**Greeting**
Suggested Season: Any
Suggested Grade Level: 3-5
Indoors or Outdoors: Indoor
Theme: Weather
Topic: Vocabulary

**Title:** Wonderful Weather Vocabulary

**Objective:** Learn, understand and use weather terminology
**Time:** 5-10 minutes
**Materials Needed:** Weather Data Vocabulary (Blackline master on CD)

## Directions:

1. Cut apart the vocabulary words and definitions from the Weather Data Vocabulary document.
2. Give each student either a definition or a vocabulary word, 30 total.
3. Instruct students to walk around checking vocabulary words and definitions. Their goal is to find the match to their word or definition. Be sure to check to ensure that each definition is correct.
4. Have students greet the student who has the matching word/definition. Have the pair create a sentence using the vocabulary word correctly.
5. Once all students have been paired up, have each group share their vocabulary word, definition and the created sentence.

## Discussion Questions:

1. What clues can be used when trying to understand a word when the definition is unknown?
2. How will these words help us better understand the weather?
3. When might you have heard some of these words used before?

*Created by Lindsay Comstock, 2010, ISD #719*

## Standards Addressed:

Science: 1.1.3.2.1.; 2.3.2.2.1.; 5.1.3.4.1.; 5.1.3.4.2.
Language Arts: K.I.B.; K.III.A.; K.II.B.; 1.I.A.1.; 1.III.B.1.; 1.III.A.; 1.III.B.1.; 2.III.A.; 3.I.B.1.; 3.III.A.1-2.; 4.I.B.1.; 4.III.A.1-2.; 5.I.B.; 5.III.A.1-2,4.; 5.III.A.1-2.
Math:
Social Studies:

## Background Information:

- The following terms are used in this activity: air pressure, Celsius scale, Fahrenheit scale, humidity, barometric pressure, temperature, dew point, barometer, condensation, wind chill, cold front, warm front, wind speed, thermometer, and precipitation.
- Definitions can be found on the document *Weather Vocabulary* that correlates with this Greeting component.

## Additional Resources:

*Best Book of Weather* by Simon Adams
*How Weather Works* by Michael Allaby
*Weather, and How It Works* by Randi Mehling

## Correlates with:

Activity – Weather Data R Us
News and Announcements – Fantastic Forecasters

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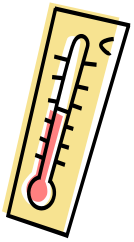
|---|---|
| **Air Pressure** | Force that air exerts over a certain area due to its weight or motion. |
| **Celsius (C) Scale**  | A temperature scale where water freezes at 0° and boils at 100°. |
| **Fahrenheit (F) Scale** | Created in 1714 by Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit (1696-1736), a German physicist, who also invented the alcohol and mercury thermometers. |
| **Humidity** | The amount of water vapor in the air. It is often confused with dew point. |
| **Temperature** | A degree of heat that can be measured using a thermometer. Also, a measure of how fast the atoms and molecules of a substance are moving. |

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| **Dew Point** | | The temperature to which air must be cooled at a constant pressure to become saturated. |
| **Barometer** | | An instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure. |
| **Condensation** | | The process by which a gas or vapor changes to a liquid. |
| **Wind Chill** | | The calculation of temperature that takes into consideration the effects of wind and temperature on the human body. Describes the average loss of body heat and how the temperature feels. This is not the actual air temperature. |
| **Cold Front** | | The leading edge of an advancing cold air mass that is under running and displacing the warmer air in its path. Generally the temperature and humidity decrease when this happens. |

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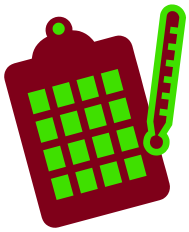
| **Warm Front** | The leading edge of an advancing warm air mass that is replacing a retreating relatively colder air mass. Generally the temperature and humidity increase when this happens. |
| **Wind Speed** | The rate of the motion of the air on a unit of time. It can be measured in a number of ways, such as knots, nautical miles per hour or miles per hour. |
| **Thermometer**  | An instrument used for measuring temperature. The different scales used in meteorology are Celsius, Fahrenheit, and Kelvin or Absolute. |
| **Precipitation** | Any and all forms of water, liquid or solid, that falls from clouds and reaches the ground. This includes drizzle, freezing drizzle, freezing rain, hail, ice crystals, ice pellets, rain, snow, snow pellets, and snow grains. |
| **Barometric Pressure** | The pressure exerted by the atmosphere at a given point. |