The Magic School Bus

A Science Chapter Book #5

Twister Trouble

Lapbook

by
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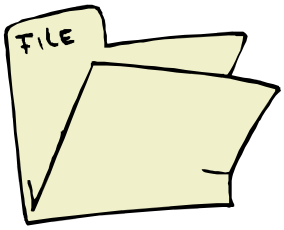
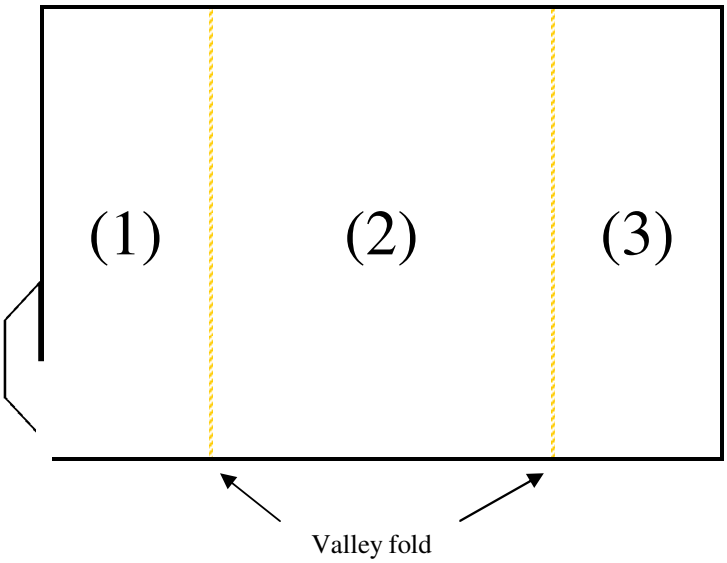
Lapbook Basics

Follow the instructions in the following page(s) to complete all the individual pieces that will go into your lapbook. And then assemble as follows:

Open a file folder and fold in the two sides.





Glue the booklets inside. Close the shutters and decorate the cover.

If more space is needed to complete your project, there are several methods to extend your file folder. You can fold another folder in the similar fashion and glue the back of section 3 of your first folder to the back of section 1 of your second folder. You can also lay an additional piece of paper (card stock) just above or below the middle section (2) of the folder. Use packing tape or other strong tape, secure the paper to the folder creating a flap that can be opened to display your student's work. You can also staple the crease between sections two and three of the first folder to the crease between sections one and two of the second folder using a long stapler. This method will give you two additional surfaces to add your student's completed work.

Some students prefer to assemble the lapbook after they have completed all the activities so they can arrange their booklets, while others prefer to affix each booklet to the lapbook after each activity. Either way will work.

A note on cutting and folding. In the following templates, please cut on the solid lines. The black dotted lines are folding lines for mountain folds (when you are done folding, the black dotted lines should be on the outside of the fold). The yellow dotted lines are for valley folds (when you are done folding, the line is tucked on the inside of your fold). Do make sure that you use firm pressure to make your creases as sometimes these creases will help the final booklet to fall into their proper positions.

For some younger students you may wish to have them dictate their answers to you or you may write down the answers for them to copy.

Lapbooks not only are fun for kids to do and help with their information retention, they also serve as a permanent record of their learning. The students can refer to it when looking for information, or they can use it in presentations to friends and relatives thus further reinforcing their learning.

I hope your student(s) will enjoy this lapbook and the information learned will remain with them.

