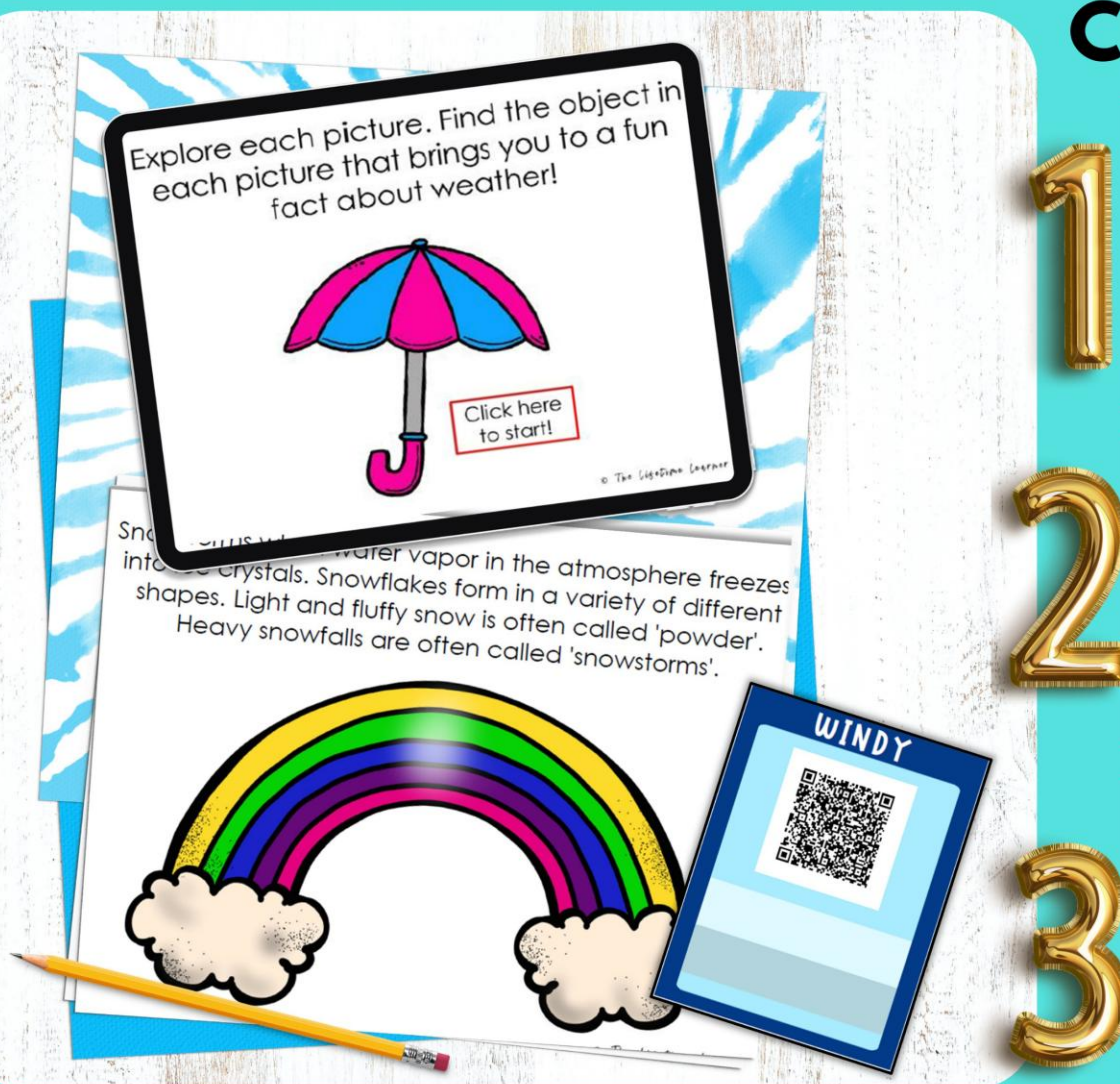
Let students "find" the facts on Google Slides

2 Printable Facts

Hang facts around room

3 QR Codes

Students scan to read fun facts



10 READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGES/ACTIVITIES:

ALL ABOUT HAIL

If you've ever seen hail, you may have thought it was beautiful or interesting. This is true when hail is small and when no damage is done. However, some places experience the devastation hail can cause up close, and it is not something to joke about. In 2017, hail damage reached a record high, costing about \$22 billion in damages. While not all hail storms cause nearly as much destruction, there have been many recorded in history for their extreme effects.

Hail is formed when icy rain droplets gather in the atmosphere and collect more freezing rain as they move through the air. As these freezing droplets become too heavy, they eventually fall to the Earth. Usually, hail falls as

Name: _____

ALL ABOUT HAIL: MULTIPLE CHOICE

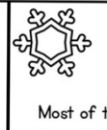
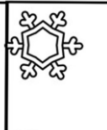
- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1. What is hail?
A) A type of snow
B) A type of ice that falls from the sky
C) A kind of rain | 2. What can small hail look like?
A) Dangerous
B) Pretty
C) Ugly | 3. How much did hail damage cost in 2017?
A) \$7 million
B) \$70 million
C) \$22 billion | 4. How does hail form?
A) When snow falls
B) When rain evaporates
C) When tiny icy rain droplets gather together in the sky |
|--|---|---|--|

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.

BEST SNOW ON EARTH

Match up each question with the correct answer by coloring each match a different color.

1. 	4. 	H. 	F. 
		Most of the drinking	

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 when we see it.

