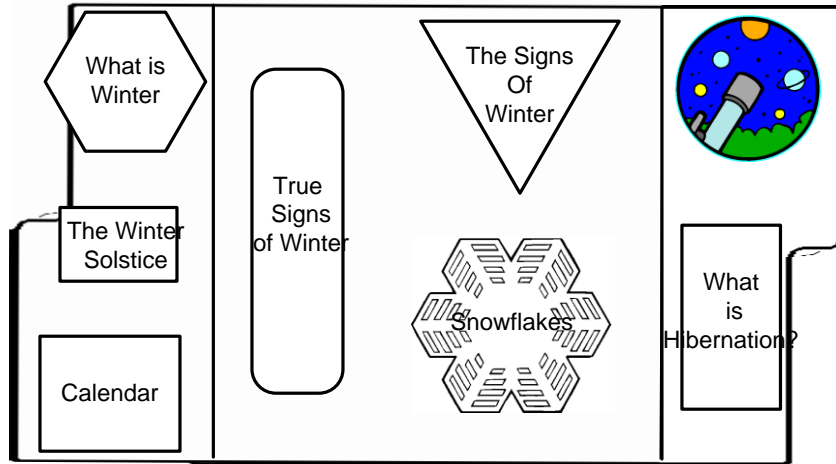
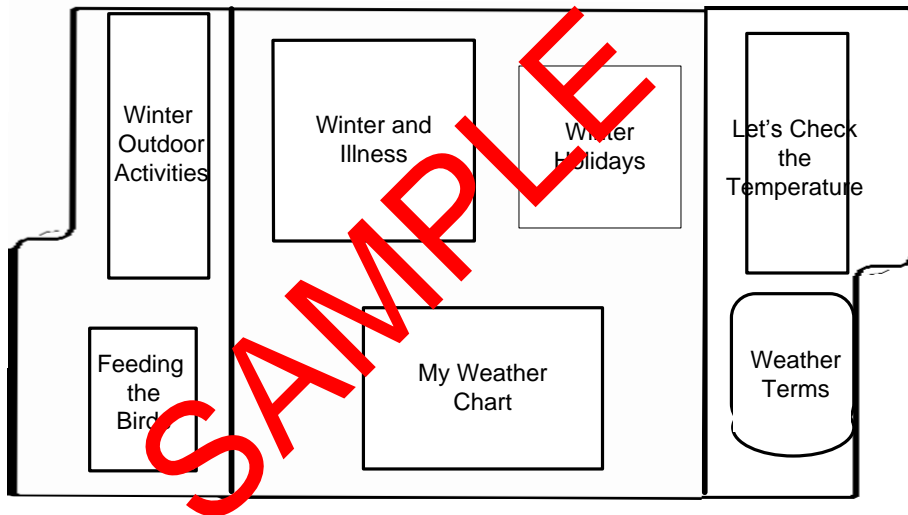


Layout of
booklets in
each folder

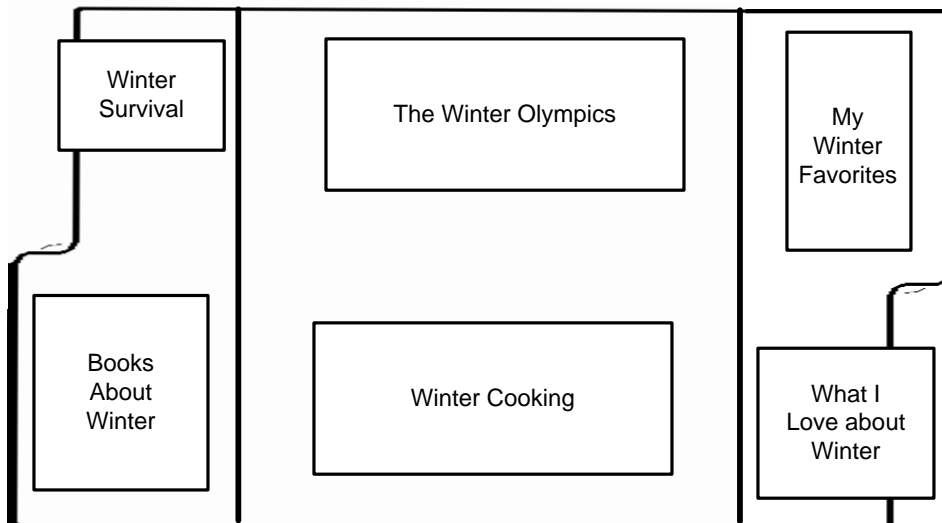
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3

