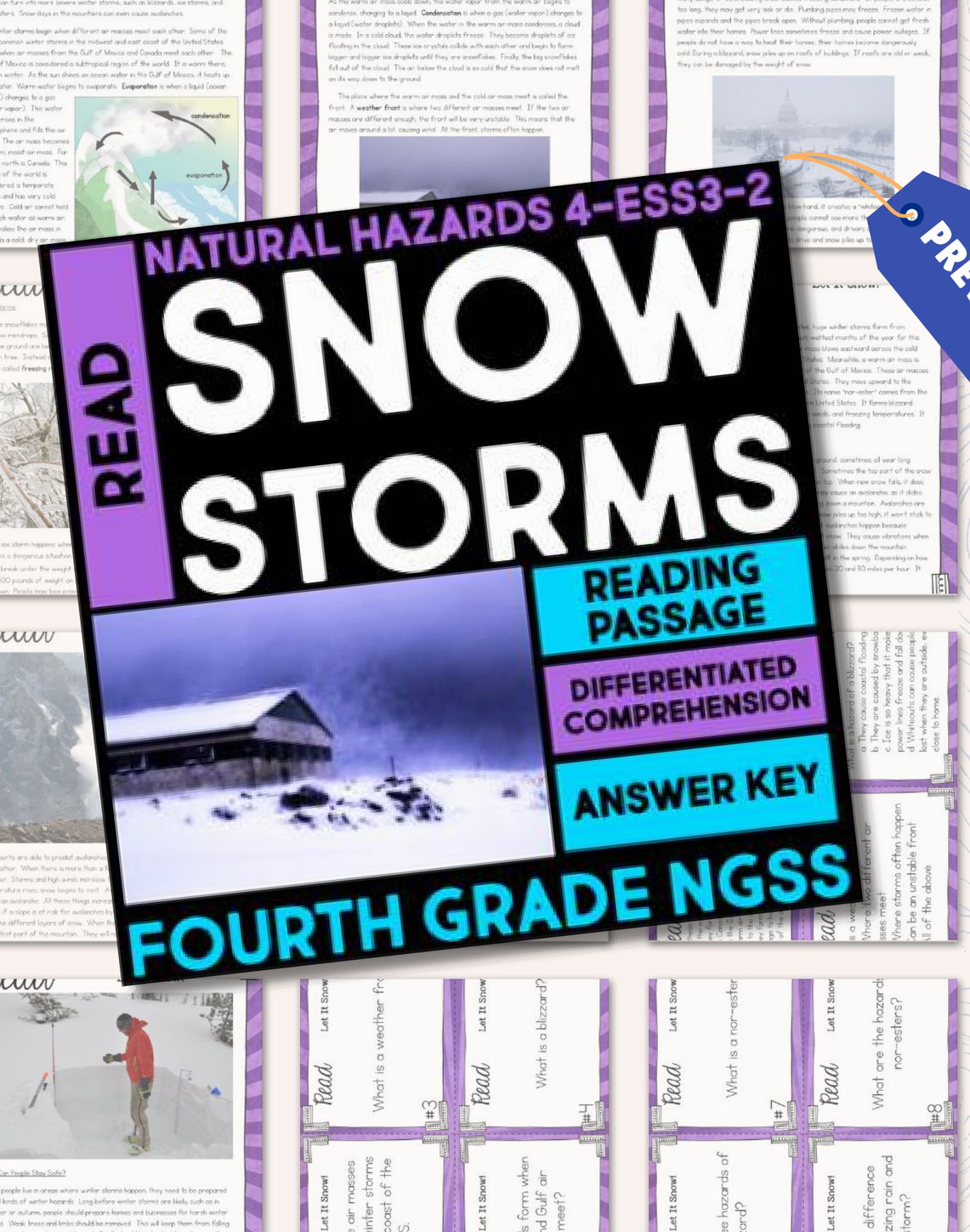


Chilling Facts Await!