Fog is a cloud that forms close to the ground. There are different kinds of fog, but they all look similar. Sometimes, fog can be patchy (meaning some places are foggy while others are clear). Thick fog can make it hard to see even your hand in front of you. Thin fog makes everything look blurry, but you can still see.

Fog happens when tiny water drops stay in the air. Think about the condensation on a

DANGEROUS FOG

WORD BANK:

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

Across:

- What is a synonym for fog?
- Thin fog makes everything appear slightly _____.
- What forms when cold water is poured into a cup?





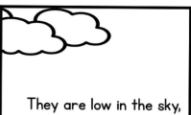
A CHANCE OF CLOUDS

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, wispy clouds way up high, normally above 20,000 feet. Since it's cold up there, they are made of ice crystals. They are a sign of nice weather. But if

A CHANCE OF CLOUDS SORT

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

RED 				
	They are fluffy and look like cotton balls.	They are dark gray and look like a storm cloud.	They are gray and cover the sky like a blanket.	They are low in the sky, and you can see your hand in front of you.

**focuses on:
nonfiction text evidence**

2 Versions of Every Passage Included for Students

ICE STORM PREPARATION

Many people think snowstorms are the worst, but ice storms can be even more dangerous. An ice storm happens when freezing rain falls through cold air. This makes slippery ice on roads, sidewalks, and buildings. It can also make trees and power lines heavy with ice. This can cause power outages and fallen branches during the storm. Most ice storms happen in the northeastern part of the United States. So, what do you do in one?

First, turn your refrigerator and freezer to the coldest settings. This keeps food cold longer if the power goes out. Another step is to make an emergency supply kit. This kit should include flashlights, blankets, bottled water, freeze-dried foods, and a battery-operated radio with extra batteries. These supplies keep you safe if you lose power.

Buying a generator can also help you prepare. A generator is a machine that gives you electricity when the main power is out. With a generator, you can keep things like your refrigerator, lights, and even a heater working. When you pick one, think about how much power you will need. Before an ice storm, set it up outside to keep everyone safe.

It's also important to know what the weather will be like. People should listen to the

ICE STORM PREPARATION

The cold winter months can be beautiful. You look out the window and see white snow in the chilly mornings. However, winter also brings dangerous weather conditions that people must prepare for to stay safe. While many people think of snowstorms as a big winter danger, ice storms can be even more hazardous. An ice storm happens when freezing rain falls through cold air. This causes dangerous ice to form on roads, sidewalks, and buildings. It also makes trees and power lines heavy with ice. This can lead to power outages and fallen branches during the storm.

Most ice storms occur in the northeastern part of the United States. People who live in this region need to be prepared before a storm hits. One of the first things you should do is turn your refrigerator and freezer to their coldest settings. This helps keep food cold longer if the electricity goes out. Another important step is to put together an emergency supply kit. This kit should include items like flashlights, blankets, bottled water, freeze-dried foods, and a battery-operated radio with extra batteries. These supplies can help keep you safe and comfortable if you lose power or are stuck inside during the storm.

Additionally, investing in a generator can be a smart way to prepare for an ice storm. A generator is a device that provides electricity when the main power source is down. With a generator, you can keep appliances running, like your refrigerator, lights, and even a heater, during a power outage. When choosing a generator, consider how much power you will need. There are portable generators that can easily be moved around that can not power that many items at the same time. Then, there are larger generators that can be connected to your home's electrical system that can power a lot more items at the same time. The larger the generator, the more expensive the cost. Before an ice storm, set up the generator safely outside to avoid carbon monoxide buildup. Having a generator can give you peace of mind knowing that you will have power during the storm.

It's also important to stay informed about the weather. People should listen to forecasts and be aware of any storm warnings. If you know an ice storm is coming, it's smart to stay indoors and avoid driving because ice makes roads slippery and dangerous. Preparing in advance for an ice storm can help you stay safe until the storm passes and conditions improve.



THE LIFETIME LEARNER

WHEN IT RAINS, IT POURS

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

First, rain is very important for plants and all living things. Without rain, there would be no trees to give us oxygen or grass to make the Earth green. We wouldn't have fruits and vegetables to eat. Rain fills rivers, lakes, and underground wells, providing us with water for daily use. It helps all life on Earth.

Second, rain shapes the Earth's landscape. Over time, rain creates landforms like river beds, valleys, and mountains. As rainwater flows over rocks and soil, it wears them down, making sharp edges smoother. This change happens slowly, but sometimes rain can cause fast changes. Mudslides can change the way the Earth looks in a few minutes.

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 for everyone.

WHEN IT RAINS, IT POURS

You may have heard the idiom, "when it rains, it pours." This expression is meant to show that when one bad thing happens, usually a lot of bad things end up happening. The truth is that rain is usually a great thing to have, and pouring rain is even better! Here are three reasons why rain is something to be celebrated and cherished.

First, rain is essential for the world's crops and all life. Imagine a world without trees to provide oxygen. What would the world be like without grass or plants to make the planet green? What would it be like to live without fruits or vegetables to feed animals and people? Rain fills the rivers, lakes, and underground water storage-like wells that provide us with water we use in our daily lives. Rain gives life to the Earth and everything that calls Earth home.

Rain is also important for sculpting the Earth's landscape. Over time, rain shapes various landforms, including river beds, valleys, mountains, and many other formations on our planet. As rainwater flows over rocks and soil, it gradually wears them down. This transforms jagged, sharp edges on rock formations into smoother, rounded surfaces. This process occurs over thousands of years. Most effects of rains happen slowly over long periods of time, but sometimes rain can cause immediate changes in the landscape. Mudslides, for example, can completely change the way

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

The tallest mountain in the northeastern United States is Mount Washington, located in New Hampshire. This mountain is famous for its very extreme weather that can change quickly. Mount Washington is not only beautiful, it is known for having some of the harshest weather in the country. The coldest temperature ever recorded there was in January 1934. It dropped to -47 degrees Fahrenheit.