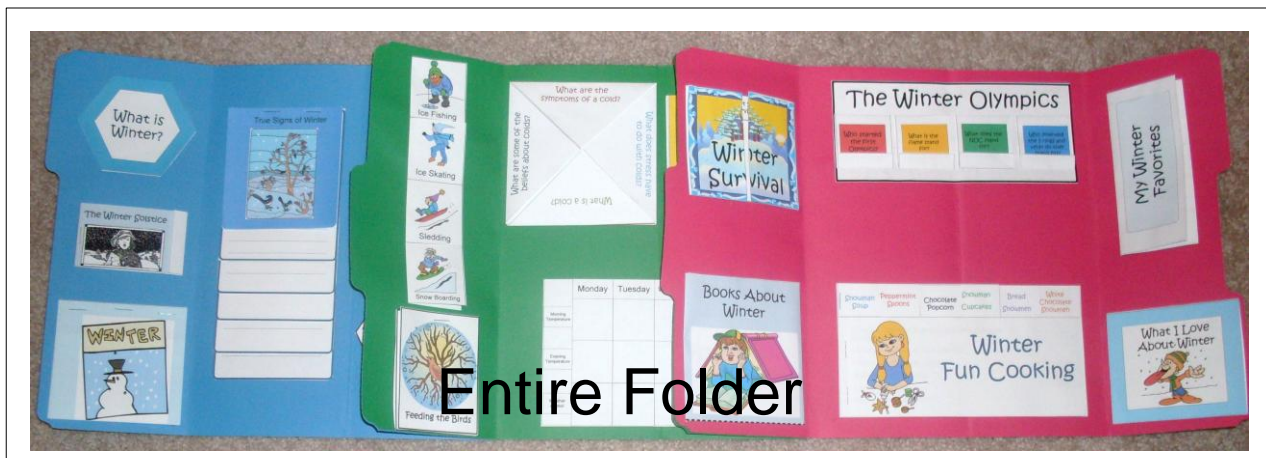


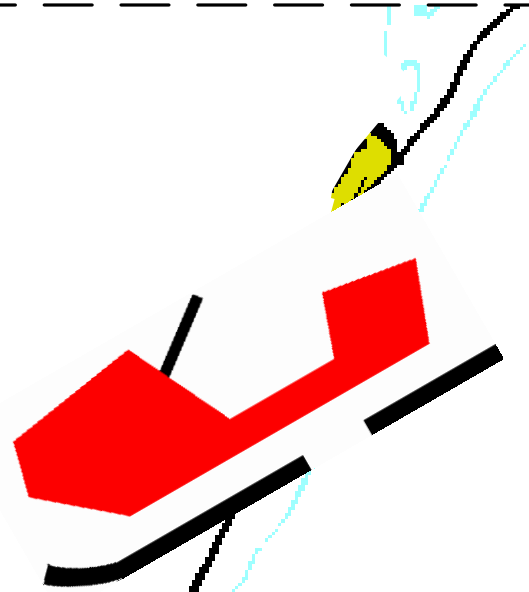
Table of Contents



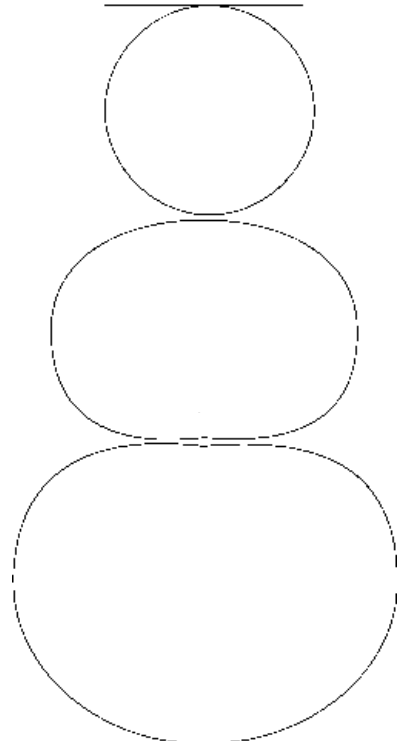
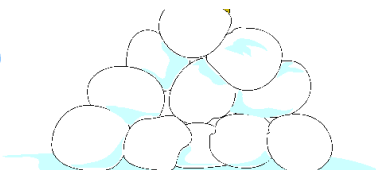
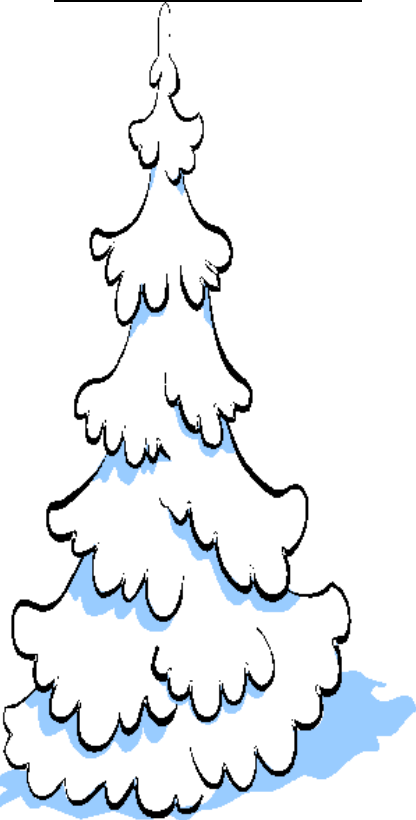
What is Winter?
What is the Winter Solstice?
Dates to Mark on Your Calendar
True Signs of Winter (poem)
How Are Snow Flakes Formed?
What are Winter Stars?
What is Hibernation?
What Can I Do in the Winter?
What Sports Can I Play in the Winter?
How Can I Help the Birds?
Does Winter Cause More Illness?
Holidays Celebrated During Winter
How Does Winter Affect the Temperature?
What Kind of Precipitation Do We See in the Winter?
What if I Get Caught in a Winter Storm?
Books I've Read about Winter
Winter Fun Cooking
The Winter Olympics
My Winter Favorites
What I Love about Winter

Cut on the dotted line and glue onto the front of your lapbook. Complete the winter scene by drawing in and coloring things to go in the picture.

