# homeschool GIVEAWAYS & FREEBIES

Thank you for downloading this unit. Our subscribers get access to all sorts of exclusive freebies as a perk for being a loyal reader.

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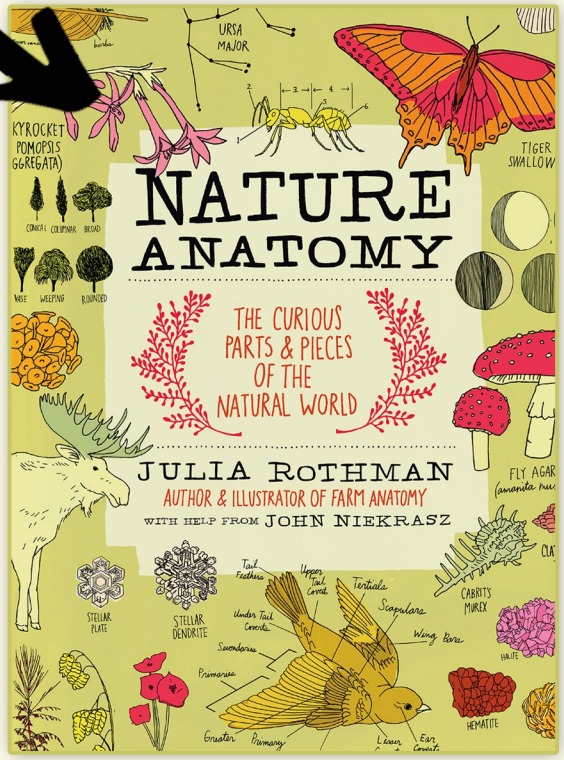
Images used courtesy of EduClips and Zip-a-Dee-Doo-Dah Designs.

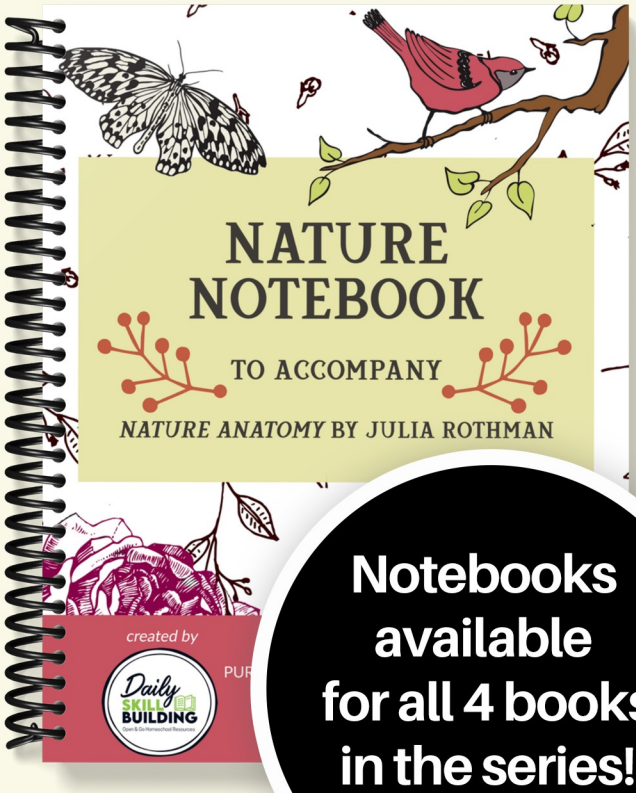
# Additional Free Resources You May Enjoy


If you are learning about snow in your homeschool, then these FREE resources, crafts, and printables about snow will be a great supplement to your curriculum!

Do you have this on your bookshelf?