Let's talk about a special tool that helps scientists study the weather. In 1850, an inventor named Leon Battista Alberti created an anemometer to measure wind. This tool has small cups that spin when the wind blows. The spinning tells scientists how fast the wind is moving. This helps them predict the weather and warn people if it gets dangerous.

Now, back to 1934. After a very cold winter, scientists were ready for a rough spring. In April, they measured wind speeds of 231 miles per hour on Mount Washington. That is as strong as a huge tornado! It's amazing that the weather station survived such strong winds. In April 1916, a hurricane in Australia broke this wind record with speeds of 254 miles per hour. Although some tornadoes might be even stronger, we can't measure their speed as easily. Mount Washington is still important in weather history, but the search for the strongest wind speed continues!

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

TRUE ✓ **FALSE** ✗

Leon Battista Alberti invented the anemometer in 1850 to measure wind.

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 weather station on Mount Washington was destroyed by strong winds.

Mount Washington is located in Vermont.

Mount Washington is the tallest mountain in the northeastern United States.

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

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

A hurricane in Australia reached wind speeds of 254 miles per hour in April 1916.

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.	The anemometer is a tool that measures temperature.
Leon Battista Alberti invented the anemometer in 1850 to measure wind.	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 1916.	The weather station on Mount Washington was destroyed by strong winds.
Mount Washington is the tallest mountain in the northeastern United States.	Mount Washington is located in Vermont.
The coldest temperature recorded on Mount Washington was -10 degrees Fahrenheit.	In April 1934, wind speeds of 23 miles per hour were measured on Mount Washington.

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 falls from the sky. It can look pretty when it's small, but it can be dangerous when it's large in size. In 2017, hail damage reached a record high, costing about \$22 billion. While not every hail storm is this bad, some storms can be very strong.

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, like ice pellets. But it can be much bigger sometimes. For example, in 2003, one of the biggest pieces of hail in the world was about the size of a basketball.

Name: _____


ALL ABOUT HAIL: MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 
5. 	6. 	7. 	8. 
9. 	10. 	11. 	12. 

THE LIFETIME LEARNER


How much did hail damage cost in 2017?

A) \$7 million
 B) \$70 million
 C) \$22 billion
 D) \$2 billion

3. 

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

4. 

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 sheet	2. What can small hail look like? A) Dangerous B) Pretty C) Heavy D) Soft	3. How much did hail damage cost in 2017? A) \$7 million B) \$70 million C) \$22 billion D) \$2 billion	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 was special about the hail found in Nebraska in 2003? A) It was colorful. B) It was the smallest hailstone ever. C) It was 2 inches wide. D) It melted quickly.	8. What happened during the hailstorm in 2003? A) People danced outside. B) It snowed instead. C) It was sunny and clear. D) Cars were damaged, and windows were broken.
9. 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.	10. What is a good idea to stay safe during storms? A) Pay attention to the weather and stay indoors. B) Go outside to watch the storm. C) Ignore the storm warnings. D) Drive fast to get home.	11. 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 hailwave.	12. How do weather experts help with hailstorms? A) They create hail protection gear. B) They sell hail protection gear. C) They teach kids to wear coats 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

Target about is fog. Fog can be risky for drivers on the road. It's important to know how to be safe when we see it.

Fog forms close to the ground. There are different kinds of fog, but some are more dangerous than others. Sometimes, thick fog makes everything look blurry. Fog happens when tiny water droplets in the air meet because the cold water meets warm air. Fog can be very dangerous to drive in. But if you have fog lights on so you can see better cars. This gives you more time to get over to the side of the road safely to drive again. Knowing when it happens.

DANGEROUS FOG

WORD BANK:

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

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 appear slightly _____.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 3

Pairs Activity

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.

Snow is fun, too! People enjoy sledding, skiing, and having snowball fights. Many believe that Utah has the best snow for these winter sports. Fresh, fluffy snow is great for skiing because it makes it easier to turn and go down hills smoothly. Snow that has been packed down can be rough to navigate. Utah's Wasatch Mountains have thick layers of this fresh snow. The snow makes it a great place for snow sports.

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



1.  What did many people use to believe about snowflakes?	 C. Many people used to believe that every snowflake is different.
2.  How many sides do all snowflakes have?	 K. All snowflakes have six sides or points.
3.  Where does most of the drinking water in Greenland come from?	 H. Most of the drinking water in Greenland comes from the snow that covers the island.








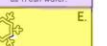


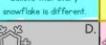
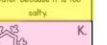
Hands-On Center:

Students put the two sides together to form each answer.

DON'T FORGET!

BEST SNOW ON EARTH

Match up each question with the correct answer by coloring each match a different color.

1.  What did many people use to believe about snowflakes?	4.  Why can't we drink ocean water?	7.  Most of the drinking water in Greenland comes from the snow that covers the island.	10.  When snow melts, it helps fill rivers and lakes, giving us fresh water.
2.  How many sides do all snowflakes have?	5.  What happens when snow melts?	8.  Many people used to believe that every snowflake is different.	11.  We can't drink ocean water because it is too salty.
3.  Where does most of the drinking water in Greenland come from?	6.  What are some fun activities people do in the snow?	9.  People enjoy sledding, skiing, and having snowball fights in the snow.	12.  All snowflakes have six sides or points.