Wonderful Winter

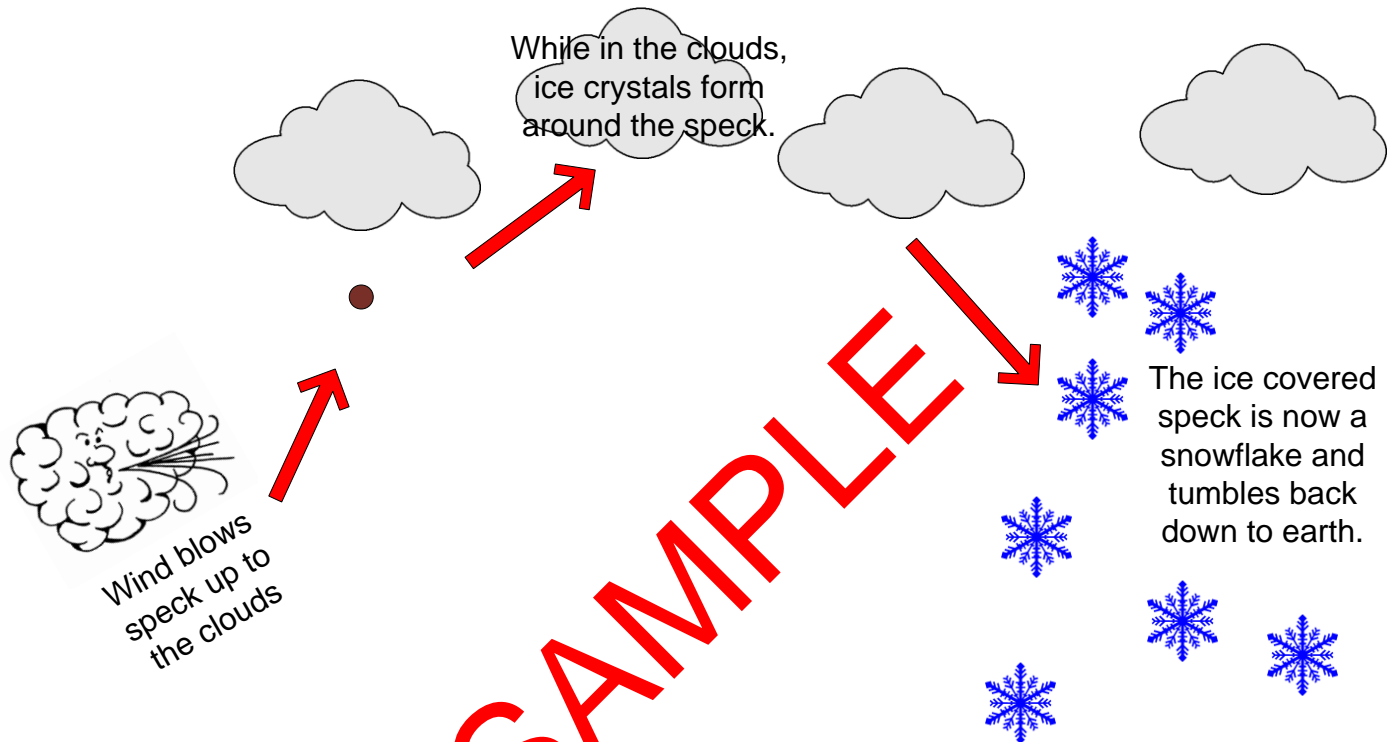


SAMPLE



How are Snowflakes Formed?

God has made some very beautiful wonders in our world. Snowflakes are one of them. Did you know that no two snowflakes are alike? They may have the same number of sides or have the same basic shape, but each is unique in its own way. Snowflakes look so clean and white, yet each started with a tiny speck of dirt? Here is how it works!



Remember when we talked about how each snowflake is unique but still share some of the same characteristics? Those characteristics are determined by the temperature at which the crystals are formed.