Activities

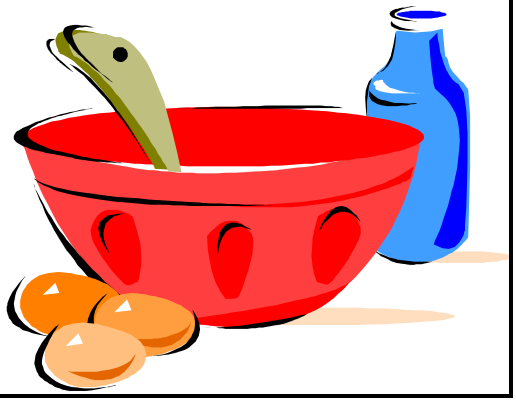
1. Define: anemometer, barometer, hygrometer
2. What three ingredients are needed to make weather?
3. How are winds created?
4. What equipment do scientists use to track storms? What can a Doppler radar measure? What types of thunderstorms will often produce thunderstorms? What shape do these storms take on the radar screen?
5. What type of weather does high air pressure indicate? What does falling air pressure usually indicate?
6. What is a tornado watch? What is a tornado warning?
7. Describe these twisters: Waterspouts, dust devils, snow devils, firewheels.
8. What information are collected by weather balloons?
9. What creates a weather front?
10. Describe the following type of clouds: cumulus, cirrus, stratus, cumulonimbus.
11. How is lighting generated? What causes thunder?
12. How are hail formed in the sky?
13. Which states make up the tornado alley? On average, how many tornados are reported each year along the tornado alley? What months do most tornadoes happen? What time of day do tornadoes most often strike?
14. What determines the color of a tornado?
15. What part of the tornado has the fastest wind?
16. What causes the formation of a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud to be formed?
17. What is the Fujito Scale? The classes are divided based on what?
18. Do tornadoes usually appear one at a time or in groups?
19. Describe a few interesting tornado stories.
20. If a tornado has been spotted in your area, what is the safest place to be? What should you do if you can't go underground? What should you do if you are caught outside?

