WATER AND WEATHER

Lesson 2 How do clouds and precipitation form?

Watch the slides from the POWER POINT PRESENTATION (Teams FILE) to help you solve this worksheet.

1. Drag and Drop to label the pictures.

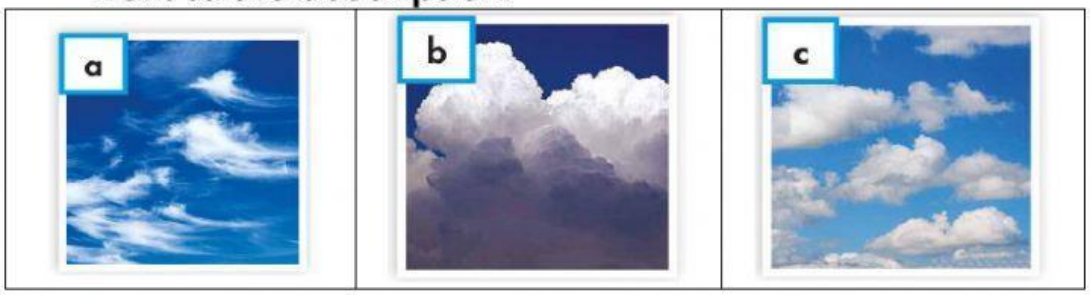
ICE CRYSTALS – HAIL – WATER DROPLETS – SNOWFLAKES - SLEET

2. Use the words from exercise 1 to complete the text.

The Journey of Water Through Air

At some altitudes, and depending on the temperature, ice crystals or tiny water droplets form clouds. _____ join together and grow larger until they become snowflakes. _____ join together and become larger. When they become too heavy, they begin falling through the air as rain. If the temperature is 0° C or lower, ice crystals fall to the ground as _____ If the temperature is warmer than 0° C, snowflakes become water droplets, and fall as rain, If the temperature drops below 0° C as rain falls, it becomes _____ If there´s a thunderstorm and rain is blown back through the icy cloud, it becomes _____

3. **What types of clouds can you see? Write the letter next to the description.**



a. **Altocumulus** clouds look like small, puffy balls. They usually form between 2 km and 7 km above the ground. ____

b. **Fog** is a type of cloud at ground level. It forms when the cool air near the ground makes water condense into tiny droplets. ____

c. **Cumulonimbus** clouds grow vertically. Their base can be as low as 1 km above the ground and their top as high as 12 km. They can cause thunderstorms. ____

d. **Stratus** clouds are low-level clouds that can cover the whole sky. They are often seen less than 2 km above the ground.____

e. **Cirrus** clouds are thin, wispy, white, high-level clouds. They form more than 6 km above the ground. ____

4. **Fill the chart with the name of the cloud**

High-altitude clouds (higher than 6 km)	a.	
Mid-altitude clouds (between 2 km and 7 km)	b.	
Low-altitude clouds (lower that 2 km)	c.	
	d.	
Clouds between 1 km and 12 km above the ground.	e.	