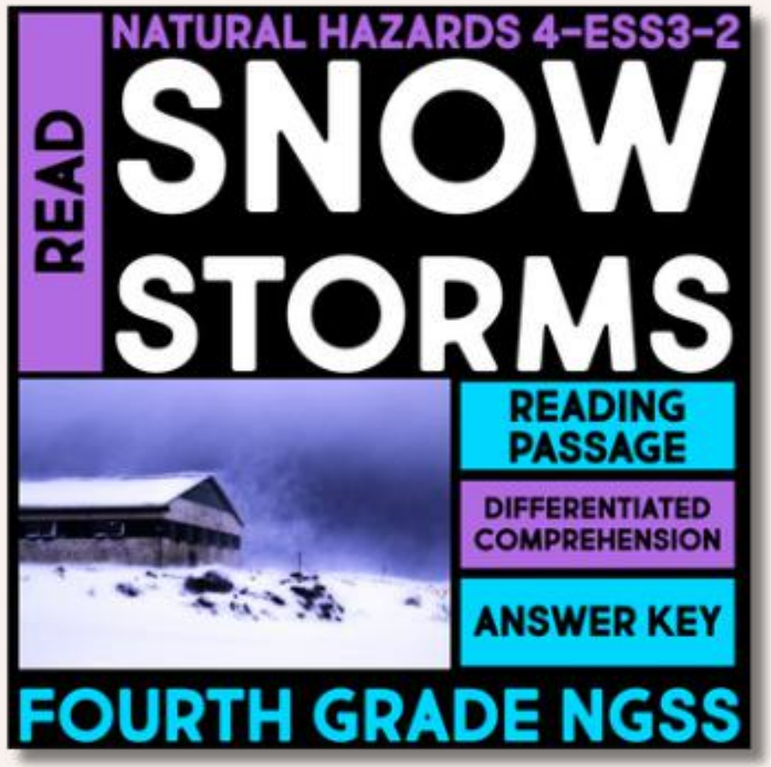
4TH GRADE

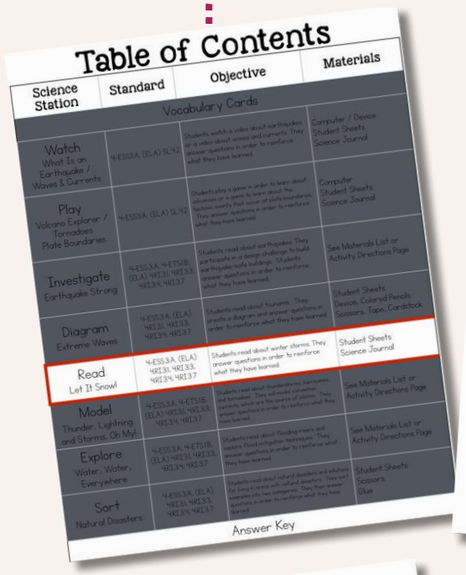
READ ABOUT SNOW STORMS AND SEVERE WEATHER

4th Grade Earth Science Passage

KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!