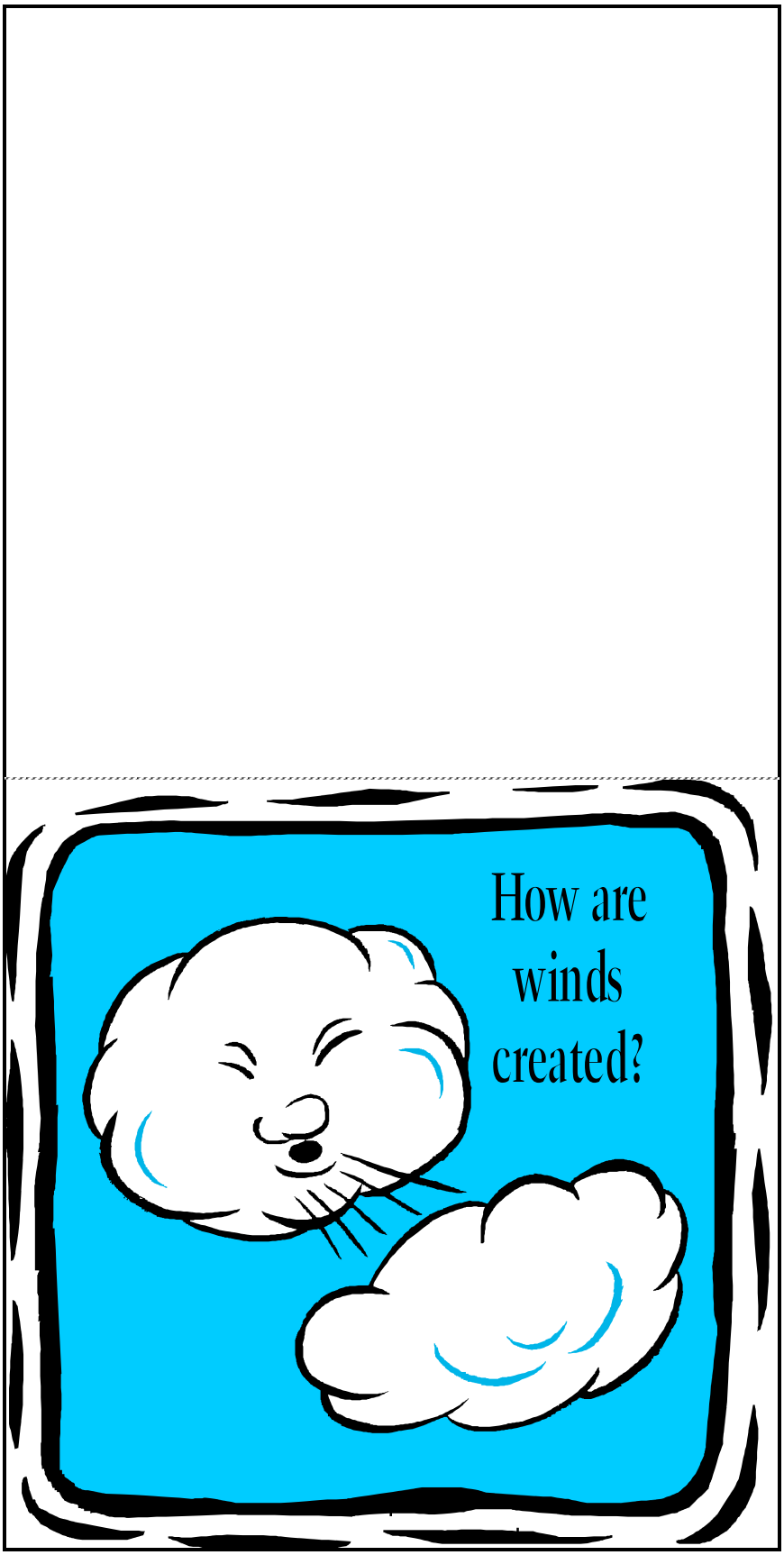
Instructions

1. Cut along all solid lines. Fold along the dotted lines into three connected match books. Write the definition of each word under the appropriate flap.
2. Cut and fold in half. Open the card and answer the question.
3. Cut and fold in half. Open the card and answer the question.
4. Cut along the outline for the pocket. Fold along the dotted lines and glue or tape the flaps to the back of the pocket. Cut out the four cards and answer the questions on each card. Place the cards in the pocket.
5. Cut along all solid lines. Fold the card in half. Answer the appropriate question under each flap.
6. Cut out the card and fold the two sides in along the dotted lines. Answer the question under the appropriate flap.
7. Cut out the cover and each page of the booklet. Write the descriptions on each page and staple the booklet together on the left side.
8. Cut and fold in half. Open the card and answer the question.
9. Cut and fold in half. Open the card and answer the question.
