

MAST ACADEMY OUTREACH

ELEMENTARY PROGRAM

Adventures Aboard

WOW

(Weather on Wheels)

Teacher Instructions / Answer Keys



MAST Academy

Maritime and Science Technology High School

Miami-Dade County Public Schools

Miami, Florida

**MAST ACADEMY OUTREACH
WEATHER ON WHEELS
ELEMENTARY PROGRAM
ON-SITE TEACHER INSTRUCTIONS/ANSWER KEYS
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Weather on Wheels On-Site Package Teacher Instructions



If you have not already done so, show the Weather on Wheels Pre-site DVD to your students. Make a copy of the on-site package for each of your students. Distribute one package to each student the day of the Weather on Wheels visit. They will also need pencils or pens. Pencils will be provided only in an emergency.

Since there are ten lessons, divide the class into ten teams of equal size, and assign each team a number from 1-10. IF ESOL, ESE or other inclusion students are assigned to your class, make sure they are grouped with at least one student at grade-level reading ability. This grade-level student should be designated the team leader.



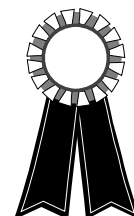
To save your student's photographs from lesson 6, you will need to provide **one** flash drive (USB drive).

Students are not to carry books, book bags, etc. to Weather on Wheels. These will get in the way. Clipboards will be provided for all students.



When your students arrive at Weather on Wheels, a brief introduction will be given. Each team will then begin at the lesson with their assigned number. **THE TEACHER MUST HELP SUPERVISE STUDENTS WORKING AT THE STATIONS SET UP OUTSIDE WEATHER ON WHEELS.**

After the Weather on Wheels visit, grade the on-site activities, using the answer key provided in this packet. Total the points. This grade will be used to award certificates to students who score 80% or higher. A Certificate of Achievement Request Form, along with a Program Evaluation Form, will be sent to you following the Weather on Wheels visit.



Discuss the correct answers with your students. All questions that address "critical thinking skills" are preceded by the icon to the left.

WEATHER STATION 1

WEATHER MEDIA CENTER

14 Total Points: 5 for each table, 1 for each question

At this station you will learn about weather forecasting by listening to a NOAA weather radio and by making observations from the newspaper's weather report.



Using the **FIVE DAY FORECAST** from today's newspaper weather map that is on the table, find the information to complete the table below.

| Three Day Forecast for Miami | Today | Tomorrow | Day after tomorrow |
|------------------------------------|---------|----------|--------------------|
| Sky condition (sunny, cloudy, etc) | | | |
| HIGH temperature | Answers | will | depend |
| LOW temperature | on the | weather | conditions |
| Wind direction | for | that | day |
| Wind speed | | | |



Look at the map of the United States, then answer question 1.

1. Are there any fronts in Florida? YES NO
If yes, what kind? (circle one)

Answers will depend on weather conditions that day



Find the **SUNBURN ADVISORY**, then answer question 2

2. What is the maximum safe exposure for a high level risk person? Answers will depend on the weather conditions that day.

WARM COLD STATIONARY



Find the **MARINE OUTLOOK**, then answer questions 3 and 4.

3. In Miami Harbor, when is the next high tide? Answers will vary Next low tide? Answers will vary

4. Who would find the marine outlook important? Boaters, fishermen



Turn on the radio, and listen for a few minutes to become familiar with what is being broadcast. In the table below, place a check next to any weather and or marine forecast terms you hear on the radio. Turn off the radio when finished.

| Terms | Check | Terms | Check |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| temperature | | seas | |
| humidity | Answers | bays and inland water | Answers |
| pressure | will | precipitation | will |
| winds | depend | forecast | depend |
| lightning | on | ultraviolet index | on |
| clouds | the | rain | the |
| chance of thunderstorms | weather | moderate chop | weather |
| sky condition | conditions | barometer | conditions |
| sunrise | for | showers | for |
| sunset | that | mostly sunny | that |
| high tide | day. | tropical storm | day. |
| low tide | | hurricane | |

WEATHER STATION 2

RELATIVE HUMIDITY

7 total points: 4 for sling psychrometer charts,
1 for each question

The amount of water vapor in the air is called humidity. Relative humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air at a certain temperature; warmer air can hold more water vapor than cold air. If the relative humidity is 50%, then the air is holding half the amount of water vapor it is capable of holding. If the relative humidity is 100%, then the air contains all the water vapor it can possibly hold. You will measure relative humidity using a **hygrometer** and a **sling psychrometer** (Sigh-krom-a-ter).