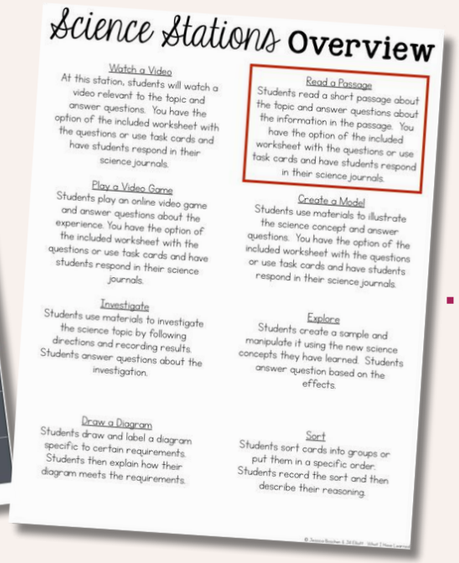
ACTIVITY OVERVIEW




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Science Station	Standard	Objective	Materials
Vocabulary Cards			
Watch What Is an Earthquake / Waves & Currents	4-ESS3-A, (ELA) SL.4.2	Students watch a video about earthquakes or a video about waves and currents. They answer questions in order to reinforce what they have learned.	Computer / Device Student Sheets Science Journal
Play Volcano Explorer / Tornadoes / Plate Boundaries	4-ESS3-A, (ELA) SL.4.2	Students play a game in order to learn about the volcanoes or a game to learn about the tectonic events that occur at plate boundaries. They answer questions in order to reinforce what they have learned.	Computer Student Sheets Science Journal
Investigate Earthquake Strong	4-ESS3-A, 4-ETS1-B, (ELA) 4.RI.3.1, 4.RI.3.3, 4.RI.3.4, 4.RI.3.7	Students read about earthquakes. They participate in a design challenge to build earthquake-safe buildings. Students answer questions in order to reinforce what they have learned.	See Materials List or Activity Directions Page
Diagram Extreme Waves	4-ESS3-A, (ELA) 4.RI.3.1, 4.RI.3.3, 4.RI.3.4, 4.RI.3.7	Students read about tsunamis. They create a diagram and answer questions in order to reinforce what they have learned.	Student Sheets Device, Colored Pencils Scissors, Tape, Cardstock
Read Let It Snow!	4-ESS3-A, (ELA) 4.RI.3.1, 4.RI.3.3, 4.RI.3.4, 4.RI.3.7	Students read about winter storms. They answer questions in order to reinforce what they have learned.	Student Sheets Science Journal
Model Thunder, Lightning and Storms, Oh My!	4-ESS3-A, 4-ETS1-B, (ELA) 4.RI.3.1, 4.RI.3.3, 4.RI.3.4, 4.RI.3.7	Students read about thunderstorms, hurricanes, and tornadoes. They will model convection currents, winds and the creation of storms. They answer questions in order to reinforce what they have learned.	See Materials List or Activity Directions Page
Explore Water, Water, Everywhere	4-ESS3-A, 4-ETS1-B, (ELA) 4.RI.3.1, 4.RI.3.3, 4.RI.3.4, 4.RI.3.7	Students read about flooding rivers and explore flood mitigation techniques. They answer questions in order to reinforce what they have learned.	See Materials List or Activity Directions Page
Sort Natural Disasters	4-ESS3-A, (ELA) 4.RI.3.1, 4.RI.3.3, 4.RI.3.5, 4.RI.3.7	Students read about natural disasters and volcanoes. They sort a variety of natural disasters. They sort by living or once was living, natural disasters, and disasters that have happened. They then answer questions in order to reinforce what they have learned.	Student Sheets Scissors Glue

Answer Key


Science Stations Overview

Watch a Video
At this station, students will watch a video relevant to the topic and answer questions. You have the option of the included worksheet with the questions or use task cards and have students respond in their science journals.

Play a Video Game
Students play an online video game and answer questions about the experience. You have the option of the included worksheet with the questions or use task cards and have students respond in their science journals.

Investigate
Students use materials to investigate the science topic by following directions and recording results. Students answer questions about the investigation.

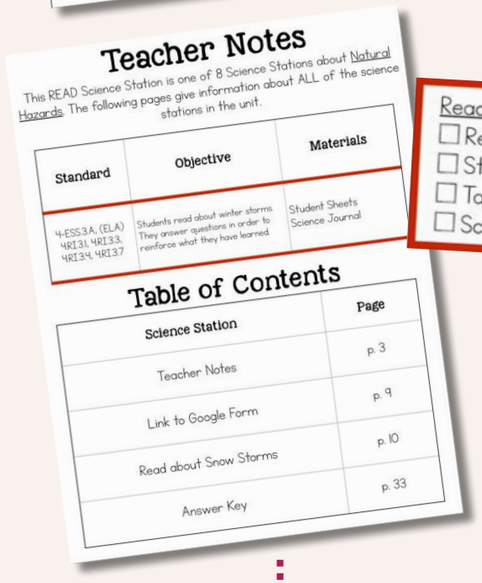
Draw a Diagram
Students draw and label a diagram specific to certain requirements. Students then explain how their diagram meets the requirements.