10. Cut along the outline for the pocket. Fold along the dotted lines and glue or tape the flaps to the back of the pocket. Cut out the four cards and write the description for each type of clouds. Place the cards in the pocket.
11. Cut and fold in half. Open the card and answer the question.
12. Cut and fold in half. Open the card and answer the question.
13. Cut out the cover and the tabbed pages. Answer the question for each tabbed page. Stack them together with the cover on top and staple them together on the bottom.
14. Cut and fold in half. Open the card and answer the question.
15. Cut and fold in half. Open the card and answer the question.
16. Cut out the cover and the blank pages for the booklet. Write the answer on the blank pages and staple them together on the left.
17. Cut out the shape. Fold the right side in and then the left side. Open the

ANEMOMETER	BAROMETER	HYGROMETER
Define		

	What three ingredients are needed to make weather?




How are
winds
created?

Tracking Tornados

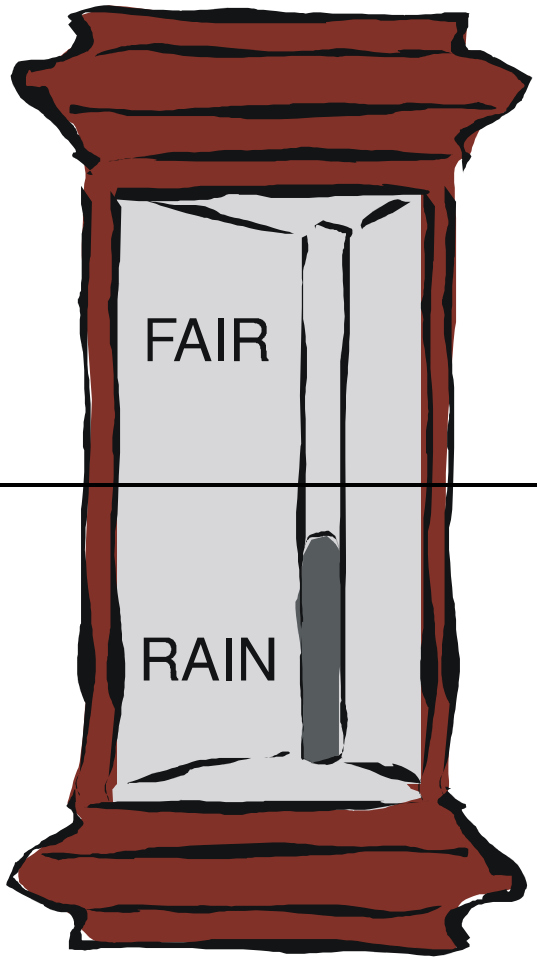
What equipment do scientists use to track storms?