Look at the **hygrometer** on the table, then answer question 1.

1. What is the relative humidity reading on the hygrometer? Answers will vary day to day %



Follow the directions on the table for using the two **sling psychrometers**. Two people in your team should perform the activity at the same time. Record both the wet and dry bulb temperatures in the table below.

| Psychrometer | Dry Bulb Temperature | Wet Bulb Temperature |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| # 1 | <i>Varies</i> | <i>day to day</i> |
| # 2 | <i>Varies</i> | <i>day to day</i> |



Use the **relative humidity table** to find the relative humidity for each sling psychrometer. Follow the directions to the left of the table. Record both relative humidities in the chart below.

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Relative Humidity from Sling Psychrometer 1 | <i>Varies day to day</i> |
| Relative Humidity from Sling Psychrometer 2 | <i>Varies day to day</i> |



Now find the average relative humidity, then answer questions 2 and 3.

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Find the sum of the two numbers above (add them together). | <i>Varies day to day</i> |
| Divide this sum by 2. This is the average humidity. | <i>Varies day to day</i> |

2. Is the reading from the hygrometer (circle one) **higher than** **lower than** **the same as** the average relative humidity you calculated using the sling psychrometers?

3. Which instrument do you think gives you the more accurate reading? Hygrometer

Why? Sling psychrometer introduces human error (speed of rotation, math errors, etc.)



WEATHER STATION 3 WIND

12 total points: 7 for the table, 1 for each question

Wind is air in motion. It is caused by the unequal heating of the earth's land and water surfaces, which causes differences of pressure in the atmosphere.



Follow the directions on the table for using the wind speed indicator to record the wind speed in miles per hour.

1. **Wind Speed (MPH)** _____ *Answers will vary.*

A **hurricane** is a powerful tropical cyclone (rotating storm) with winds over 74 miles per hour.



Using the hurricane plotting chart on the table, follow the track of Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Record in the chart below Katrina's coordinates in latitude and longitude for each of the dates shown (a key to latitude and longitude is above the map).

| DATE (11:00 PM) | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|
| Aug. 23, 2005 | 23.5 | 76.0 |
| Aug. 24 | 26.0 | 78.0 |
| Aug. 25 | 25.5 | 81.0 |
| Aug. 26 | 24.5 | 83.5 |
| Aug. 27 | 25.0 | 86.0 |
| Aug. 28 | 27.5 | 89.5 |
| Aug. 29 | 33.5 | 88.5 |

Hurricanes are classified according to both the intensity of the winds, and the damage produced by the storm. The method used to measure the intensity and damage caused by a hurricane is called the Saffir-Simpson Scale, which is shown below. This system categorizes storm intensity on a scale of one to five.



| CATEGORY | CENTRAL PRESSURE | | WINDS (MPH) | SURGE | DAMAGE |
|----------|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|--------------|
| | Millibars | Inches | | | |
| 5 | <920 | <27.17 | >155 | >18' | Catastrophic |
| 4 | 944-920 | 27.88-27.17 | 131-155 | 13'-18' | Extreme |
| 3 | 964-945 | 28.47-27.91 | 111-130 | 9'-12' | Extensive |
| 2 | 979-965 | 28.91-28.50 | 96-110 | 6'-8' | Moderate |
| 1 | ≥980 | ≥28.94 | 74-95 | 4'-5' | Minimal |

2. What category hurricane has winds of 111-130 MPH? Category 3
3. What category has a central pressure of <920 millibars? Category 5
4. Hurricane Hugo in 1989 was a Category 4 hurricane. What type of damage did it cause? Extreme
5. Hurricane Camille in 1969 and the Florida Keys Hurricane of 1935 are the only two Category 5 hurricanes to strike the United States. What was the storm surge? >18 feet

WEATHER STATION 4

CLOUDS AND PRECIPITATION

9 total points: 1 for cloud type, 1 for drawing
1 for each question

At this station, we will learn about different types of clouds and record the cloud types present in the sky today, as well as record whether there has been any precipitation (rain).



Observe the sky in all directions as well as overhead. Using the CLOUD CHART on the table, decide what kind of clouds you see. Write the cloud type on the line provided. Draw the clouds you see in the box below. If there are no clouds, write "no clouds" for today's cloud type, and go on to question 1.