Read a Passage
Students read a short passage about the topic and answer questions about the information in the passage. You have the option of the included worksheet with the questions or use task cards and have students respond in their science journals.

Create a Model
Students use materials to illustrate the science concept and answer questions. You have the option of the included worksheet with the questions or use task cards and have students respond in their science journals.

Explore
Students create a sample and manipulate it using the new science concepts they have learned. Students answer question based on the effects.

Sort
Students sort cards into groups or put them in a specific order. Students record the sort and then describe their reasoning.


Teacher Notes

This READ Science Station is one of 8 Science Stations about Natural Hazards. The following pages give information about ALL of the science stations in the unit.

Standard	Objective	Materials
4-ESS3-A, (ELA) 4.RI.3.1, 4.RI.3.3, 4.RI.3.4, 4.RI.3.7	Students read about winter storms. They answer questions in order to reinforce what they have learned.	Student Sheets Science Journal

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Science Station	Page
Teacher Notes	p. 3
Link to Google Form	p. 9
Read about Snow Storms	p. 10
Answer Key	p. 33

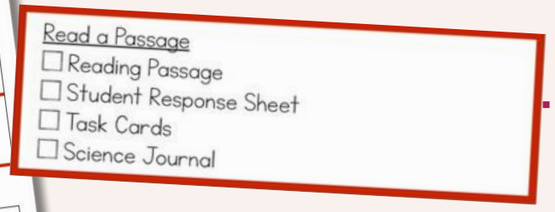

Read a Passage
- ☐ Reading Passage
- ☐ Student Response Sheet
- ☐ Task Cards
- ☐ Science Journal