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 4

True or False

WIND RECORDS

Mount Washington in the northeastern United States is Mount Washington, located in New Hampshire. This mountain is famous for its very extreme weather that can be found nowhere else. Mount Washington is not only beautiful, it is known for having some of the most extreme weather in the country. The coldest temperature ever recorded there was in January 1934. It dropped to -17 degrees Fahrenheit.

Let's talk about a special tool that helps scientists study the weather. In 1850, an inventor named Leon Battista Alberti created an anemometer to measure wind. This tool has small cups that spin when the wind blows. The spinning tells scientists how fast the wind is moving. This helps them predict the weather and warn people if it gets dangerous.

Now, back to 1934. After a very cold winter, scientists were ready for a rough spring. In April, they measured wind speeds of 231 miles per hour on Mount Washington. That is as strong as a huge tornado! It's amazing that the weather station survived such strong winds. In April 1996, a hurricane in Australia broke this wind record with speeds of 254 miles per hour. Although some tornadoes might be even stronger, we can't measure their speed as easily. Mount Washington is still important in weather history, but the search for the strongest wind speed continues!

TRUE ✓


FALSE ✗

Leon Battista Alberti invented the anemometer in 1850 to measure wind.

In April 1934, Mount Washington recorded wind speeds of 50 miles per hour.













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

 F.

Mount Washington is located in Vermont.

 H.

Mount Washington is the tallest mountain in the northeastern United States.

 G.

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

 I.

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

 J.

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

 E.



Hands-On Center:

Students decide if each card is true or false.

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 50 miles per hour.	The anemometer is a tool that measures temperature.
Leon Battista Alberti invented the anemometer in 1850 to measure wind.	The coldest temperature ever recorded on Mount Washington was -17 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.
Mount Washington is the tallest mountain in the northeastern United States.	Mount Washington is located in Vermont.
The coldest temperature recorded on Mount Washington was -10 degrees Fahrenheit.	In April 1934, wind speeds of 231 miles per hour were measured on Mount Washington.

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. Since it's cold up there, they are made of ice crystals. They are a sign of nice weather. But if they spread out, the weather might change within the next twenty-four hours.

Cirrus clouds are fluffy, white clouds that look like cotton balls. They form lower at around 1,000 to 5,000 feet. They are white on top and have darker bottoms. You can see them on sunny days. But if they get taller, they can turn into storm clouds that bring thunderstorms (called cumulonimbus clouds).

Stratus clouds are gray and cover the sky like a blanket. They form closer to the ground (below 5,000 feet) and can sometimes make fog. Stratus clouds usually just block the sun and might bring a little drizzle. They have a gloomy effect.

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. Cumulonimbus clouds bring thunderstorms, while nimbostratus clouds bring long rainstorms or snow. Nimbus clouds are very dark in color and stretch across the whole sky. Next time you're outside, look up! The clouds can tell you a bit about the weather.

Cumulus Clouds

A. They are fluffy and look like cotton balls.

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

Cirrus Clouds

O. They bring light drizzle or mist and make the day cloudy.

P. They usually mean nice weather, but if they spread, it might rain soon.

Stratus Clouds

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

A. They are fluffy and look like cotton balls.

Nimbus Clouds

B. They are dark gray or black.

H. They mix with other clouds to cause rain.

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	They are fluffy and look like cotton balls.	They are dark gray or black.	They are gray and cover the sky like a blanket.	They are low in the sky, below 6,500 feet.
YELLOW NIMBUS CLOUDS	They bring rain or snow.	They are closer to the ground, around 1,000-5,000 feet.	They are thin and wavy.	They mix with other clouds like cumulus or stratus to cause rain.
GREEN STRATUS CLOUDS	They are bright white on top but darker on the bottom.	They are made of ice because it's cold up there.	They can make fog because they are so close to the ground.	They are seen on sunny days, but if they grow, they can bring thunderstorms.
BLUE CIRRUS CLOUDS	Cumulus clouds cause thunderstorms, and stratus clouds bring long-lasting rain or snow.	They are very high in the sky, above 20,000 feet.	They bring light drizzle or mist and make the day cloudy.	They usually mean nice weather, but if they spread, it might rain soon.

Name: _____ THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 6

Color by Code

ICE STORM PREPARATION

The cold winter months can be beautiful. You look out the window and see white snow in the chilly mornings. However, winter also brings dangerous weather conditions that people must prepare for to stay safe. While many people think of snowstorms as a big winter danger, ice storms can be even more hazardous. An ice storm happens when freezing rain falls through cold air. This causes dangerous ice to form on roads, sidewalks, and buildings. It makes trees and power lines heavy with ice. This can lead to power outages and fallen branches during the storm.

Most ice storms occur in the northeastern part of the United States. People who live in this region need to be prepared before a storm hits. One of the first things you should do is turn your refrigerator and freezer to their coldest settings. This should include items like flashlights, blankets, bottled water, freeze-dried foods, and a battery-operated radio with extra batteries. These supplies can help keep you safe and comfortable if you lose power or are stuck inside during the storm.

Additionally, a generator is a device that provides electricity when the main power source is down. A generator is a machine that turns fuel, like gas or propane, into electricity. When choosing a generator, consider how much power you will need. There are portable generators that can easily be moved around that can not power that many items at the same time. Then, there are larger generators that can be connected to your home's electrical system that can power a lot more items at the same time. The larger the generator, the more expensive the cost. Before an ice storm, set up the generator safely outside to avoid carbon monoxide buildup.