TODAY'S CLOUD TYPE

Answers will vary

Cloud drawings will vary

1. What is the current CLOUD COVER? (circle one) *Answers will vary*
CLEAR PARTLY CLOUDY MOSTLY CLOUDY OVERCAST



Some types of clouds are associated with rain while other types are considered "fair-weather" (sunny weather) clouds. Look at the CLOUD CHART on the table.

2. Name a fair weather cloud. Cumulus, cirrus
3. Name a rainy weather cloud. Stratus, cumulonimbus, altostratus, nimbostratus
4. Do TODAY'S clouds mean the weather will be fair or rainy? (circle one) FAIR RAINY



Look at the WATER CYCLE diagram and answer the following questions.

5. Name two ways water is returned from the land to the air. Transpiration from vegetation, evaporation from lakes/rivers, evaporation from ocean
6. Name two places where RUNOFF goes after returning to the earth as rain. To lakes/rivers, to vegetation, to the ocean, to ground storage



Follow the directions on the poster for reading the RAIN GAUGE.

7. According to the rain gauge, how much rain has fallen today? Answers will vary. inches.
8. Based on your answer to Question 4, did you expect rain today? Answers will vary

WEATHER STATION 5

AIR PRESSURE

10 total points: 1 for each question; 3 for map

Air (barometric) pressure is the force exerted by the weight of the air above us. This weight creates a force on you much like the weight or force on a diver at the bottom of the ocean. The **barometer** is an instrument that measures changes in air pressure.



Read the directions on the poster for reading the **aneroid** ("without liquid") **barometer**. Look at the aneroid barometer on the table and answer question 1 below.

1. What is the current barometric pressure in millibars (mb)? _____

Hurricanes are areas of very low pressure (below 1000mb.) Typically the lower the air pressure, the more intense the hurricane and its winds.



Look at the graph called "**Air Pressure During Hurricane Katrina**" and answer the following questions.

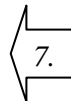
Hurricanes are areas of very low pressure (below 1000mb.) The lower the air pressure the more intense the hurricane.

2. On what day was the air pressure the highest? 8/24/2005
3. What was the air pressure on that day? approximately 1007 mb
4. Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans on August 29th. Was Katrina more or less intense the day before it hit New Orleans? (circle one) More Less



5. Explain your answer to #4. The air pressure was lower so the hurricane was more intense.

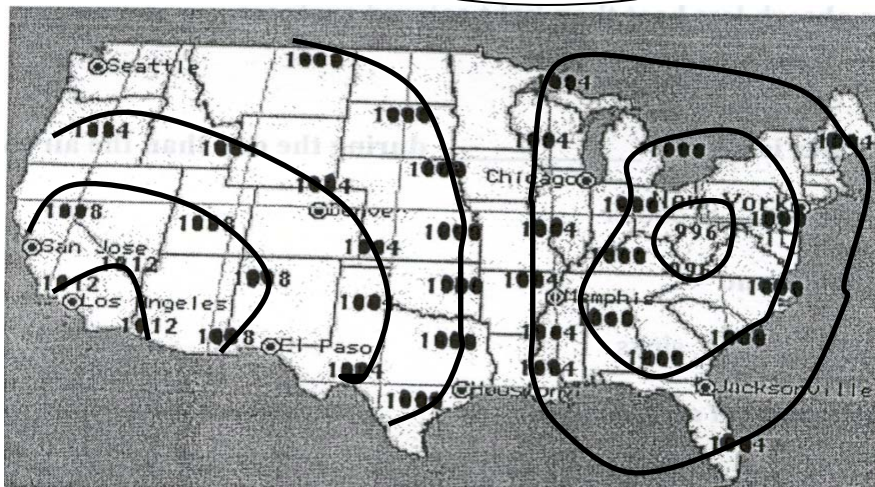
6. If Katrina had hit New Orleans on August 28th, do you think it would have caused (circle one) more or less damage?



7. Explain your answer to #6. Because it was more intense it would have done more damage.



The map on the table is a sample of an air pressure map. The thick black lines are called **isobars**. These lines connect locations of equal barometric pressure and form sets of curves that do not cross each other. On the map below, use the yellow highlighters provided to draw in the isobars by connecting numbers of equal pressure.



WEATHER STATION 6

8 total points; 4 for each story

EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY

You will document your experience aboard Weather on Wheels by using the digital camera to take two photos of any of the Weather Stations.



Look around and find one of the weather stations you want to photograph.

