



Any Age

# Weather Express (Quick) Lapbook

Mini Lapbook, Study Guides, Coloring Pages, Activities, and Crafts



A Journey Through Learning  
[www.ajourneythroughlearning.com](http://www.ajourneythroughlearning.com)

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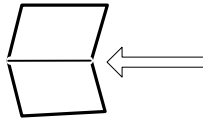
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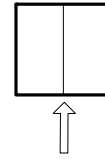
**SAMPLE PAGE**

## Things to Know

### Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



### Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

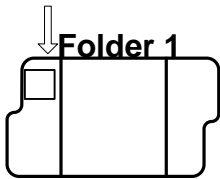


**Dotted Lines**-These are the cutting lines.

**Accordion Fold**-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

**Cover Labels**-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as “cover label.”

### How do I know where to place each template in the folder?

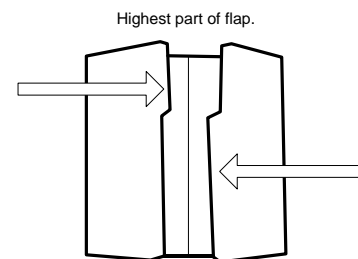
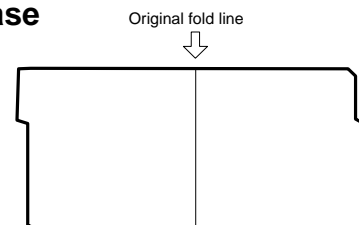


This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

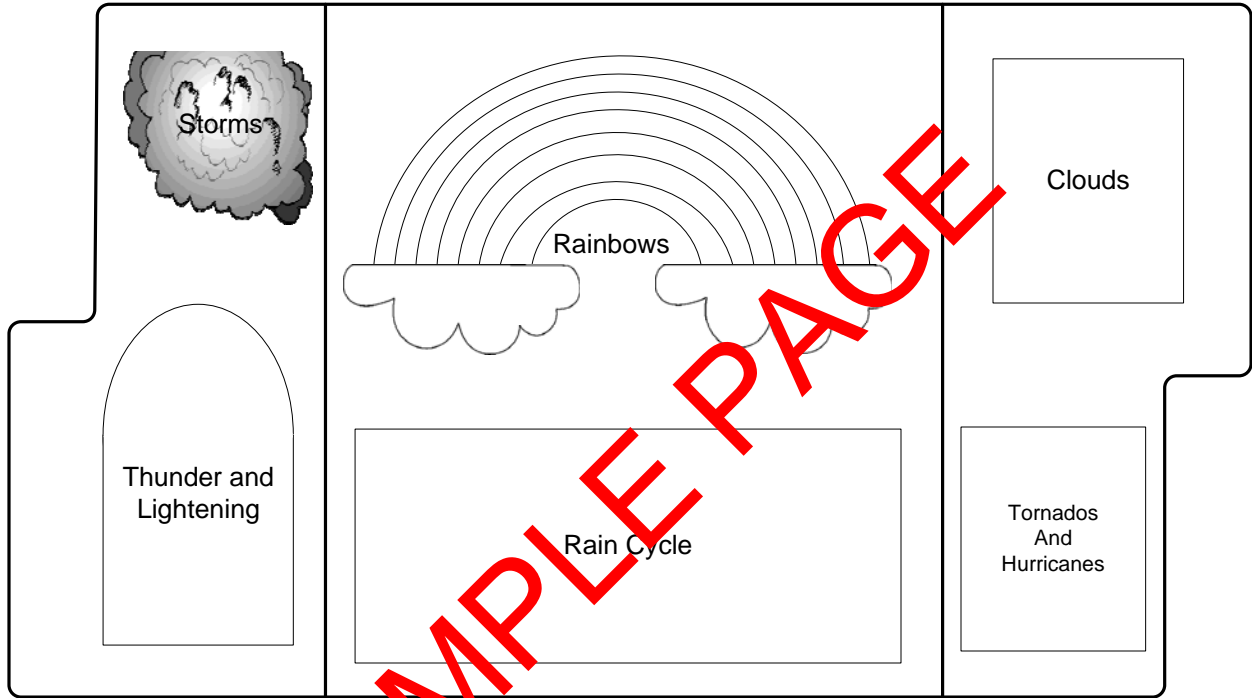
### Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.

For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*



# Booklet Placement Guide



### Complete the Scene

Cut on dotted line. Glue to the front of your folder. Draw a picture of yourself holding the umbrella. Add details to your picture like rain, lightning and thunder.



## What Causes a Storm?

A bad rain storm, mixed with lightning and thunder is called a “thunderstorm.” Cumulonimbus clouds are usually responsible for these types of storms. Along with lightning and thunder, they can also produce heavy rains, strong winds, and even hail. They can happen at any time of the year but are more frequent during the spring and summer months.

Thunderstorms usually form when cool air follows warm, moist air. This makes the whole area very unstable—weather wise. Warm air rises quickly. The cool air from wind, the mountains, or the ocean flows under the warm, moist air mass, pushing it up into the sky. As the warm air rises, it cools off and forms clouds. When the clouds become heavy with moisture, it starts to rain.