What can a Doppler radar measure?

What types of thunderstorms will often produce tornados?

What shape do tornado producing storms take on the radar screen?

What type of weather does high air pressure indicate?



What does falling air pressure usually indicate?

nado

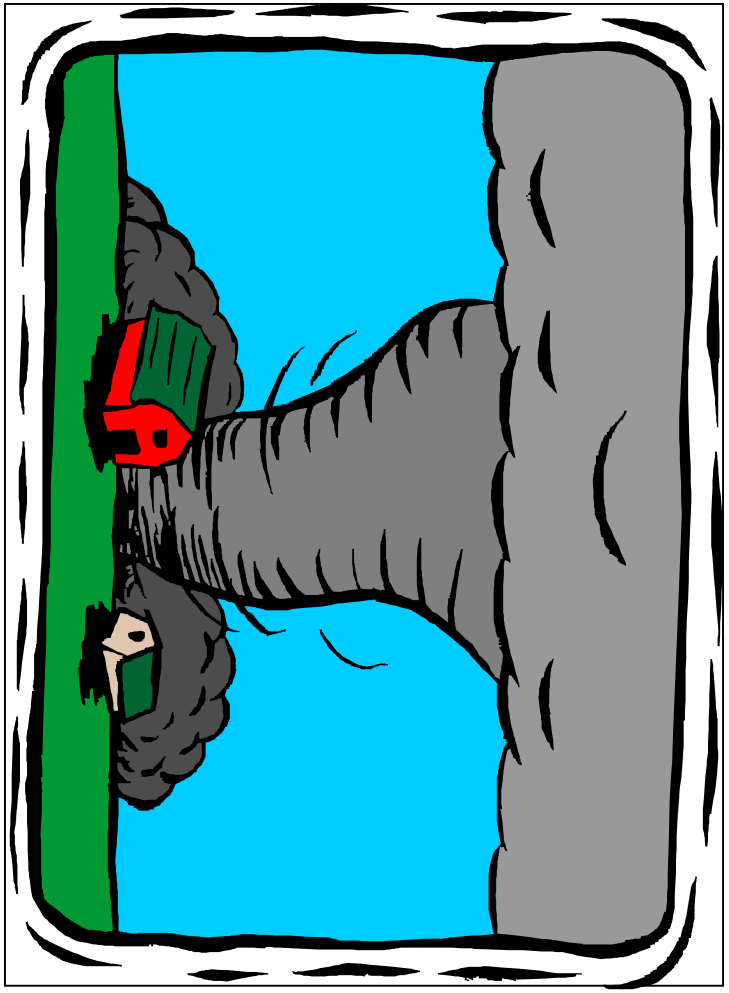
Warning

Torn

Watch

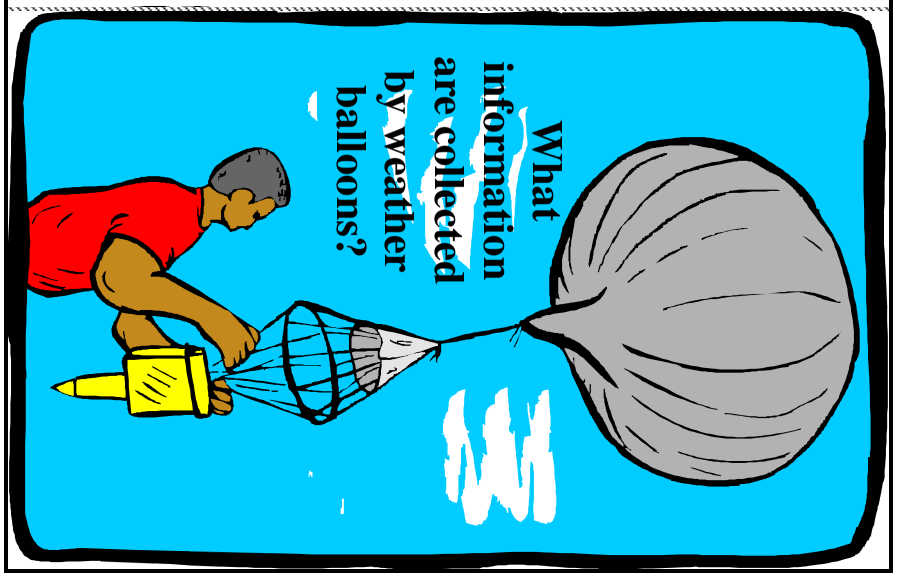
Describe waterspouts

Describe dust devils



Describe snow devils

Describe firewheels

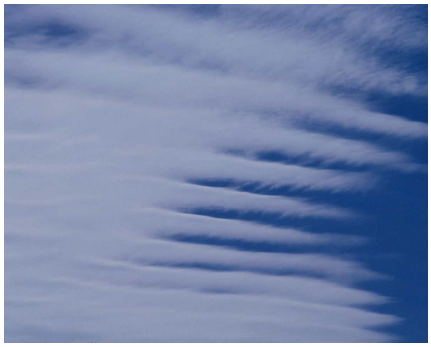



What
creates
weather
fronts?