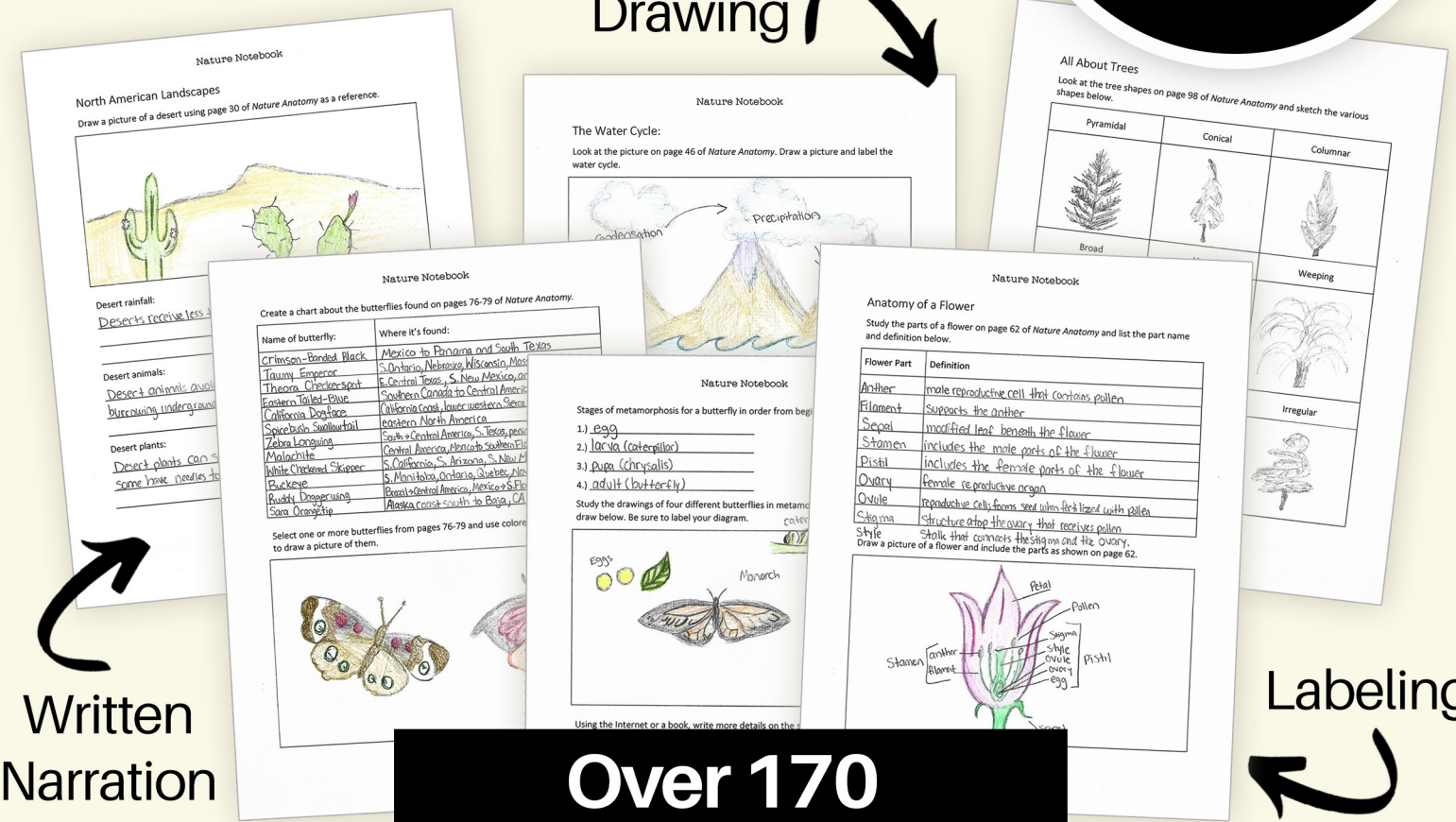



You need the Notebook Companion!




**Notebooks available for all 4 books in the series!**

Drawing




Written Narration

Labeling

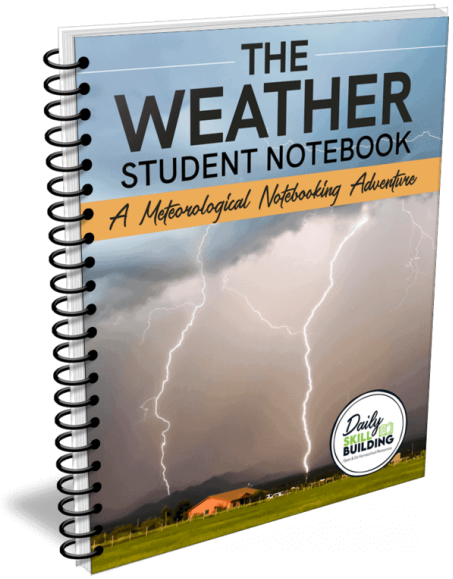
**Over 170 Notebook Pages!**

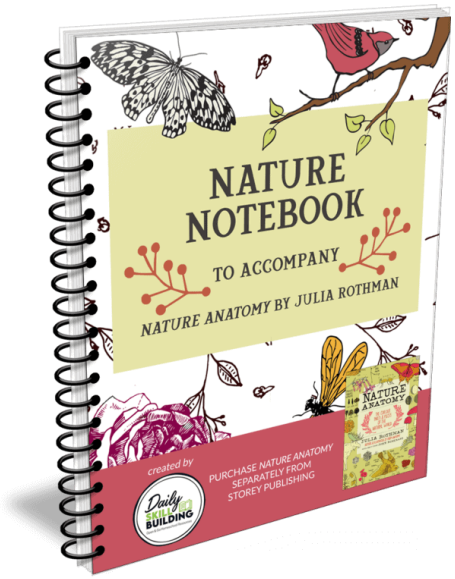
# Additional Resources You May Enjoy

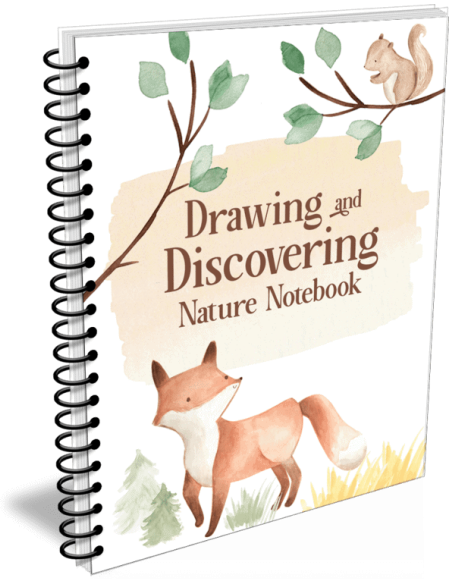
*Weather Student Notebook:* Are you looking for a unique science subject to study in your homeschool? Do you have an aspiring meteorologist who is interested in learning about the weather? The *Weather Student Notebook* is a companion notebooking journal to *The New Weather Book* by Master Books, sold separately. Students will use a combination of written narration, copywork, drawing and labeling alongside the book to learn all about weather, natural disasters, and meteorology.

*Nature Notebook:* In the *Nature Notebook*, students will use a combination of written narration, drawing, and labeling alongside *Nature Anatomy–The Curious Parts and Pieces of the Natural World* by Julia Rothman (sold separately) to learn all about the Earth, plants, animals, and much more.