(-30°F) - six-sided prism

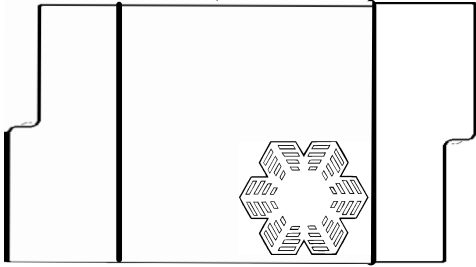
(3°F-10°F) - star shaped

(10°F-18°F) and **(27°F-32°F)** - flat six-sided shape

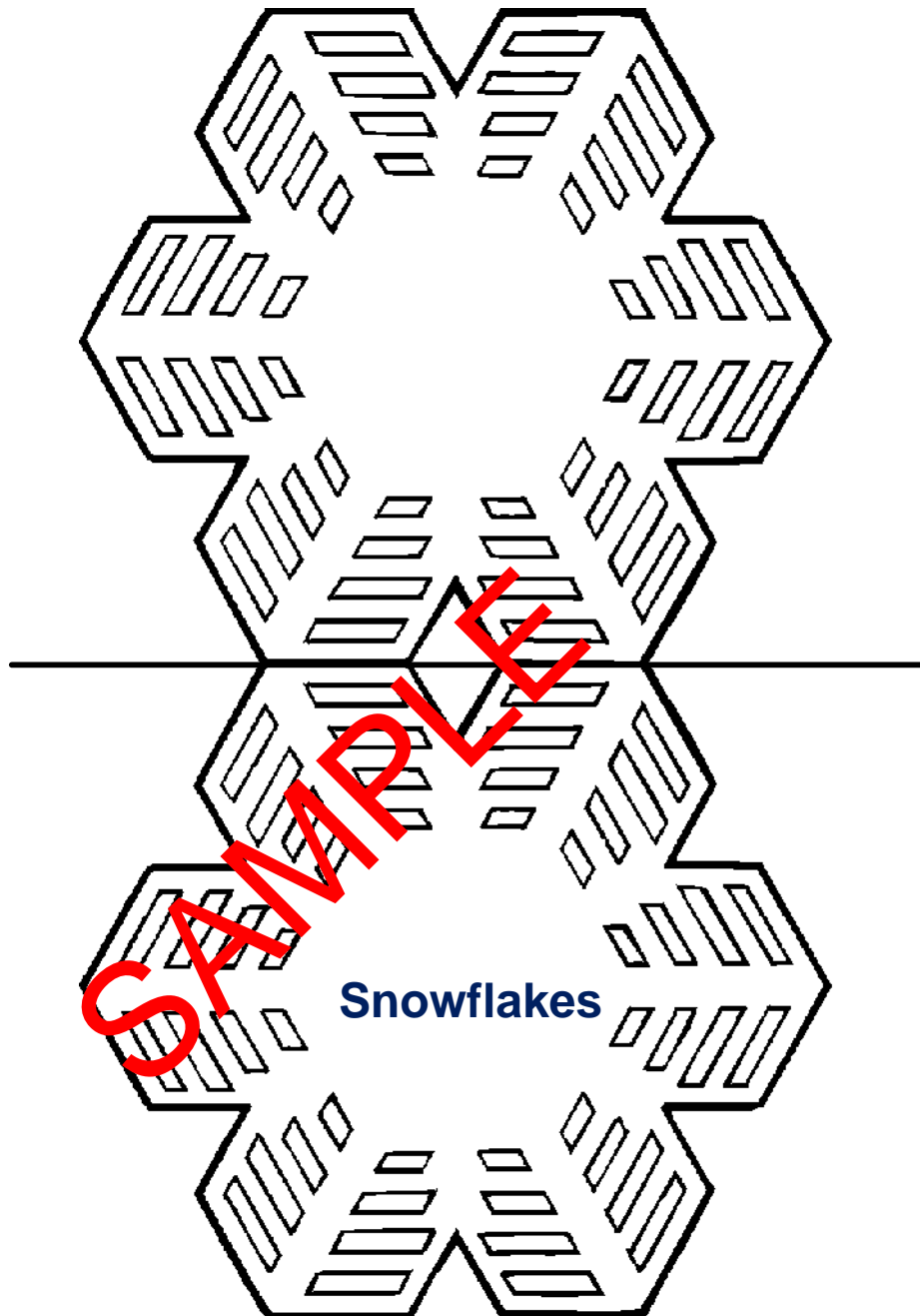
(23°F-27°F) - long needles

As the crystals grow larger, they get heavy and fall to the ground. As they fall to the ground, the crystals bump together and form snowflakes. Snowflakes can be made up of anywhere from 2-20 separate crystals. Next time it snows, take your microscope outside and catch snowflakes on a microscope glass slide. Now view the slide. You should be able to see individual crystals. Clean the slide and try it again! Before taking your microscope back inside, put it in a big zip-lock bag so that the optics will not form moisture on them.

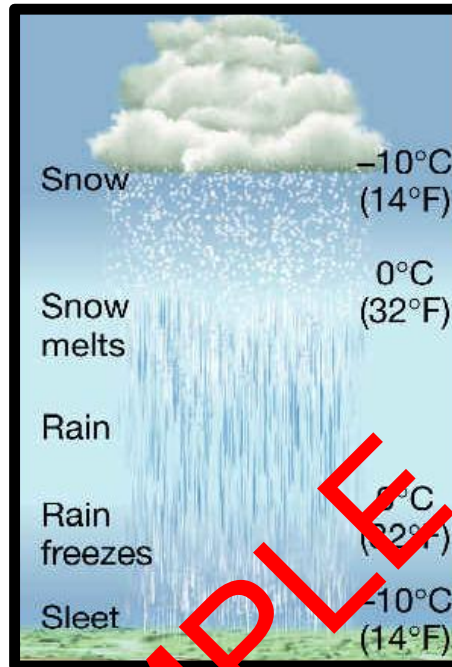
Folder 1



Hamburger fold on the middle line cut out around the shape of the snow flake. Do not cut top fold. Glue into lapbook. Read **How are Snow Flakes Formed**. Inside write what you have learned about snowflakes.