It's also important to stay informed about the weather. People should listen to forecasts and be aware of any storm warnings. If you know an ice storm is coming, it's smart to stay indoors and avoid driving because ice makes roads slippery and dangerous. Preparing in advance for an ice storm until the storm passes and conditions improve.

How can a generator help during an ice storm?

1. Color the answer red.

What happens during an ice storm?

1. Color the answer yellow.

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

2. Color the answer light blue.

Hands-On Center:

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

ICE STORM PREPARATION

Many people think snowstorms are the worst, but ice storms can be even more dangerous. An ice storm happens when freezing rain falls through cold air. This makes slippery ice on roads, sidewalks, and buildings. It can also make trees and power lines heavy with ice. This can cause power outages and fallen branches during the storm. Most ice storms happen in the northeastern part of the United States. So, what do you do in one?

First, turn your refrigerator and freezer to the coldest settings. This should include flashlights, blankets, bottled water, freeze-dried foods, and a battery-operated radio with extra batteries. These supplies keep you safe if you lose power. Having a generator can also help you survive. A generator is a machine that turns fuel into electricity when the main power is out. With a generator, you can keep things like your refrigerator, lights, and even a heater working. When you pick one, think about how much power you will need. Before an ice storm, set it up outside to keep everyone safe.

It's also important to know what the weather will be like. People should listen to the news and pay attention to storm warnings. If you know an ice storm is coming, it's smart to stay indoors and not drive. Ice makes roads slippery and dangerous. Preparing ahead of time for an ice storm can help you stay safe until the storm is over and the weather gets better.

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 7

Cut and Paste

WHEN IT RAINS, IT POURS

As the saying, "when it rains, it pours." This means that when one bad thing happens, often many bad things happen too. But rain is usually a good thing, and it is even better. Here are three reasons why rain is special.

Rain is very important for plants and all living things. Without rain, there would be no trees to give us oxygen or grass to make the Earth green. We wouldn't have fruits and vegetables to eat. Rain fills rivers, lakes, and underground wells with water for daily use. It helps all life on Earth.

Second, rain shapes the Earth's landscape. Over time, rain creates river beds, valleys, and mountains. As rainwater flows over rocks and soil, it wears them down, making sharp edges smoother. This change happens slowly, but so do earthquakes and tsunamis. Mudslides can change the way the Earth looks in a matter of days.

Finally, rain cleans the air. In cities, pollution can make it hard to breathe. Rain pulls 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, the rain can carry harmful toxins. This is called acid rain, which can hurt plants and buildings. It's not safe to drink or use this type of rain. Now, when you see rain, you can appreciate how it helps the Earth and cleans the air.

Name: _____

CUT AND PASTE

Rain is essential 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.
Heavy pollution can occur in cities.	It helps make the air cleaner and healthier to breathe.
Rain washes away pollution in the air.	It 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.

Name: _____

CUT AND PASTE

Rain is essential 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.	It can lead to acid rain, which is harmful to plants and buildings.

Glue each cause or effect where it belongs.

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER 8

Write a Sentence

HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH

Many people love the warm sun in summer. They enjoy swimming in pools, running on sprinklers, or going to the beach. Summer is a season that many people look forward to each year. But in places with extreme heat, summer is a challenge.

Death Valley is one of the hottest places on Earth because it is known for its incredible heat. In 1913, the hottest temperature at 134 degrees Fahrenheit was recorded there. Many animals live there, like bighorn sheep, tortoises, and mountain lions. These animals have adapted to the heat. For example, the desert tortoise digs into the sand to escape the heat during the day. Coyotes and snakes are also found there.

Believe it or not, some people live in Death Valley. They have made their home there. They know how to survive in such extreme heat without proper shelter, water, and food.

Other places, like Kebili in Tunisia and Wadi Haifa in Israel, also experience extreme heat. It's interesting to think about how people live in such hot places.

1. Why is Death Valley called "Death Valley"?

Death Valley is called "Death Valley" because it is known for its incredible heat.

2. What record did Death Valley set in 1913, and what temperature was recorded there in 2020?

Death Valley set the record for the hottest temperature in 1913 at 134 degrees Fahrenheit. In 2020, the temperature recorded there was 130 degrees Fahrenheit.

Write the answer on the blank lines.

Hands-On Center:

Students write the answer to each prompt on the lines.

Name: _____

THE HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH

1. Why is Death Valley called "Death Valley"?
Death Valley is called "Death Valley" because it is known for its incredible heat.

2. What record did Death Valley set in 1913, and what temperature was recorded there in 2020?
Death Valley set the record for the hottest temperature in 1913 at 134 degrees Fahrenheit. In 2020, the temperature recorded there was 130 degrees Fahrenheit.

3. What types of animals live in Death Valley?
Many animals live in Death Valley, including bighorn sheep, snakes, coyotes, desert tortoises, and mountain lions.

4. What time of day do bighorn sheep prefer to be active, and why?
Bighorn sheep prefer to be active in the morning and evening when it is cooler.

5. Where do coyotes and snakes seek shelter from the heat?
Coyotes and snakes find shade under rocks to avoid the sun's direct rays.

6. What do people do to protect themselves from the extreme heat?
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.

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER

9

Sequencing Puzzles

THUNDERSTORMS

Just like baking cookies needs the right ingredients, a thunderstorm needs special things to form. Let's take a closer look at what makes a thunderstorm and how it forms.

