

Identify five types of precipitation

				

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*Make a chart to show how much rain, hail, snow, sleet your area received in a year.*

Rain	Snow	Hail	Freezing Rain	Sleet
<p><i>Use a rain gauge to measure the amount of rain that falls during one rain storm. Guess the amount that fell before checking.</i></p>				
<p>Shaped like a flattened ball</p> <p>Drops of water in the clouds collide and join together. They fall out of the cloud as they get too heavy to stay up</p>	<p>Frozen water vapor forms ice crystals of different shapes</p> <p>Can be "wet" if the weather is freezing; or "dry" if it is well below zero outside.</p>	<p>Layers of ice develop around frozen raindrops as they move up and down in a tall cloud.</p> <p>Causes damage to plants and buildings when they hit.</p>	<p>Falls like regular rain, but freezes on contact with the cold surface.</p> <p>The ground is covered with a thin layer of ice which makes traveling dangerous.</p>	<p>Small pellets of ice are caused by the rain freezing before it falls.</p> <p>Makes a "ping" sound as it bounces off windows and solid surfaces.</p>
<p><i>Let a drop of water drip slowly from the faucet or a water dropper. Draw the shape.</i></p>	<p><i>If there is no snow in your area at this time, see if you can scrape crystals from the freezer. Examine under a magnifying glass.</i></p>	<p><i>If you have a hail storm, gather the hailstones after the storm and measure them.</i></p>	<p><i>How clean are icicles? Melt them in a container. Then pour the melted water through a paper towel as a strainer.</i></p>	<p><i>Look at pieces of sleet under a magnifying glass. Would you rather be hit by sleet or hail? Why?</i></p>

*With any form of solid precipitation: gather it in a measuring container and record the amount. Let it melt, then measure again. Since hail and snow contain H<sub>2</sub>O mixed with air, the air is released when it melts and the amount of water left is less. Develop a mathematical ratio. Try it again with after a different storm.*

## Information Pieces

<p><b>Rain</b> W-2</p> <p>Shaped like a flattened ball W-2</p>	<p><b>Drops of water in the clouds collide and join together. They fall out of the cloud as they get too heavy to stay up.</b> W-2</p>
<p><b>Hail</b> W-2</p> <p>Layers of ice develop around frozen raindrops as they move up and down in a tall cloud. W-2</p>	<p><b>Causes damage to plants and buildings when they hit.</b> W-2</p>
<p><b>Snow</b> W-2</p> <p>Frozen water vapor forms ice crystals of different shapes. W-2</p>	<p><b>Can be "wet" if the weather is freezing; or "dry" if it is well below zero outside.</b> W-2</p>
<p><b>Freezing Rain</b> W-2</p> <p>Falls like regular rain, but freezes on contact with the cold surface. W-2</p>	<p><b>The ground is covered with a thin layer of ice which makes traveling dangerous.</b> W-2</p>
<p><b>Sleet</b> W-2</p> <p>Small pellets of ice are caused by the rain freezing before it falls. W-2</p>	<p><b>Makes a "ping" sound as it bounces off windows and solid surfaces.</b> W-2</p>

*To Make Your MatchCard more durable:*

- 1. Put the student MatchCard and instructor MatchCard back to back in a clear plastic page protector.*
- 2. Laminate the information pieces. Or you can make them sturdier by covering the paper with transparent tape prior to cutting the pieces out.*
- 3. For more ideas on how to use the MatchCards, and for keeping a notebook for review, see the Instructor's Guide.*