Write a story about each photograph. Use complete sentences in your story. Think about who or what is in your picture. If a person is in your photograph, what is he or she doing? If a computer is in your photograph, what is on the screen? If a piece of equipment or an instrument is in your photograph, what is it used for?

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH

This is a photograph of _____ *Stories will vary.*

If digital photos were transferred to a VHS tape, these answers should be used by students to narrate the video when shown in class.

SECOND PHOTOGRAPH

This is a photograph of _____

WEATHER STATION 7
RAIN OR SHINE

9 total points: 1 for each question



Put on headphones. Click on scenes 10 – 18. Click on picture 18 in the lower right hand corner of the screen. While watching the DVD, answer the following questions.

1. **Rather than heating the air directly, sunlight heats the ground first, and the ground then heats the air.**
a. TRUE b. FALSE
2. **Dark surfaces absorb less heat than light colored surfaces.**
a. TRUE b. FALSE
3. **The air over water is usually _____ during the day than the air over land.**
a. warmer b. cooler
4. **Heated air expands and**
a. rises b. sinks
5. **A large uniform body of air is called**
a. a front b. an air mass c. a thunderstorm d. a tornado
6. **The boundary between 2 air masses is called a:**
a. edge b. front c. thunderstorm d. line
7. **A cold front usually brings cool, dry weather, but sometimes causes:**
a. hurricanes b. snow c. tornadoes
8. **Which moves faster?**
a. a cold front b. a warm front
9. **What instruments do meteorologists use to predict the weather?**
a. computers b. satellites c. weather balloons d. all of these



Before moving to the next station, click on the “Menu” button.






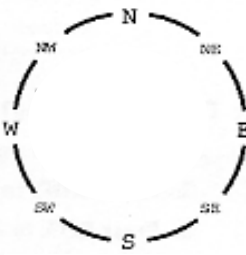






WEATHER STATION 8 WEATHER MONITOR

10 total points: 4 for data; 1 point for each question



The "Weather Monitor" collects information about the weather from the Weather Station set up outside. Using the poster on the wall to help you find the information on the computer screen, fill in the data table below.

Answers will vary.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------|---|--|
| Time | | Date | | Moon Phase | |      | |
| Outside Temperature °C | | Inside Temperature °C | | Outside Humidity % | | Inside Humidity % | |
| Dew Point °C | | Heat Index °C | |  <p>Wind Direction (draw an arrow)</p> | | | |
| Wind Chill °C | | Wind Speed mph | | | | | |
| CURRENT Day | Rainfall in | CURRENT Rain Rate in | Barometer mb | | | | |
| Sunrise | _____ AM | Forecast (Circle one) |       | | Sunset _____ PM | | |



At the top of the screen, click on the 5th icon from the left. (The icon with 2 small graphs.) If the graph is not showing the current time on the horizontal axis, then click on the arrow at the bottom right of the scroll bar to move the graph to the current time. One click moves the graph forward one hour.

1. What does the red line represent? outside temperature
2. What does the blue line represent? dew point

Dew point is the temperature at which the atmosphere becomes 100% saturated (filled) with water. If the outside temperature falls to the dew point temperature, water vapor in the air will condense, and **dew** will form on the windows or grass. The dew evaporates once the outside temperature rises above the dew point.

3. On the graph shown on the computer screen, the outside temperature is higher than the dewpoint temperature. Under these conditions, would dew be able to form? _____ Yes ☒ No

4. Why or why not? Because the outside temperature is higher than the dewpoint temperature.

5. If both the dew point and the outside temperature were the same, what would happen to the water vapor in the air? Water vapor in the air would condense to form dew.

6. If there was dew on the bus window early this morning but it is now gone, what happened to it? It evaporated as the outside temperature increased.

WEATHER STATION 9 CLIMATE

11 total points: 5 for data tables, 1 for each question

What is climate? How does one distinguish weather from climate? One simple way to think of it is that climate is what we expect; weather is what we get. To describe climate, researchers look at the average weather over a number of years in a particular region during a particular season. In this activity, you will use monthly **precipitation** data to compare the subtropical climate in Miami to a desert climate in Phoenix, Arizona.