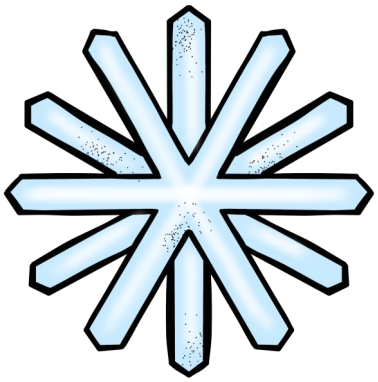
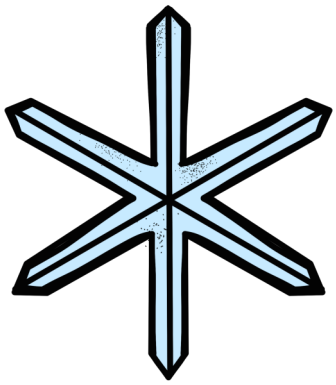
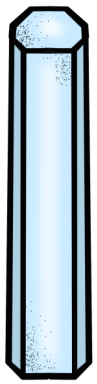
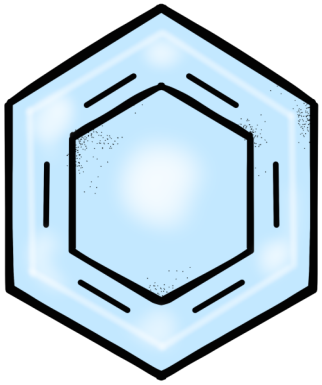
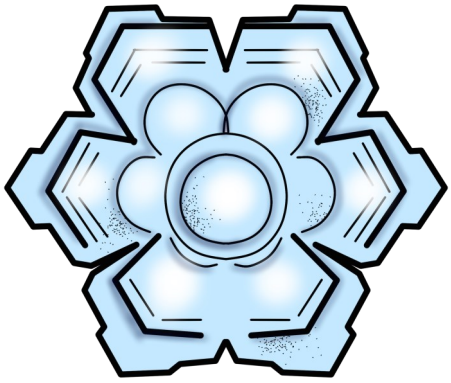
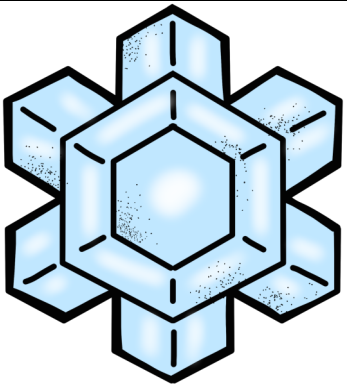
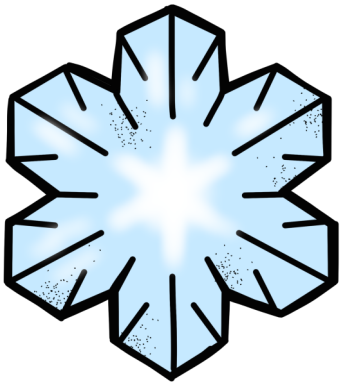
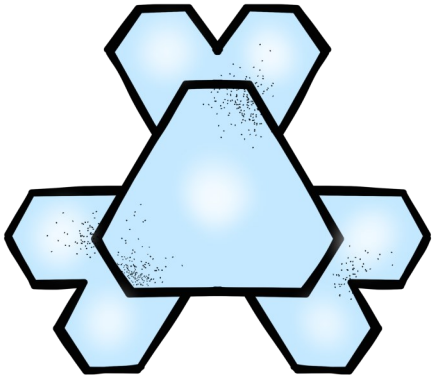
*Drawing and Discovering Nature Notebook*: Do you have kids who are fascinated by science and nature? Learn all about habitats, ecosystems, plants, trees, animals, birds, insects, amphibians, plant and animal classification, food chains and webs, and much more with our nature notebook. The *Drawing and Discovering Nature Notebook* is a companion notebooking journal to *Curiositree: Natural World* (sold separately).