Lightning happens when electricity travels between a cloud and the ground or between two clouds. If you happen to be outside during a severe thunder storm, try to find shelter immediately! The best place to stay is inside of a building, but if you are stuck outside, never stand under trees, electrical poles, or anything made of metal. Don't go in the water, and don't stand on high places like a roof. Lightning can strike any of these and travel through them.

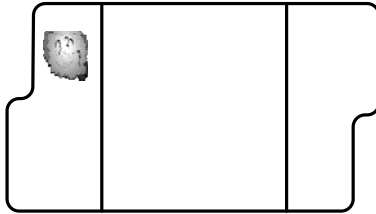
Every day, somewhere in the world, there are around 1,800 storms. Most are considered to be dangerous because of the fact that you risk the chance of being struck by lightning.

The sound you hear right after the lightning is called “thunder.” When a lightning bolt travels from the cloud to the ground it creates a small hole in the cloud. This hole is called a “channel.” When the lightning is gone, the hole closes up. This is the sound that you hear. The reason you see the lightning before you hear the thunder is because light travels faster than sound. If you would like to tell how far away a storm is, do this:

As soon as you see the lightning flash, begin counting. When you hear the thunder, stop counting. Take the number you stopped at and divide it by 5. This number will tell you how many miles away the storm is located. So, if you counted to 20 from the time you saw the lightning to the time you heard the thunder, the storm is 4 miles away. If you didn't get a chance to count at all, run for cover! The storm is right overhead!



## Folder 1



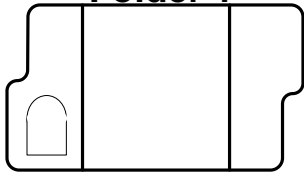
### Read What causes a storm?

Cut out the cloud as one piece. Fold in half and glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Inside, write about a time you experienced a thunderstorm. If you have never experienced a thunderstorm, write what you have learned from the study guide about storms.

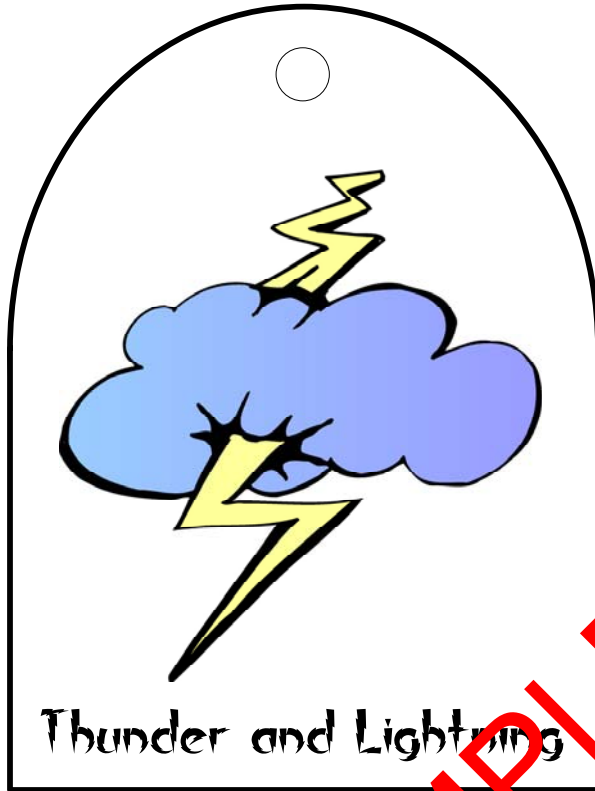


**Folder 1**



Cut out each piece. Stack them on top of each other. Fasten with a brad or staple at the top. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** On each booklet, write what you have learned.



Thunder and Lightning

A vertical rectangular card with a hole at the top. It has four horizontal lines for writing. At the bottom, the question "How do we get thunder?" is written in blue text.

How do we get thunder?

A large horizontal rectangular card with a hole on the left side. It has five vertical lines for writing. On the right side, the question "How do we get lightning?" is written vertically in red text.

How do we get lightning?



# Rainbow

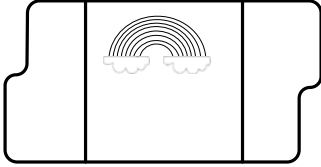
A rainbow is an optical wonder. It is a spectrum of light that appears in the sky when the sun shines onto droplets of water. A rainbow spans a continuous spectrum of colors. The colors are usually in the same sequence.

The sevenfold pattern is red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. It can easily be remember by the mnemonic "Roy G. Biv." Rainbows can be seen after most rains. Rainbows are often seen near fountains and large waterfalls.

Many people try to photograph the complete arc of a rainbow, but the problem is it would require a large camera lens. A rainbow is created when light is first refracted as it enters the surface of a raindrop. It is then reflected off the back of the drop and once again refracted as it leaves the drop.



**Folder 1**



**Read Rainbow.**  
Cut out the rainbow. Glue into lapbook.  
**Directions:** Color the rainbow the correct colors. Red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet.