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Science Station Overview

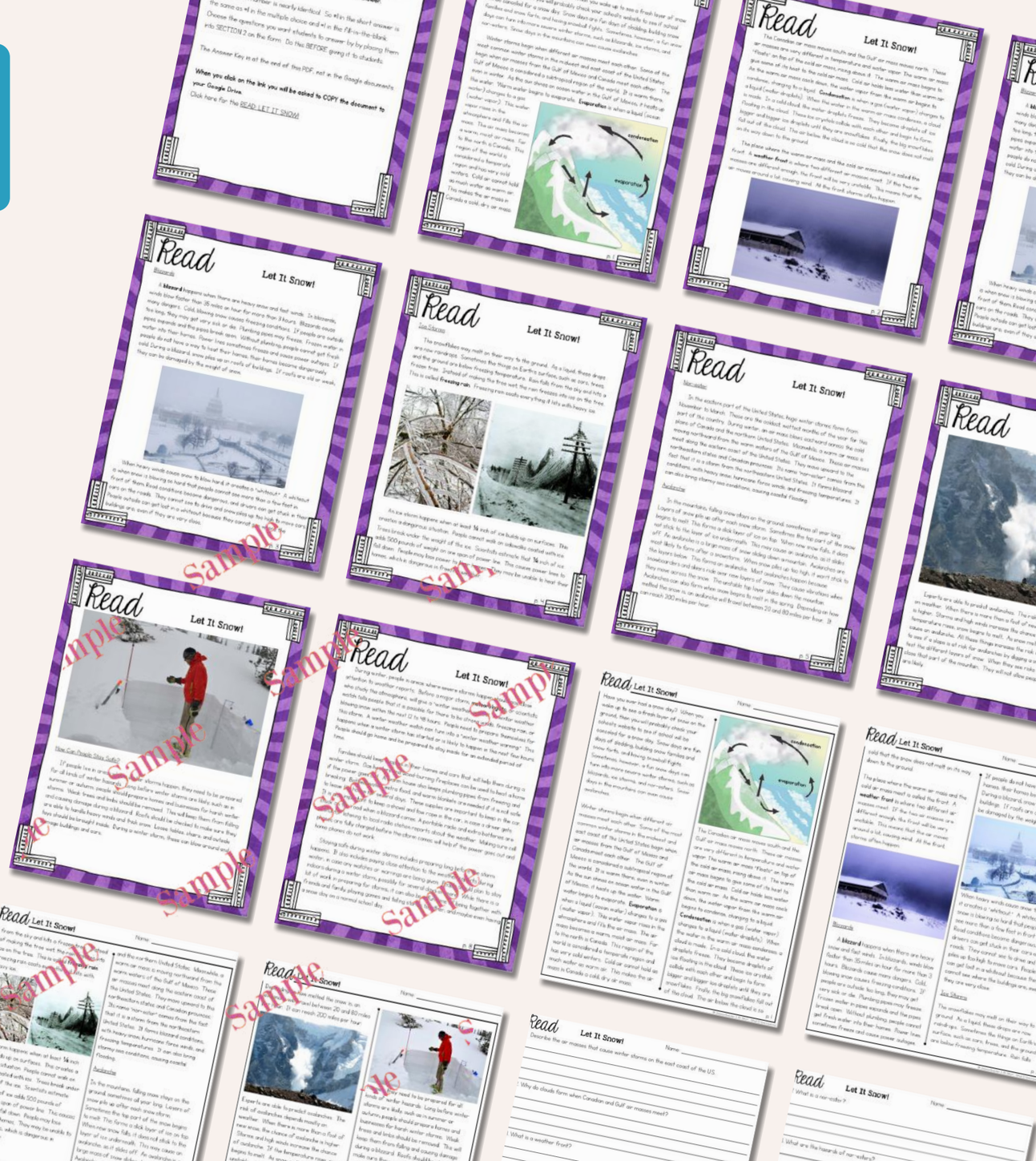
Materials Checklist

Table of Contents / Teacher's Notes

WHAT'S INCLUDED

READ SCIENCE STATION

- Links to Google Resources
- Teacher Notes
- Student Text in two formats
- Differentiated Questions
- Answer Key
- Google Form™ with Reading Text & Differentiated Questions