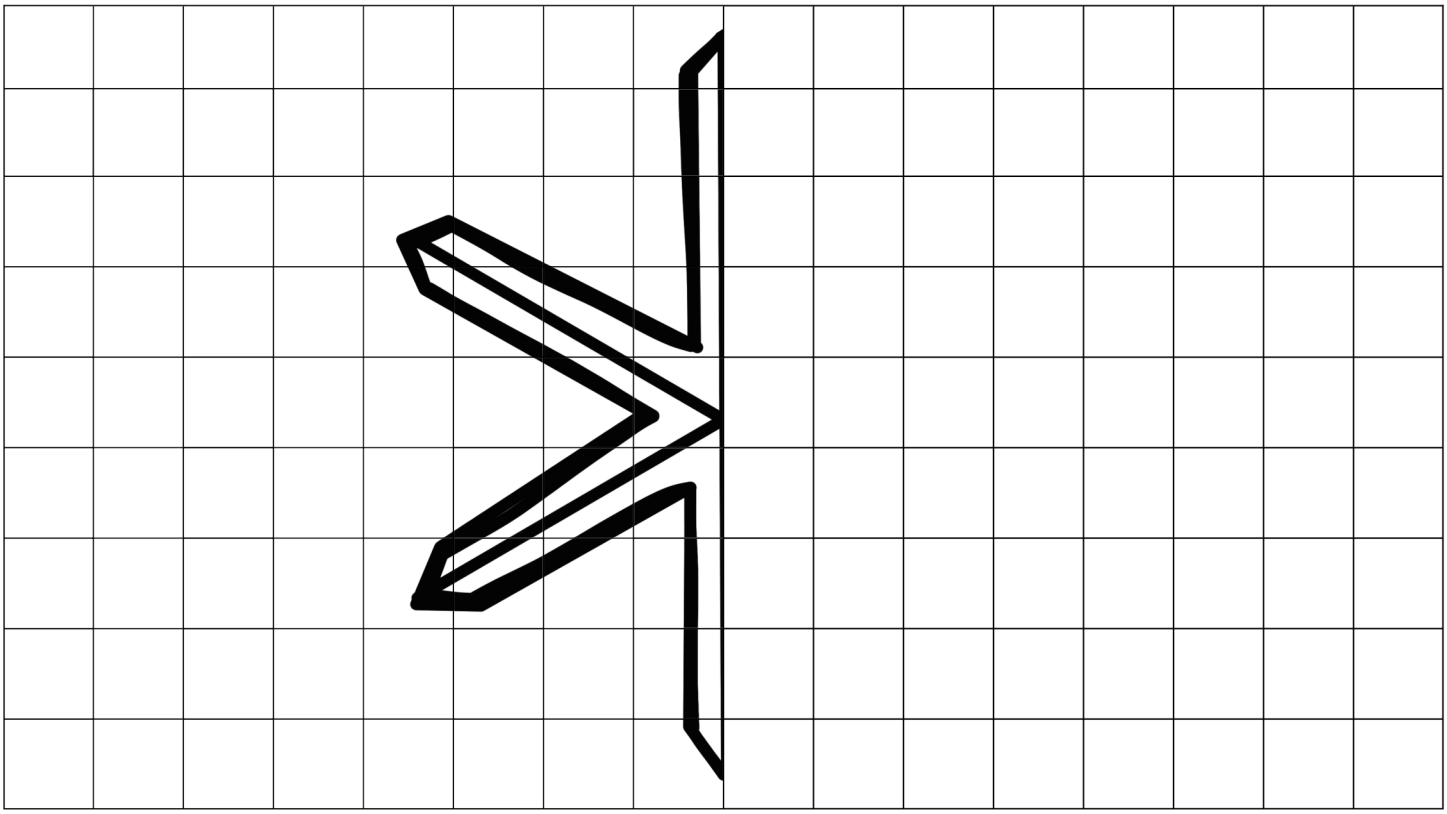



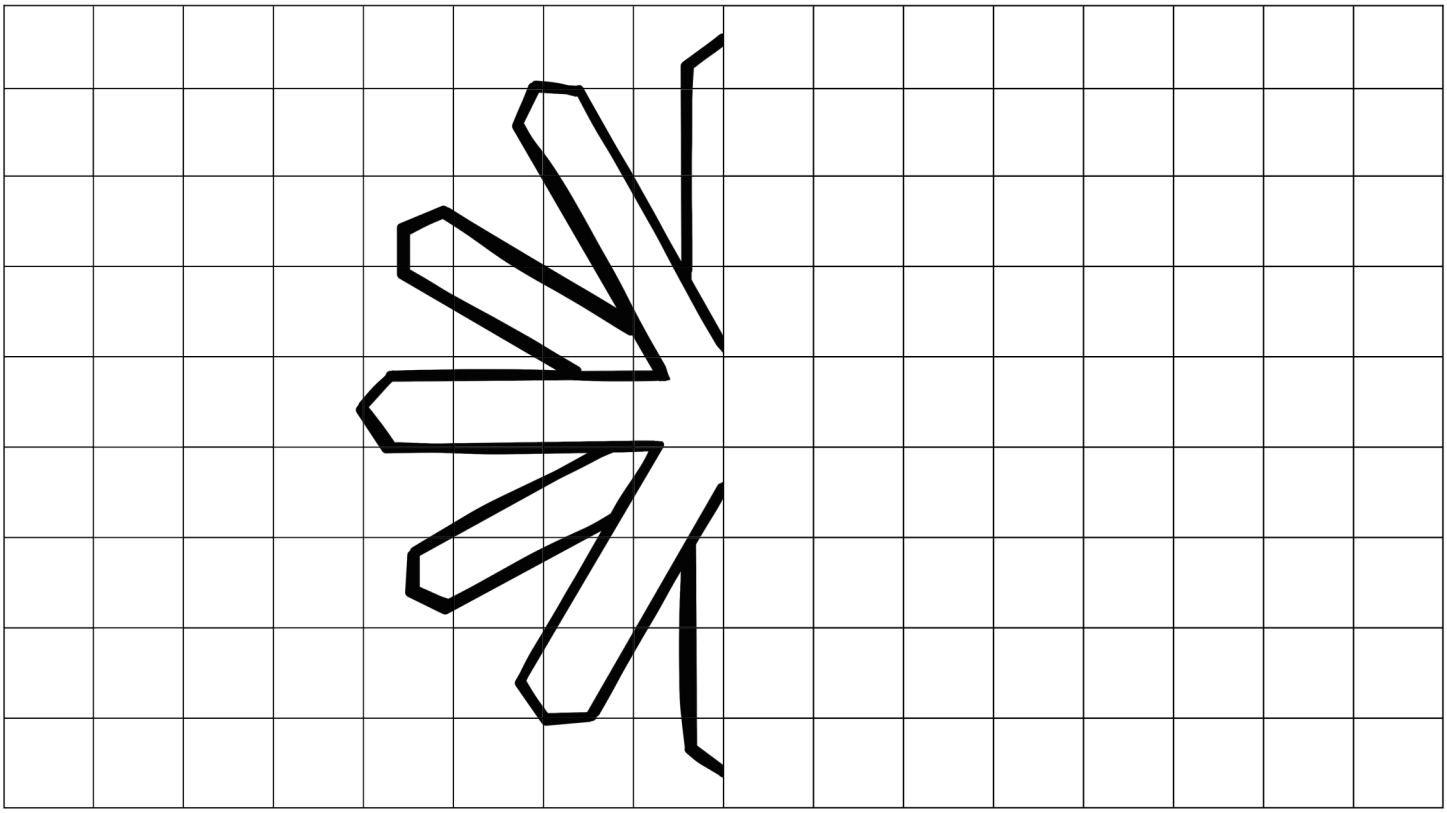
# Types of Snow Crystals

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  Branched Star |  Simple Star |  Column |
|  Simple Needle |  Needle Cluster |  Hexagonal Plate |
|  Double Plate |  Stellar Plate |  Sectored Plate |
|  Stellar Dendrite |  Fernlike Stellar Dendrite |  Triangular |