1. Click on the book with the title "U.S. Climate Data."
2. Click on the bar at the bottom right that says "List All Cities."
3. Scroll down and click on **Miami, FL**. (Cities are listed alphabetically by state.)
4. Click on the bar that says "City Information." There is a **yellow arrow** pointing to the month of January indicating that the information listed is for that month.
5. Record the **precipitation (rain)** in the box for January in the data table.
6. Click on March and record the data. Repeat for May, July, September, and November.

| Month | January | March | May | July | September | November |
|--|---------|-------|------|------|-----------|----------|
| Precipitation (rain) in Miami (inches) | 2.10 | 2.26 | 6.54 | 5.44 | 8.24 | 3.03 |



7. Click on the small square above the word "Miami".
8. Scroll up to Phoenix, AZ and click on this city. Click on "City Information."
9. Find and record the precipitation (rain) for each month.

| Month | January | March | May | July | September | November |
|--|---------|-------|------|------|-----------|----------|
| Precipitation (rain) in Phoenix (inches) | 0.88 | 0.54 | 0.05 | 0.55 | 0.38 | 0.41 |



Using the precipitation data above, answer the following questions.

1. What is the wettest month for Miami? September For Phoenix? January
2. What is the driest **SEASON** (spring, summer, fall, winter) in Miami? Winter In Phoenix? Spring
3. How would you describe the climate in Miami? **WET** **DRY**
4. How would you describe the climate in Phoenix? **WET** **DRY**
5. Pretend that Miami has the same climate as Phoenix? Would it rain (circle one) more? or less?
6. If Miami had the same climate as Phoenix, how would we need to change how we use water?
You would have to conserve water or use less water.



Click on the "Home" button to return to the main screen.

WEATHER STATION 10 WEATHER WIZARDS

10 total points: 2 points each for questions 1-3; 4 points for question 5

Weather Wizards contains experiments that ask you to make adjustments to the weather to solve a problem. You will use an “atmosphere transmogrifier” to solve a problem involving thunderstorms in the city of Sherman, Florida.



- A. Put on headphones. To listen to a weather newscast, and read “Desired Conditions” for preventing a thunderstorm, first click on the **Novice** button. Next, click on **Thunderstorms** from the Experiments List.
- B. Read the Objective and First Challenge. Click on the answer you think is the best. If your response is correct, answer question 1 below. Then click on Continue to go to the next challenge. If incorrect, click on Continue to try again until you get the correct answer.
- C. Do the same for the next two challenges. After answering question 3, **don’t click on the Continue button.** Instead, read the directions in **red** at the bottom of the screen and click on the flashing **Level** button to show the weather map.

1. You can reduce the likelihood of lightning by
 a. reducing the humidity good answer b. increasing the wind c. reducing the temperature best answer d. increasing the cloud cover
2. Thunderheads are
 a. cumulus clouds b. cirrus clouds c. stratus clouds d. cumulonimbus clouds

Remember, after answering question 3 correctly, **don’t click on the Continue button.** Instead, click on the flashing **Level** button at the top right of the screen to show the advanced weather map.

3. Thunderstorms are usually associated with
 a. strong low pressure systems b. weak low pressure systems c. moderate high pressure systems



- D. Your objective now is to change different weather factors to prevent a thunderstorm from hitting the city of Sherman. Use your answers from the questions above to decide how to make adjustments to the weather.
- E. If you decide to remove the low pressure system, click on the yellow **LOW** button. If you decide to add a high pressure system, click on the green **HIGH** button. Click and drag the pressure system if you decide to move it to a new location.
- F. If you decide to change the temperature, moisture (humidity), or strength of the pressure systems, slide the red buttons to the right (to increase) or left (to decrease.)
- G. If you decide to change the cloud cover, click on one of the sky pictures.
- H. After making all your desired adjustments, click on the **Engage** button (the **orange** button to the far right) to start the “atmosphere transmogrifier” to see if your objective has been achieved.

4. Was your objective achieved? Yes No (If yes, click on **Continue** for the weather newscasters final report. If no, click on **Continue** to make adjustments until time runs out or you achieve your objective.) *Objective achieved if: low pressure system moved to east, high pressure system added, temperature decreased, sky clear or with Cumulus clouds.*

5. If a thunderstorm didn’t hit, explain why your adjustments worked. If a thunderstorm did hit, explain why? (Hint: Use information from the weather newscasters’ final report.) _____

If a thunderstorm was averted, it was because lower temperatures decreased evaporation; winds resulting from the position of the air masses slowed the formation of thunderclouds.
If a thunderstorm hit, it was because of a failure to lower the temperature, causing air masses to rise, forming thunderclouds.



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Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended - prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, religion, gender, or national origin.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 - prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender.

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REVISED 8/1/01