First, thunderstorms need moisture, which is water in the air. This moisture comes from lakes, rivers, and oceans. When the sun heats the water, it evaporates and rises into the sky. Thunderstorms usually happen on hot, humid days, when the air is warm and moist.

Next, we need unstable air to make a thunderstorm. When warm air rises, it pushes the cooler air down. This causes the warm air to rise even faster. As the warm air rises, it becomes more unstable. This causes the air to rise even faster, creating turbulence. As the warm air rises, it becomes warmer from the sun and evaporates into the air. This creates more moisture, which makes the air even more unstable. This leads to conditions that are more likely to create a thunderstorm.

The real danger in thunderstorms is lightning. When there is too much moisture in the air, the air becomes so warm and moist that it can't hold any more. The air becomes so hot that it starts to expand. This causes the air to rise even faster. As the air rises, it becomes more unstable. This causes the air to rise even faster, creating turbulence. As the warm air rises, it becomes warmer from the sun and evaporates into the air. This creates more moisture, which makes the air even more unstable. This leads to conditions that are more likely to create a thunderstorm.

Thunderstorms are amazing and powerful. While they can be dangerous, they also help water plants and animals. They also help create rain, which is essential for life on Earth.

THUNDERSTORMS PUZZLE MAT

Place the puzzle pieces in order here on the mat.

Step 1 H. Water from lakes, rivers, and oceans evaporates into the air.	Step 2 C. When it is hot in the summer, warm air can hold more moisture, leading to conditions that are more likely to create a thunderstorm.	Step 3 A. Warm air rises and meets cold air in the atmosphere which creates unstable air.	Step 4
Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8

G. When energy builds up inside the clouds, a bright flash called lightning is released.

B. Since lightning moves so quickly, we hear the noise of the thunder a few moments later.

F. The warm air rises above the cold air, pushing through it and creating turbulence.

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 #8 by writing a number at the top of each box. Put a #1 in the box that comes first and a #8 in the box that comes last.

3 A. Warm air rises and meets cold air in the atmosphere which creates unstable air.	8 B. Since lightning moves so quickly, we hear the noise of the thunder a few moments later.	2 C. When it is hot in the summer, warm air can hold more moisture, leading to conditions that are more likely to create a thunderstorm.	5 D. As the warm air rises, it collects more moisture and energy, forming cumulonimbus clouds.
6 E. The clouds become heavy with moisture, and release water droplets back to the ground as rain.	4 F. The warm air rises above the cold air, pushing through it and creating turbulence.	7 G. When energy builds up inside the clouds, a bright flash called lightning is released.	1 H. Water from lakes, rivers, and oceans evaporates into the air.

Name: _____

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

CENTER

10

Fill in the Blank

DEADLIEST TWISTERS

Unless you live in the midwestern or southern United States, you might only hear about tornadoes in stories or see them in movies. Every year, about a thousand tornadoes touch down in the USA. This makes it the country with the most tornadoes in the world. Some of these 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 think there were multiple tornadoes causing destruction together. Hundreds of people died, and it took years for the area to recover. This tornado traveled over 200 miles in just three hours.

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

Movies like *The Wizard of Oz* show tornadoes as magical, but they can be very dangerous. Luckily, today's meteorologists can warn us when tornadoes are coming. Sirens sound in some cities, and you can watch the weather channel for important updates. Thanks to sirens, 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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- tornado
- Indiana
- technology
- dangerous
- magical
- movies
- twenty
- sirens

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

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, wispy clouds way up high, normally above 20,000 feet. Since it's cold up there, they are made of ice crystals. They are a sign of nice weather. But if they spread out, the weather might change within the next twenty-four hours.

Cumulus clouds are fluffy, white clouds that look like cotton balls. They form lower at around 1,000 to 5,000 feet. They are white on top and have darker bottoms. You can see them on sunny days. But if they get taller, they can turn into storm clouds that bring thunderstorms (called cumulonimbus clouds).

Stratus clouds are gray and cover the sky like a blanket. They form closer to the ground (below 6,500 feet) and can sometimes make fog. Stratus clouds usually just block the sun and might bring a little drizzle. They have a gloomy effect.

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. Cumulonimbus clouds bring thunderstorms, while nimbostratus clouds bring long rainstorms or snow. Nimbus clouds are very 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.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Cumulus Clouds

A. They are fluffy and look like cotton balls.

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

Cirrus Clouds

O. They bring light drizzle or mist and make the day cloudy.

P. They usually mean nice weather, but if they spread, it might rain soon.

Stratus Clouds

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

A. They are fluffy and look like cotton balls.

Nimbus Clouds

B. They are dark gray or black.

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

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!

Center #1



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Name: _____

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

10 Pre-Made Centers
(Print & Go)

10 Pre-Made Centers:
Editable Version

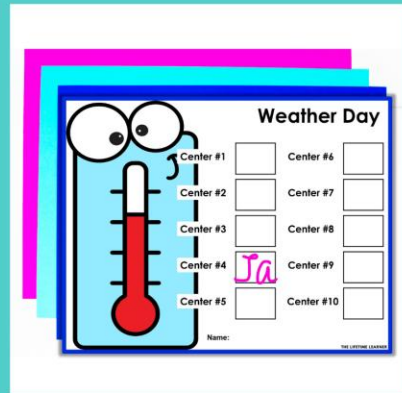
10 Blank Centers
To Add Your Own Content

3 Versions Included

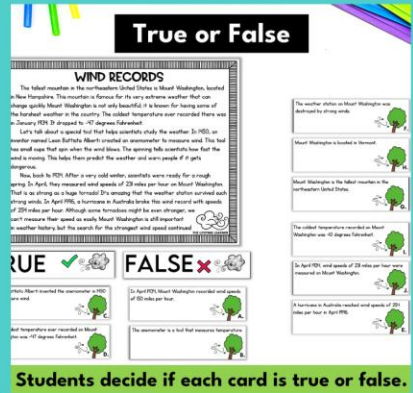
WHAT'S INCLUDED?