READING PASSAGE

ENAGING READING: 2 TYPES OF READING PASSAGE





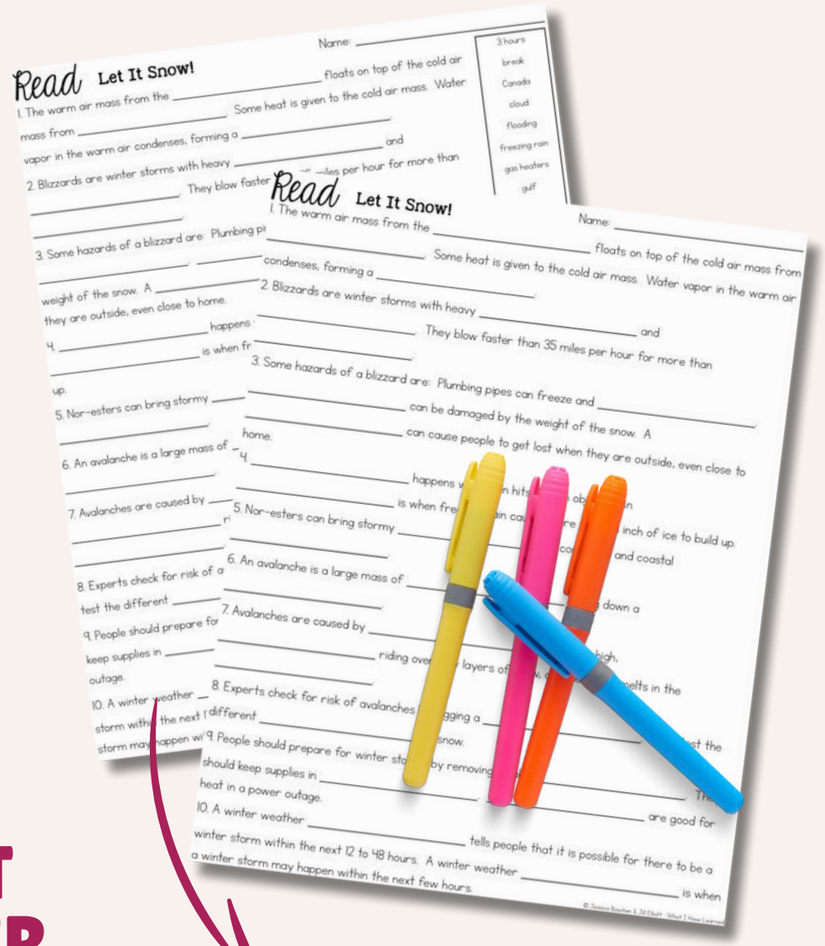


DIFFERENTIATED QUESTIONS

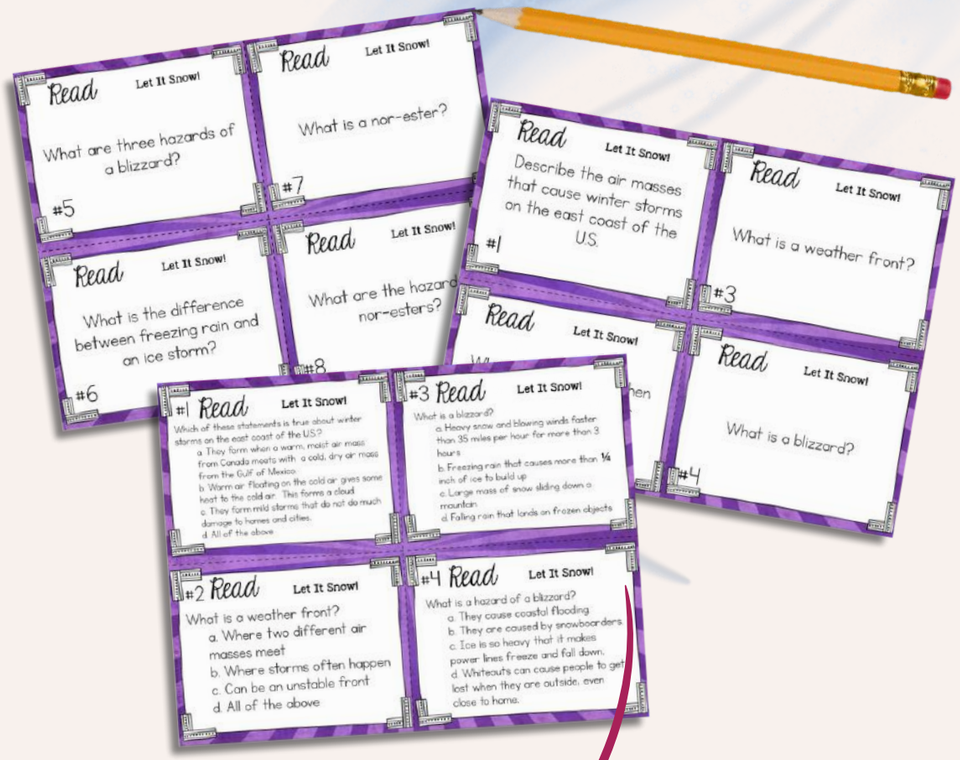




SHORT ANSWER



FILL-IN-THE BLANK



TASK CARDS:
SHORT ANSWER & MULTIPLE CHOICE

READ: LET IT SNOW

Read — Let It Snow!