# Draw the Stars

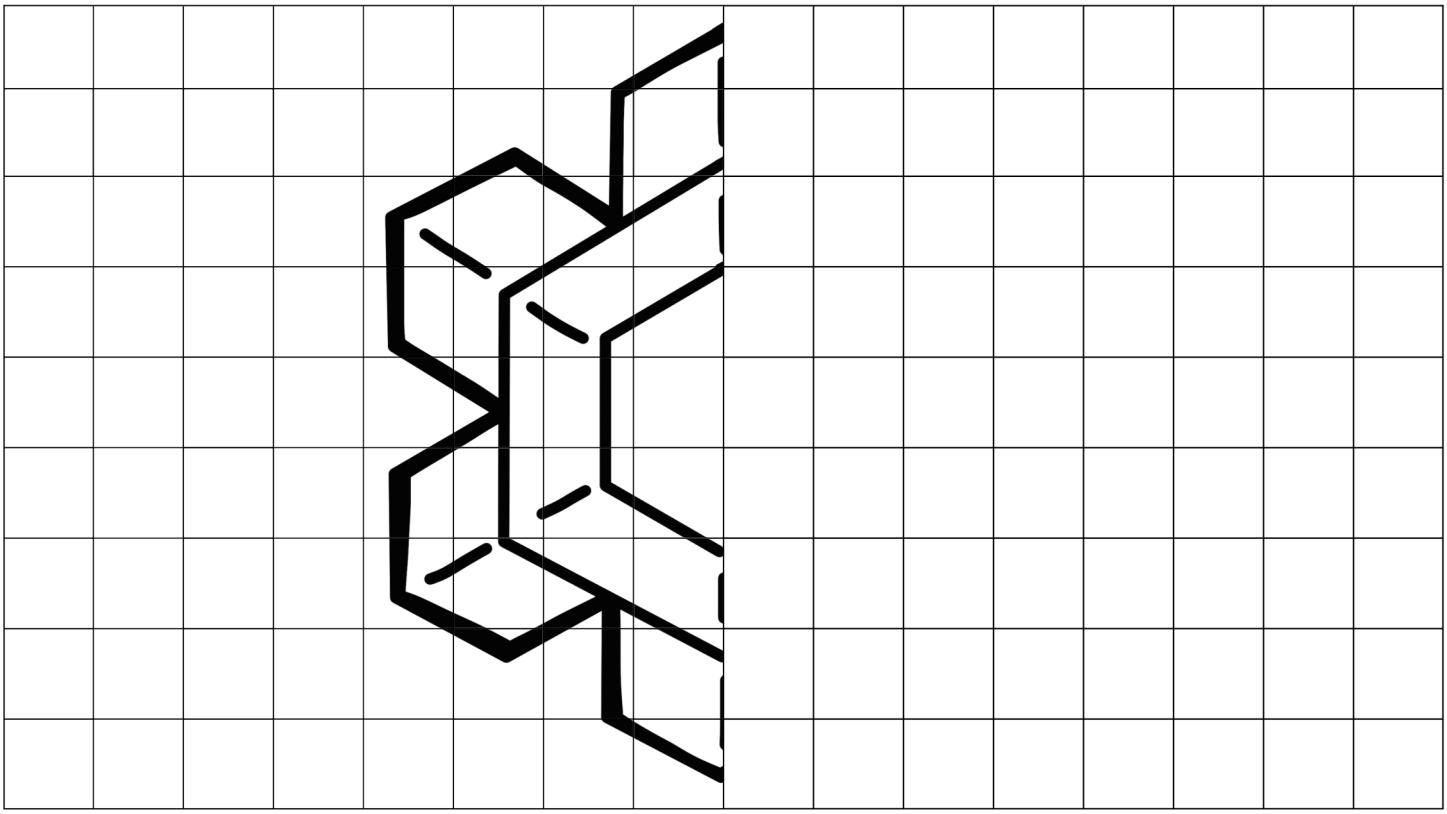
Snow crystals may form stars. Some are simple while others are more complex and form a branched star. Finish the drawing of the snow crystals on this and the following pages by drawing the missing half of each crystal.