So What Kind of Precipitation do we see in the Winter?



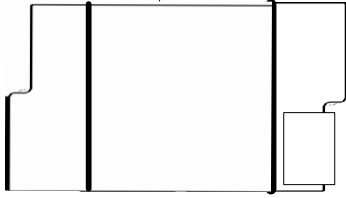
Snowflake: Formed when water vapor turns to ice crystals either in the clouds or on the way down to Earth.

Hail: Precipitation composed of chunks or lumps of ice formed in strong updrafts in cumulonimbus clouds.

Freezing Rain: Precipitation that starts out as snow and melts on its way down to the ground. It then refreezes right before it hits the ground.

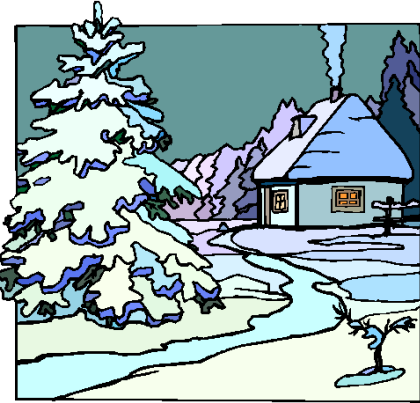
Sleet: Precipitation of small, partially melted particles of ice.

Folder 2



Cut out all shapes. Stack them with the title piece on top. Fasten together at the top with a brass fastener. Read **So What Kind of Precipitation Do We See in the Winter?** Write about each weather term.

What Kind of Precipitation do we see in the Winter?



Snowflake

Hail

Freezing
Rain

SAMPLE

What if I Get Caught in a Winter Storm?

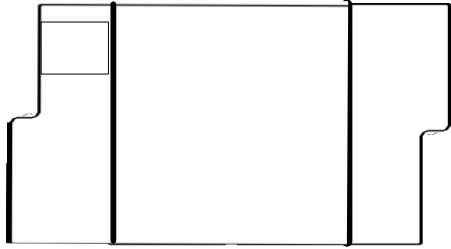
A major winter storm can last for several days. With it, you may see high winds, freezing rain, sleet, heavy snowfall, and cold temperatures. Winter storms can make driving and walking extremely dangerous. The way to stay safe during a storm is to be prepared before it hits. Make sure that your family has a disaster plan. Every family should prepare a disaster supplies kit for their home and car. Include a first aid kit, canned food and a can opener, bottled water, battery-operated radio, flashlight, protective clothing, and blankets. Always make sure that you have new batteries on hand!

If your family is caught in a storm, try to stay indoors. Dress in warm clothes with lots of layers. Eat regular meals with foods that will provide your body with energy. Drink lots of water including warm broths and juices. If you must go outside, wear gloves, a heavy coat, and head covering. Keeping your head covered helps to retain about 60% of your body heat. If your clothes get wet, change immediately to prevent the loss of body heat, shivers, and chills.

Always have a cell phone, blankets, and extra water in your car. Make sure to check on the elderly during storms. They can dehydrate very easily. Also, make sure that animals have the proper care and protection!



Folder 3



Cover label



Cut out both pieces. Fold sides inward on the lines. Glue cover label on top. Cut label in half so that booklet will open. Glue into lapbook. Read **What if I Get Caught in a Winter Storm?** Answer the questions in booklet.

f
o
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d

in

f
o
l
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in

What might you see during a winter storm?	What are items that you should pack in your survival kit?	How should you dress during a winter storm?
	SAMPLE	