Have you ever had a snow day? When you wake up to see a fresh layer of snow on the ground, then you will probably check your school's website to see if school will be canceled for a snow day. Snow days are fun days of sledding, building snow families and snow forts, and having snowball fights. Sometimes, however, a fun snow days can turn into more severe winter storms, such as blizzards, ice storms, and nor-easters. Snow days in the mountains can even cause avalanches.

Winter storms begin when different air masses meet each other. Some of the most common winter storms in the midwest and east coast of the United States begin when air masses from the Gulf of Mexico and Canada meet each other. The Gulf of Mexico is considered a subtropical region of the world. It is warm there, even in winter. As the sun shines on ocean water in the Gulf of Mexico, it heats up the water. Warm water begins to evaporate. **Evaporation** is when a liquid (ocean water) changes to a gas (water vapor). This water vapor rises in the atmosphere and fills the air mass. The air mass becomes a warm, moist air mass. Far to the north is Canada. This region of the world is considered a temperate region and has very cold winters. Cold air cannot hold as much water as warm air. This makes the air mass in Canada a cold, dry air mass.



Read — Let It Snow!

The Canadian air mass moves south and the Gulf air mass moves north. These air masses are very different in temperature and water vapor. The warm air mass begins to "float" on top of the cold air mass, rising above it. The warm air mass begins to give some of its heat to the cold air mass. Cold air holds less water than warm air. As the warm air mass cools down, the water vapor from the warm air begins to condense, changing to a liquid. **Condensation** is when a gas (water vapor) changes to a liquid (water droplets). When the water in the warm air mass condenses, a cloud is made. In a cold cloud, the water droplets freeze. They become droplets of ice floating in the cloud. These ice crystals collide with each other and begin to form bigger and bigger ice droplets until they are snowflakes. Finally, the big snowflakes fall out of the cloud. The air below the cloud is so cold that the snow does not melt on its way down to the ground.

The place where the warm air mass and the cold air mass meet is called the front. A **weather front** is where two different air masses meet. If the two air masses are different enough, the front will be very unstable. This means that the air moves around a lot, causing wind. At the front, storms often happen.



p. 2

Read — Geologists

Name: _____

1. Economic geologists work for private companies. They look for gold, silver, aluminum, and oil.
2. Paleontologists study fossils and the areas where they are found. Stratigraphers study rock layers. Fossils that are found in the rock layers help stratigraphers learn how the area has changed over time.
3. Engineering geologists study soil, rock, and land formations. They help governments decide where to build bridges, buildings, roads, and
4. Environmental geologists check the environment for pollution and poisons. They help governments find ways to make a polluted area clean again.
5. Geologic map-makers make geologic maps. They show features above and below ground. They help govern… decisions about how best to use land.
6. Hydrologists study water on Earth. T… underground water, and the water cycle in an ar… decisions on how to use a local water supply and how to keep it …
7. Geophysics is the study of the forces of energy on …
8. To become a geologist, a person must go to college and … math and science.
9. If you had to choose, which type of geologist would you become? Why?

answers vary

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Read — Let It Snow!