Types of Clouds

cumulus

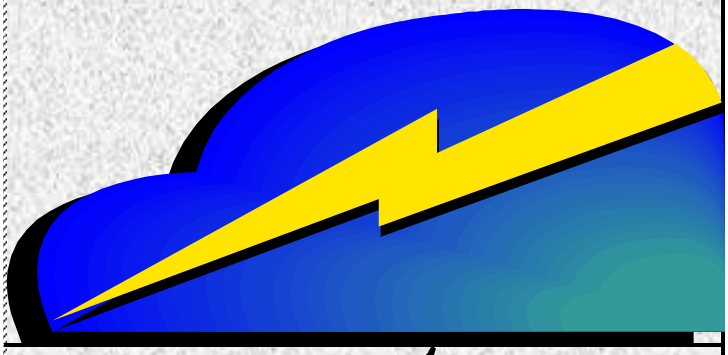
cirrus



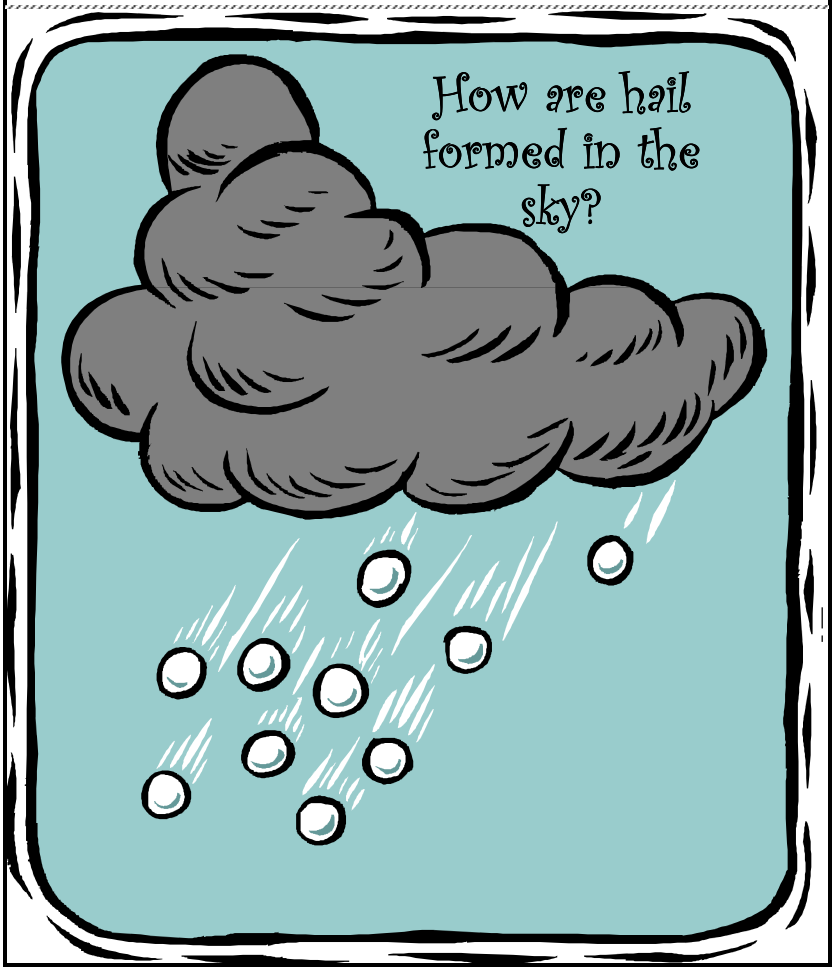
stratus

cumulonimbus

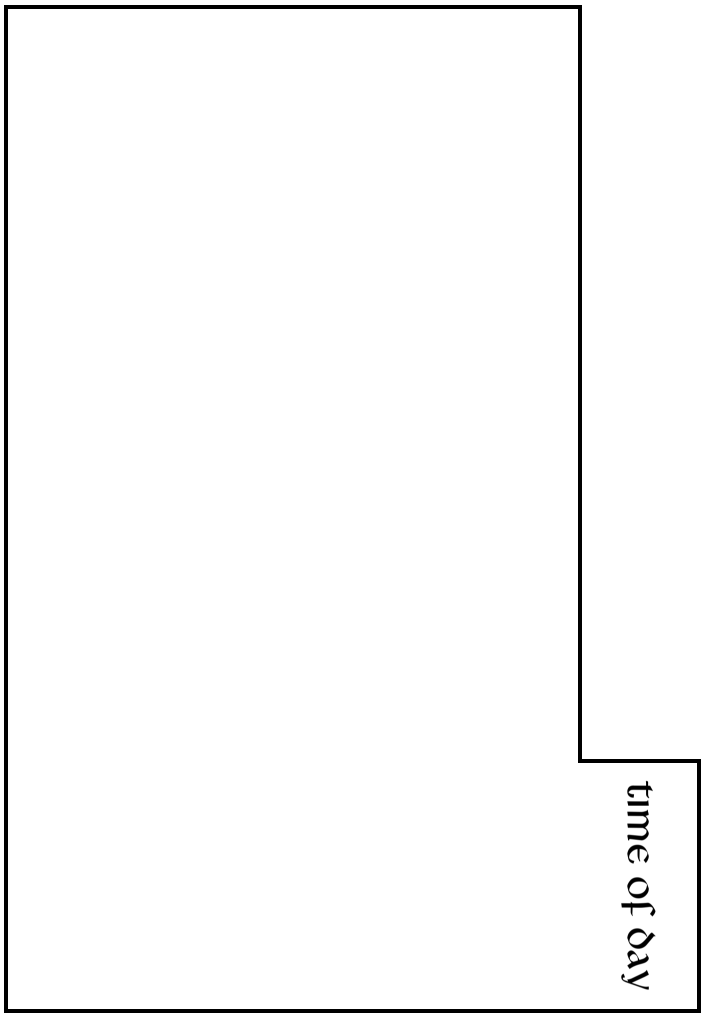
How is lighting generated?