10 Color & B/W Posters

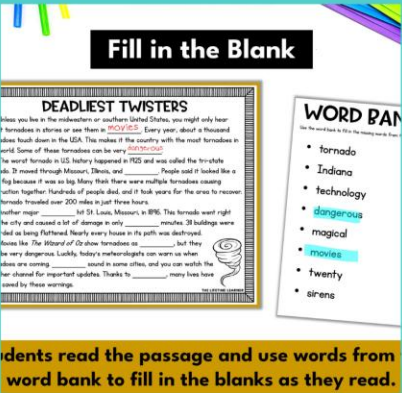


Recording Sheets



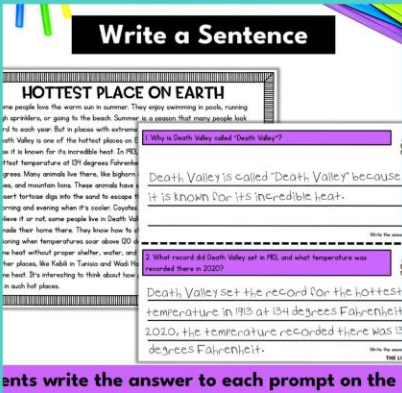
Students decide if each card is true or false.

10 Hands On Centers



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

No Prep Printables



Students write the answer to each prompt on the lines.

2 Versions of the Passages



Printable Hats



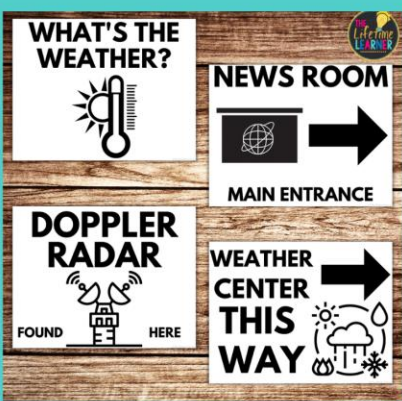
Name Tags



Coloring Page



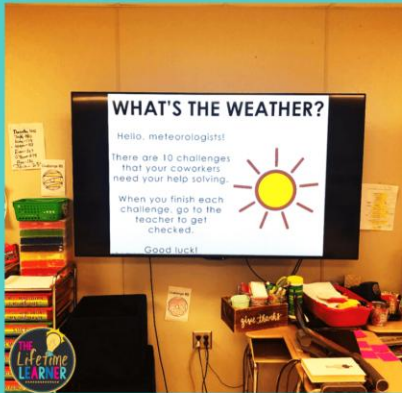
Folder Insert



Decor Posters

keep scrolling to see more!

WHAT'S INCLUDED?



Welcome Slide



over to the "no-prep printables" file if you'd like to print-and-go page instead!

Editable Versions



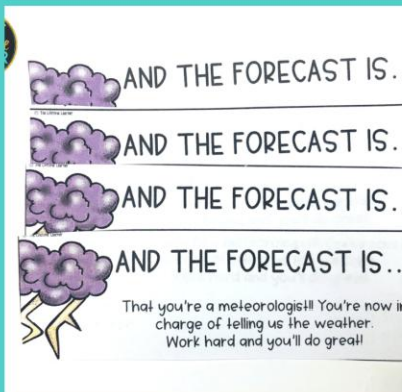
Banner



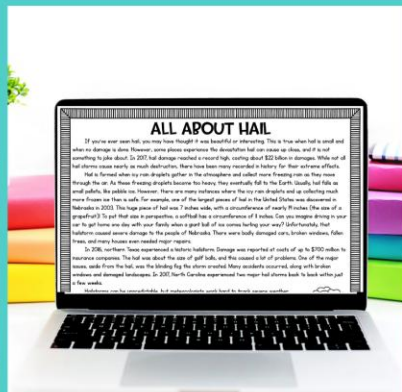
Certificate



Shopping Guide



Admission Tickets



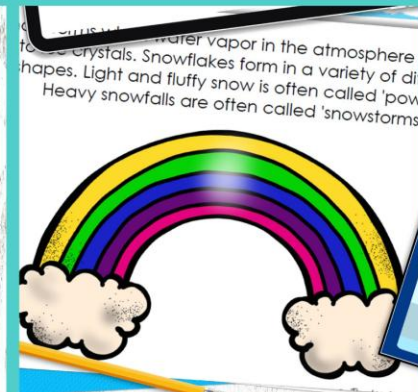
Digital Version



Answer Keys



QR Codes



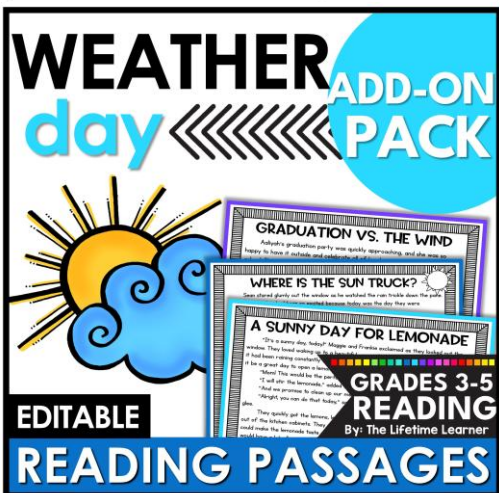
Fun Facts

jam-packed with fun, rigor, and engagement!

other resources this pairs well with:

Add in even more reading passages with an add-on pack!