#1

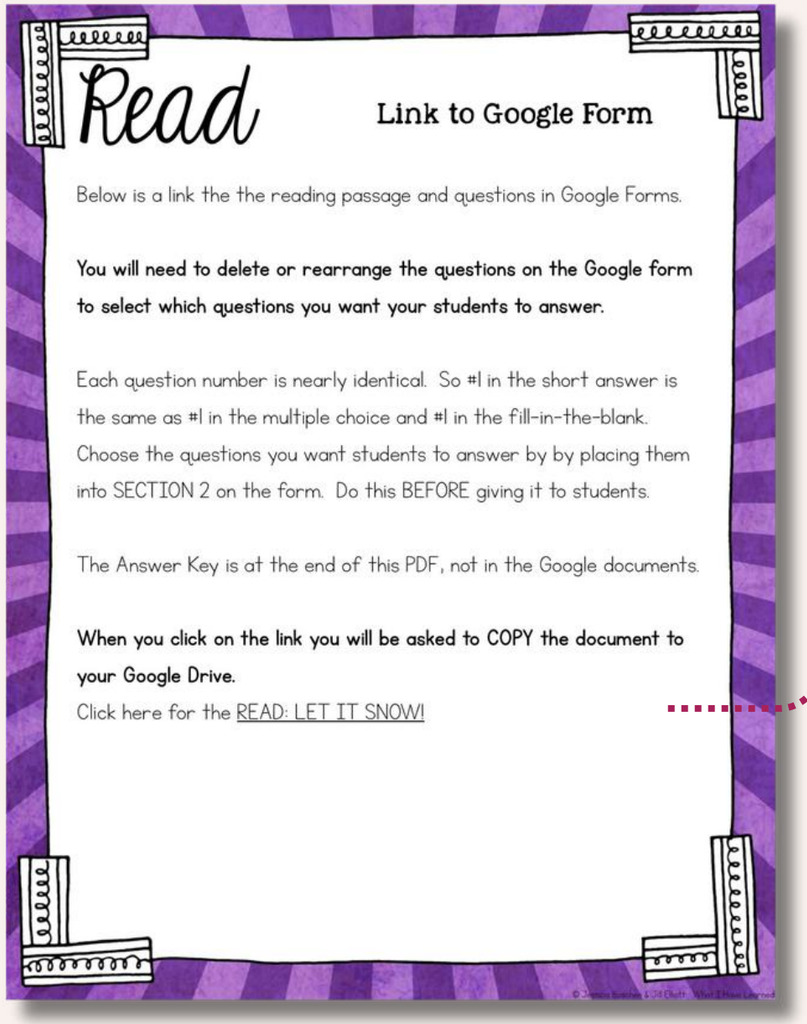
Describe the air masses that cause winter storms on the east coast of the U.S.

#2 Read — Let It Snow!

What is a weather front?

a. Where two different air masses meet
b. Where storms often happen
c. Can be an unstable front
d. All of the above

DIGITAL VERSIONS



Read

Link to Google Form

Below is a link the the reading passage and questions in Google Forms.

You will need to delete or rearrange the questions on the Google form to select which questions you want your students to answer.

Each question number is nearly identical. So #1 in the short answer is the same as #1 in the multiple choice and #1 in the fill-in-the-blank. Choose the questions you want students to answer by by placing them into SECTION 2 on the form. Do this BEFORE giving it to students.

The Answer Key is at the end of this PDF, not in the Google documents.

When you click on the link you will be asked to COPY the document to your Google Drive.

Click here for the READ: LET IT SNOW!



DIGITAL VERSIONS

- ✔ Google Sheet with Activity & Directions
- ✔ Google Form with Reading & Questions

Answer keys provided

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE



Boosts Science Literacy

Students strengthen reading comprehension while exploring real-world science concepts, making connections between weather phenomena and text-based learning.



Aligned with NGSS

These lesson plans aren't just random; they're laser-focused on Next Generation Science Standards. No more curriculum guesswork!



Print & Digital Flexibility

Includes printable worksheets and Google Forms, allowing teachers to seamlessly integrate activities into in-person, hybrid, or virtual classrooms for maximum convenience.

TEACHERS LOVE IT!

Using this resource to teach science and hands on activities. Our current science curriculum and materials do not provide anything engaging as this, thanks!

Naomy V.



My students found this activity engaging and it was very helpful to my lesson planning.

Jean C.



My passion is making learning accessible to all students.
I love scaffolding learning, breaking down the concepts and building them up so that students can see the connections.
I love figuring out the small components that build up to the big ideas and helping students see it all.



teach MATH | teach SCIENCE | teach READING | teach WRITING

What I have LEARNED