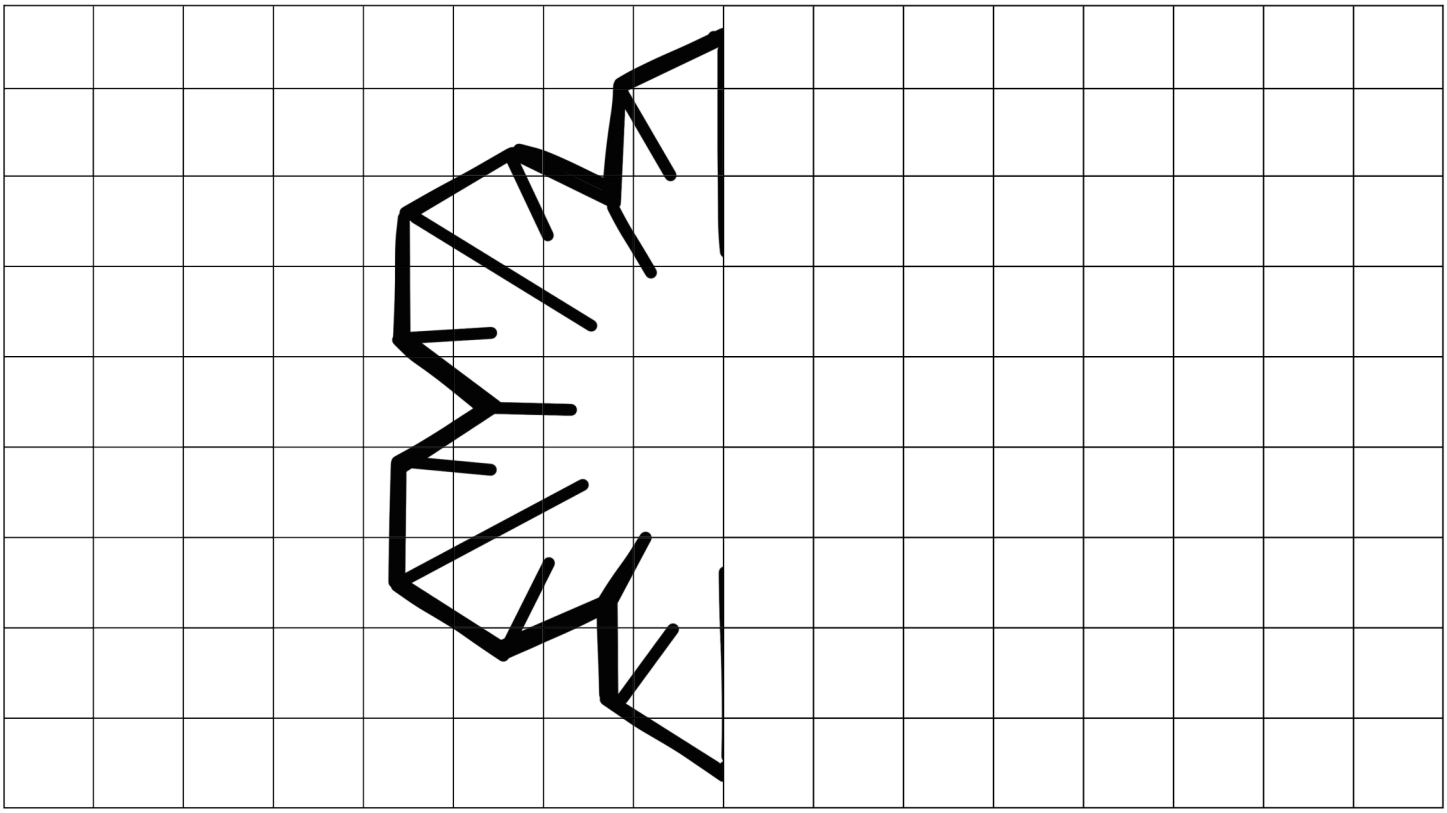




# Draw the Plates

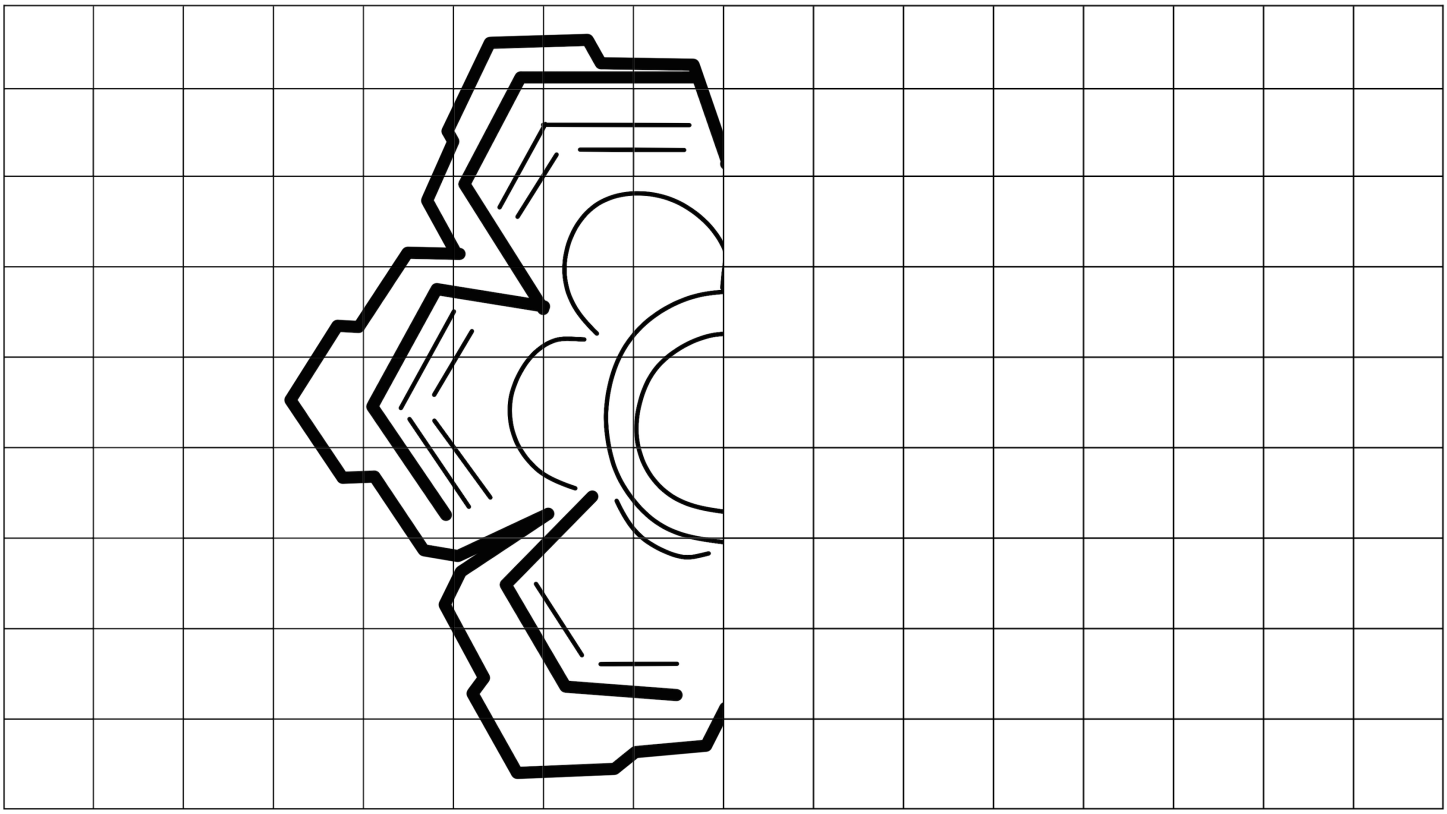
Some snow crystals are flat, which is also called planar, and some have six sides, which makes them hexagonal. Some plates have arms on them like stellar plates and sectored plates.

