

Essential Understandings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weather is the temperature and moisture in the air outside. ▪ Weather is always changing.
Essential Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What is a thermometer? ▪ What is temperature? ▪ What happens to the temperature in warm weather? ▪ What happens to the temperature in cold weather? ▪ What is precipitation?
Essential Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weather changes affect people and the environment. ▪ There are different ways to describe weather (sunny, cloudy, windy, foggy, rainy, snowy, etc.). ▪ A thermometer is used to measure how hot or how cold something is. ▪ The word temperature means how hot or cold something is. ▪ Many thermometers have a colored liquid inside a tube. As the temperature goes higher, the liquid rises in the tube. As the temperature goes lower, the liquid goes down in the tube. ▪ When the sun comes up the air gets colder and the temperature goes down. ▪ The temperature rises, or goes higher, in warm weather. ▪ The temperature drops, or lowers, in cold weather. ▪ Precipitation comes in many forms (e.g., snow, rain).
Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Terms:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ weather, thermometer, temperature, environment, sunny, cloudy, windy, foggy, rainy, snowy, precipitation, observe, air, moisture
Essential Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tell how weather affects people. ▪ Observe and record weather using data symbols. ▪ Identify that a thermometer can be used to measure air temperature. ▪ Describe how people keep safe in some kinds of weather. ▪ Show how a thermometer works (e.g., moves up when warm and down when cold). ▪ Identify forms of precipitation.

<p>Related Maine Learning Results</p>	<p><u>Science</u> B. The Skills and Traits of Scientific Inquiry and Technological Design B1. Skills and Traits of Scientific Inquiry Students conduct and communicate results of simple investigations. a. Ask questions and make observations about objects, organisms, and events in the environment. c. Use simple instruments with basic units of measurement to gather data and extend the senses. D. The Physical Setting D2. Earth Students describe Earth’s weather and surface materials and the different ways they change. a. Explain that the sun warms the air, water, and land.</p>
<p>Sample Lessons And Activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compare and contrast the way people respond to a rainstorm and a snowstorm. ▪ Complete “Ice Cube Activity.”
<p>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Choose the correct clothing to wear for various types of weather. ▪ Complete a daily weather report.
<p>Sample Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Publications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Big Snow</u> – Bert Hader ○ <u>Cloudy with a Chance of Meatballs</u> - Judi Barrett ○ <u>How’s The Weather</u> - Melvin Berger ○ <u>In the Snow Who’s Been Here</u> – Lindsay Barrett George ○ <u>I was born in a Tree and Raised by a Bee</u> -Jim Arnosky ○ <u>Lightning</u> - Seymour Simon ○ <u>My Red Umbrella</u> - Robert Bright ○ <u>Snowflake</u> –Jacqueline Martin Bentley ○ <u>Storm Book</u> – Charlotte Zolotow ○ <u>Weather</u> - Seymour Simon ○ <u>The Weather Sky</u> - Bruce McMillan ○ <u>What’s The Weather Like Today?</u> - Rozanne Williams ○ <u>Where Does A Butterfly Go When It Rains?</u> - May Garelick