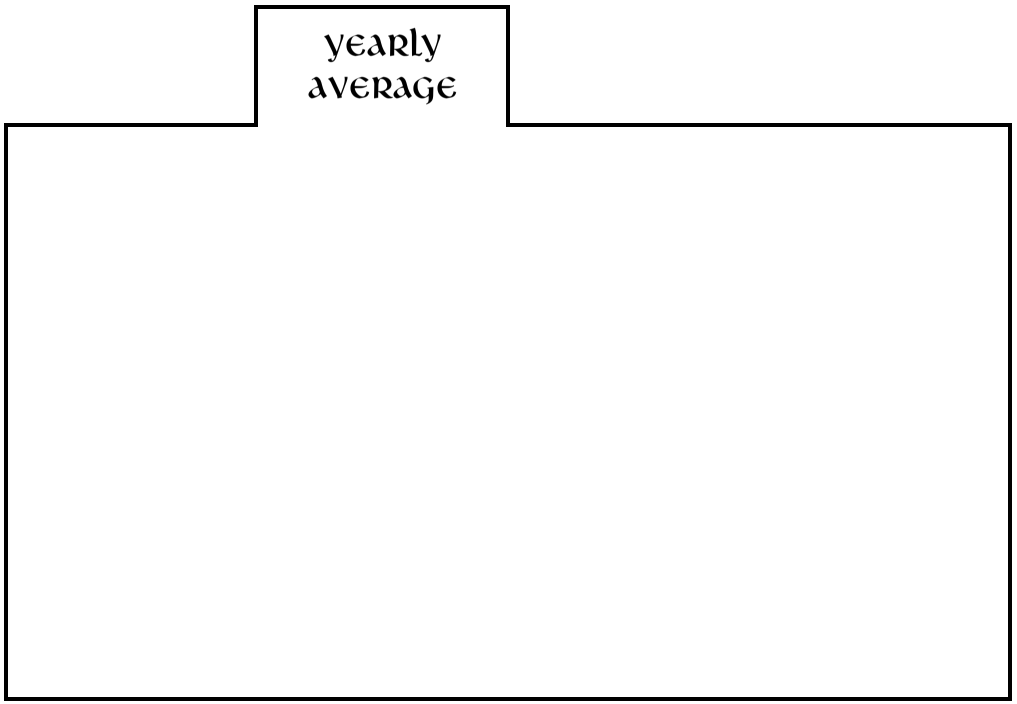


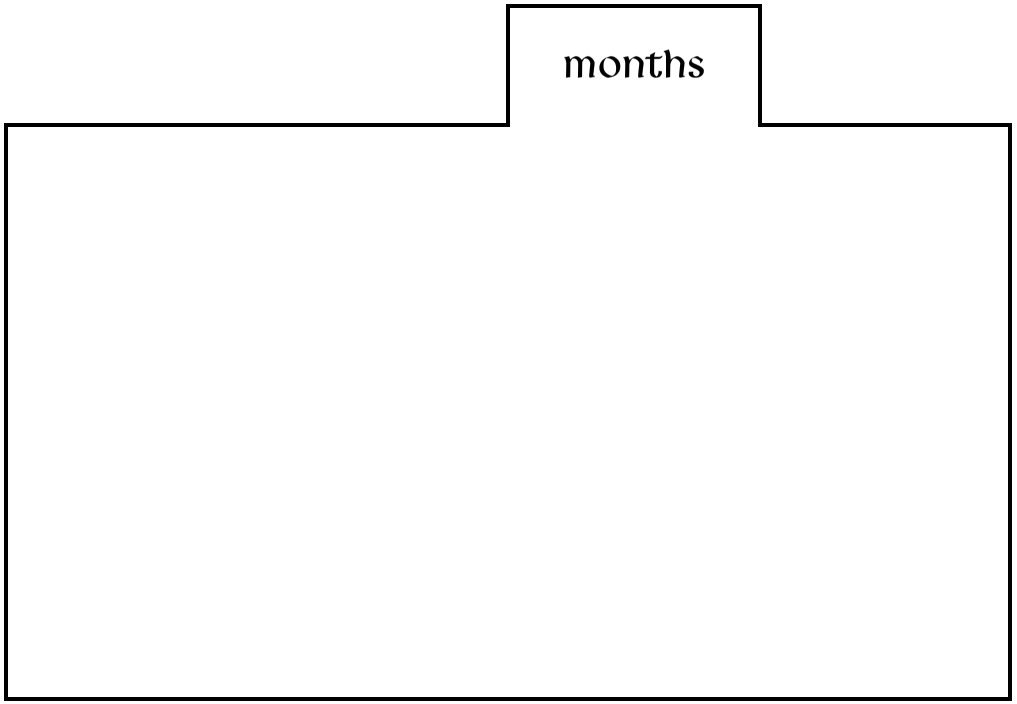
How is thunder generated?


How are hail formed in the sky?