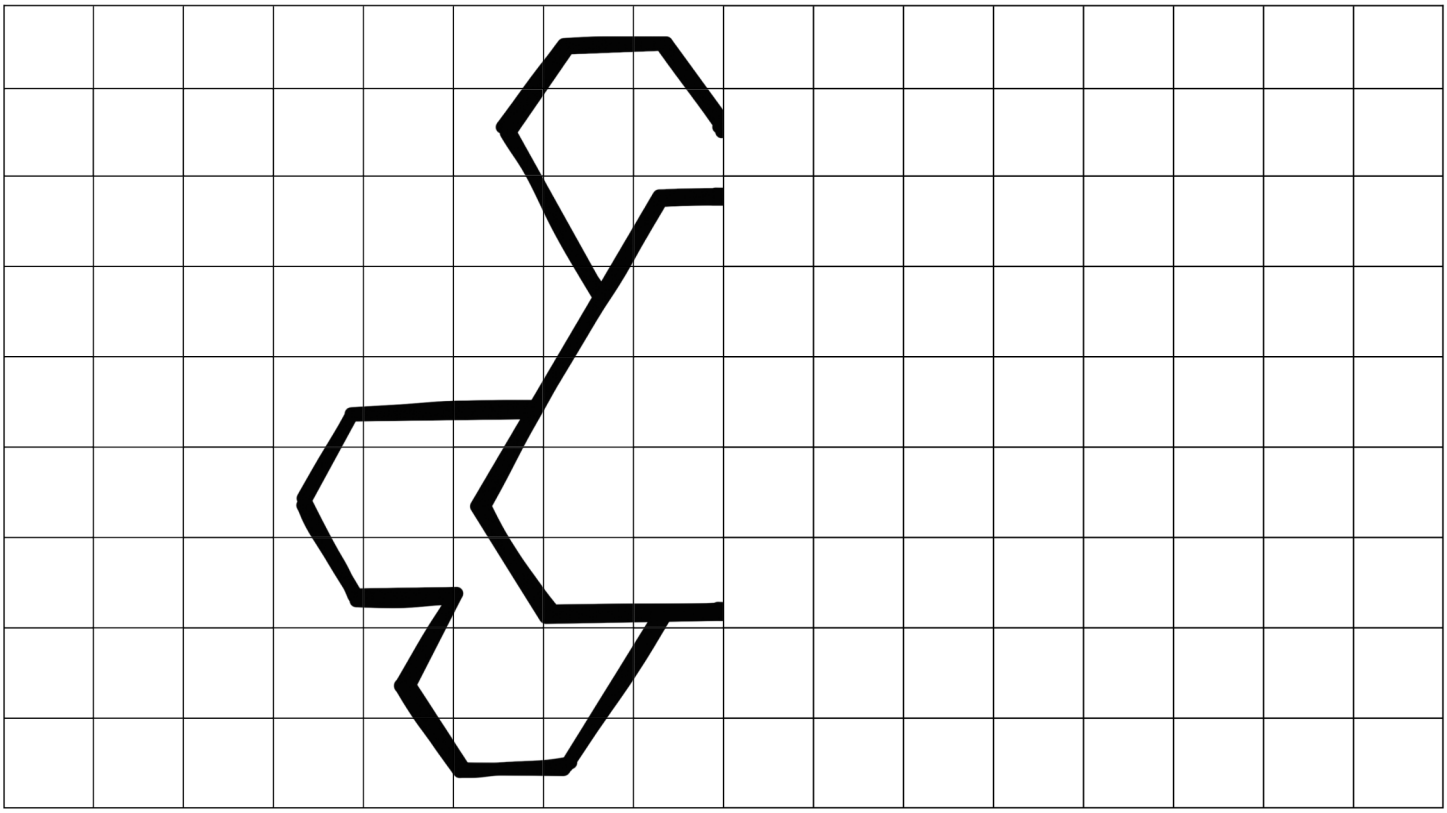




# Draw the Snow Crystals

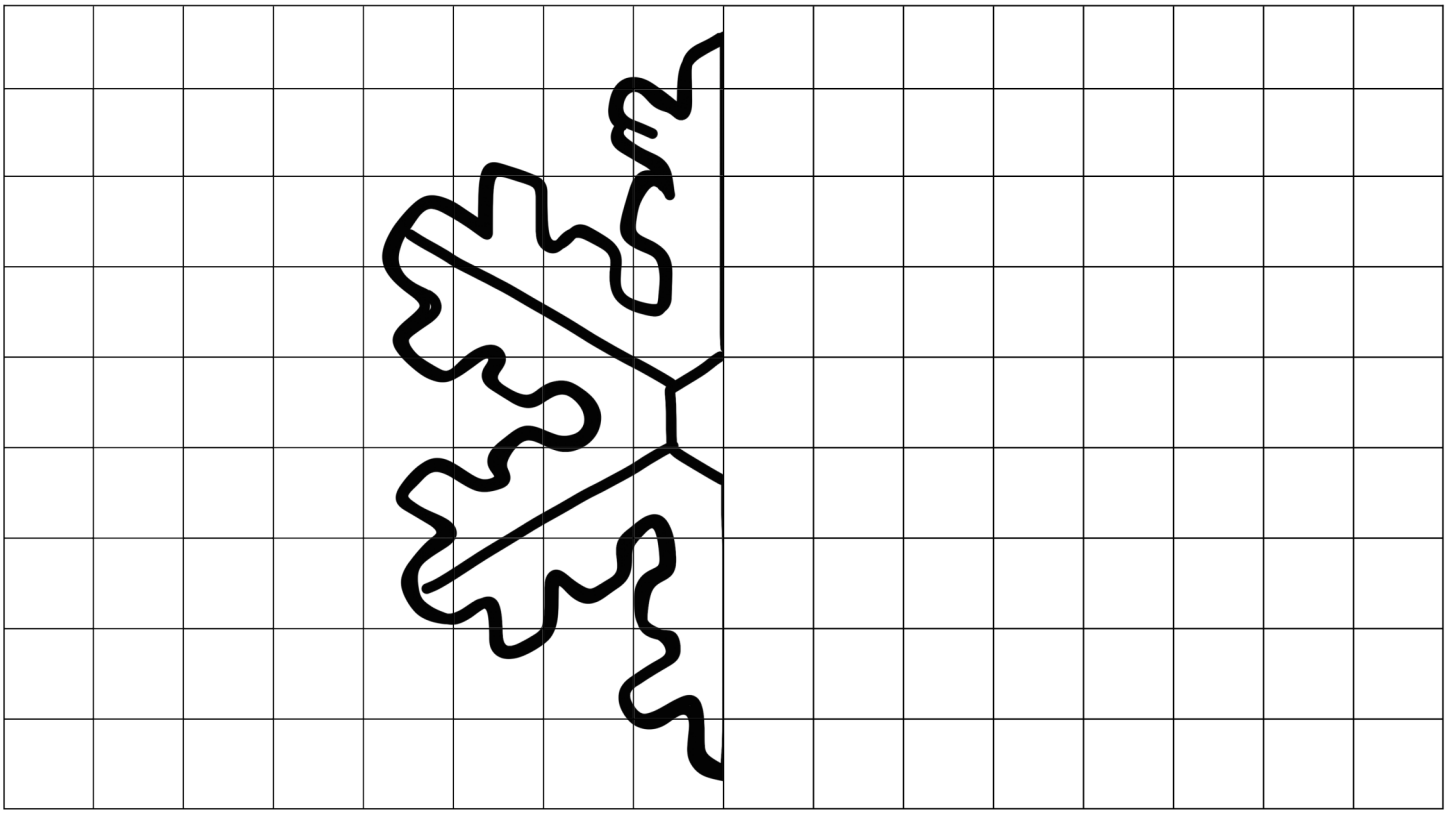
Double plates are formed when two plates are connected by a small column in the center. Triangular crystals only form in very specific weather conditions, so they are much more rare.