Or, mix some math into your themed learning day!



WEATHER day ADD-ON PACK

EDITABLE READING PASSAGES

GRADES 3-5 READING

By: The Lifetime Learner

Includes: GRADUATION VS. THE WIND, WHERE IS THE SUN TRUCK?, A SUNNY DAY FOR LEMONADE.



WEATHER day subtract within 1000

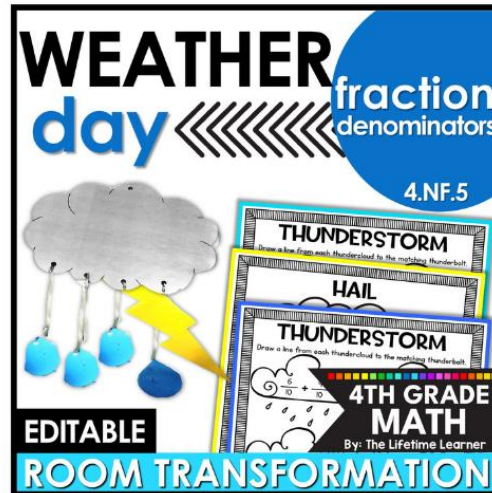
EDITABLE ROOM TRANSFORMATION

3.NBT.2

3RD GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner

Includes: THUNDERSTORM, HAIL, CLOUDY.



WEATHER day fraction denominators

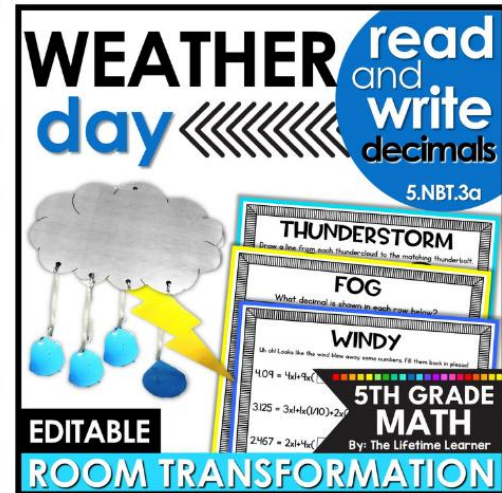
EDITABLE ROOM TRANSFORMATION

4.NF.5

4TH GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner

Includes: THUNDERSTORM, HAIL, THUNDERSTORM.



WEATHER day read and write decimals

EDITABLE ROOM TRANSFORMATION

5.NBT.3a

5TH GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner

Includes: THUNDERSTORM, FOG, WINDY.



reading MEGA BUNDLE

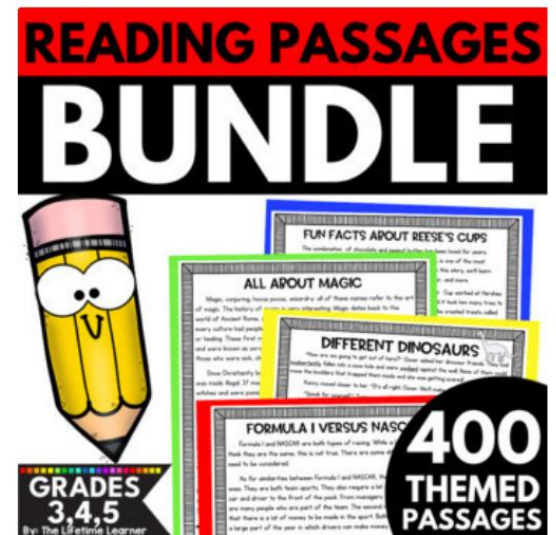
CLASSROOM TRANSFORMATIONS

40 THEME DAYS! GRADES 3-5

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Includes: WEATHER, FALL, SCIENTIST, CIRCUS, SPACE, BELIEVER, COFFEE, BEACH, PILOT, FARMER, ATHLETE, RELIGIOUS, PIRATE, DONUT, CANDY, SURGERY, AFRICAN, ARTIST, RACE CAR, BOOT.

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classroom transformations

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1st grade math



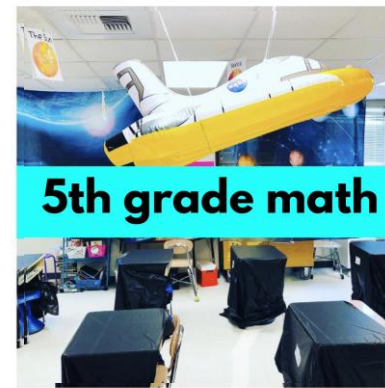
2nd grade math



3rd grade math



4th grade math



5th grade math



kindergarten math

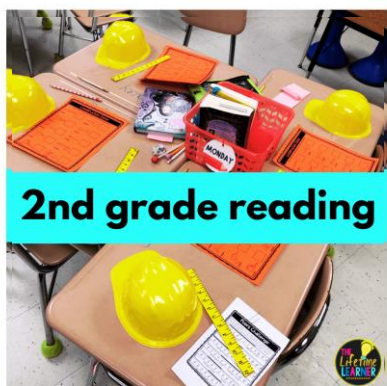
K-5 MATH & READING



kindergarten reading



1st grade reading



2nd grade reading



GR 3-5 reading comprehension



3-5 reading add-on packs



alphabet letters

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**