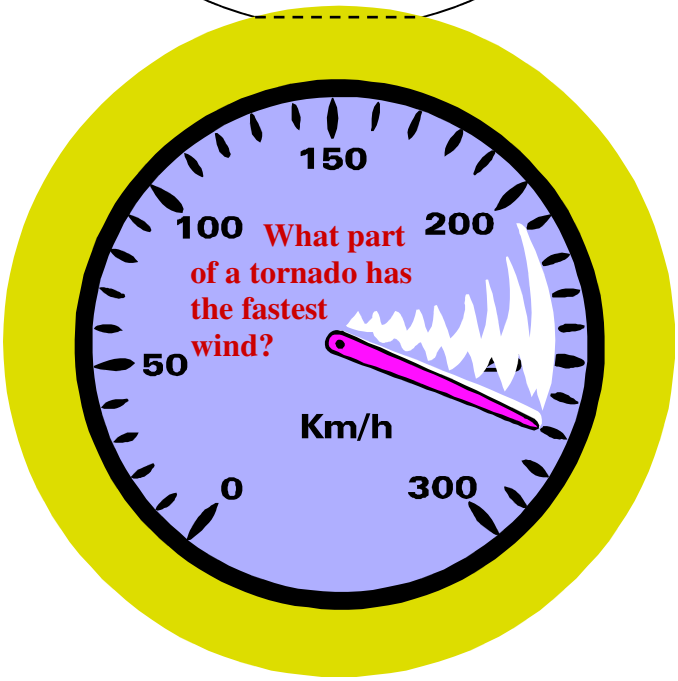
states


time of day

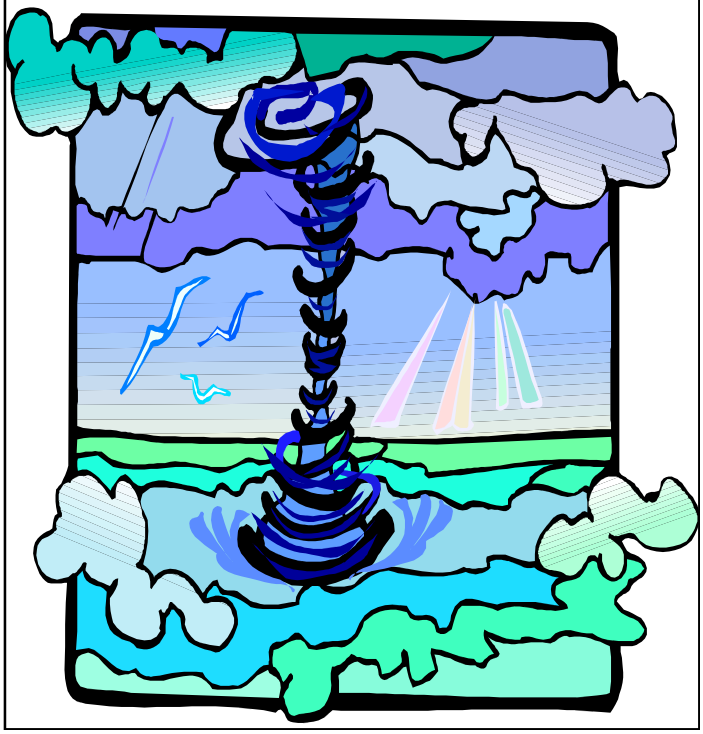

yearly
average


months

What determines the color of a tornado?



What causes the formation of a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud to be formed?



What is the basis for the class division?

F0

F1 What is the

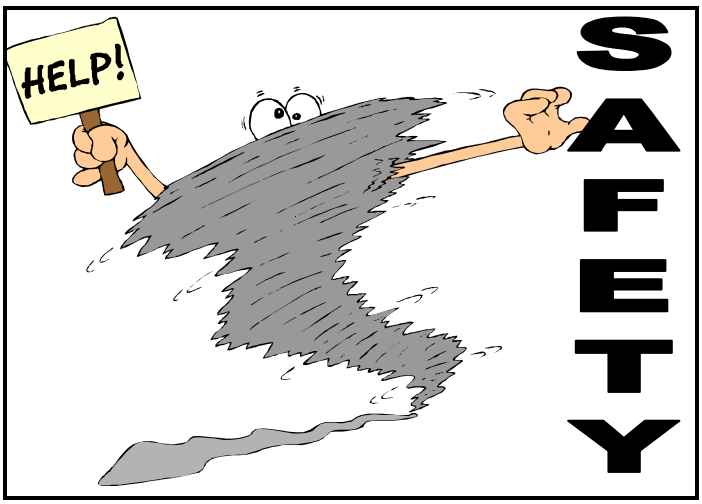
F2 Fujito

F3 Scale?

F4

Do tornados usually appear one at a time or in groups?

Tornado Story



The safest place

Other indoor solutions

What to do if stuck outside

Extra Pictures