Exhibit Title: KSL Weather Display

## **Core Connection**

Fourth Grade Science Standard 2: Students will understand that the elements of weather can be observed, measured, and recorded to make predictions and determine simple weather patterns.

**Fourth Grand Language Arts Standard 8:** Writing - Students write daily to communicate effectively for a variety of purposes and audiences.

**Summary:** Students will observe and record their local weather for a week and predict the weather for the day of the field trip to the Alf Engen Ski Museum.

## Lesson Learning Objectives:

- 1. Students will learn to use appropriate instruments to measure temperature and barometric pressure daily.
- 2. Students will record observations on a chart.
- 3. Students will interpret and evaluate results of observations.
- 4. Students will make predictions based on collected data.

Materials: "Weather Instruments" worksheet, daily weather chart

Time Approximate: 5 - 15 minutes per day

## Instructions:

- 1. Note to the teacher: Review and discuss with the students the various types of weather instruments. Tell the students that they will be using instruments to predict the weather for the field trip.
- 2. Have the students observe the weather conditions over a one- or two-week period and record the information on the chart provided.
- 3. Review the information recorded from the previous week or two and predict what the weather might be on the day of the field trip. Explain reasons for prediction.
- 4. After your visit to the museum, compare the students' forecasts with the actual weather on the day of the field trip. Have students write a paragraph describing the similarities and differences between the two.

## Weather Instruments

Below are four weather instruments that are used to gather information for weather forecasters. These are just a few of the instruments that forecasters use in their work.



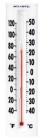
**Anemometer:** A device used for measuring how fast the wind is blowing. This instrument can tell you the direction from which the wind is blowing.



**Barometer:** An instrument for measuring the pressure of the air in the atmosphere. High pressure means great weather, while low pressure is a sign of rain. Very low pressure indicates an approaching storm.



**Rain Gauge:** A tool used for catching and measuring rain or snow. A rain gauge like this one is usually placed in the ground outside, in an open area where it can easily catch rain.



**Thermometer:** An instrument used for measuring the temperature of the air. There are two scales for measuring air temperature - they are Celsius and Fahrenheit. Air temperature is affected by wind and the amount of sun shining.

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