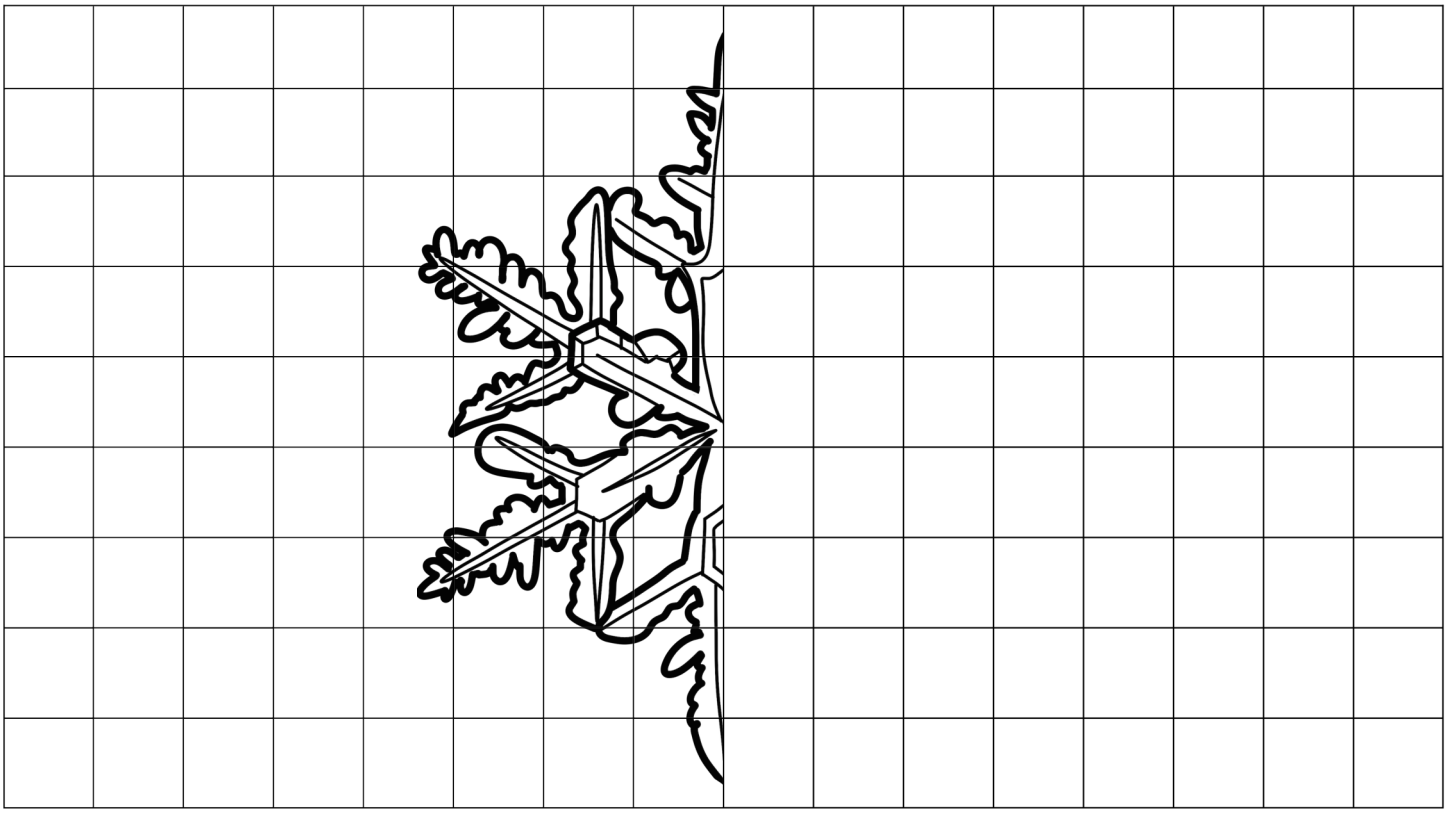




# Draw the Dendrites

Stellar means "star-shaped," and dendrite means "treelike," so you can see how the stellar dendrite and the fernlike stellar dendrite get their names. Fernlike stellar dendrites are very fancy and are what we often think of when we imagine snowflakes.

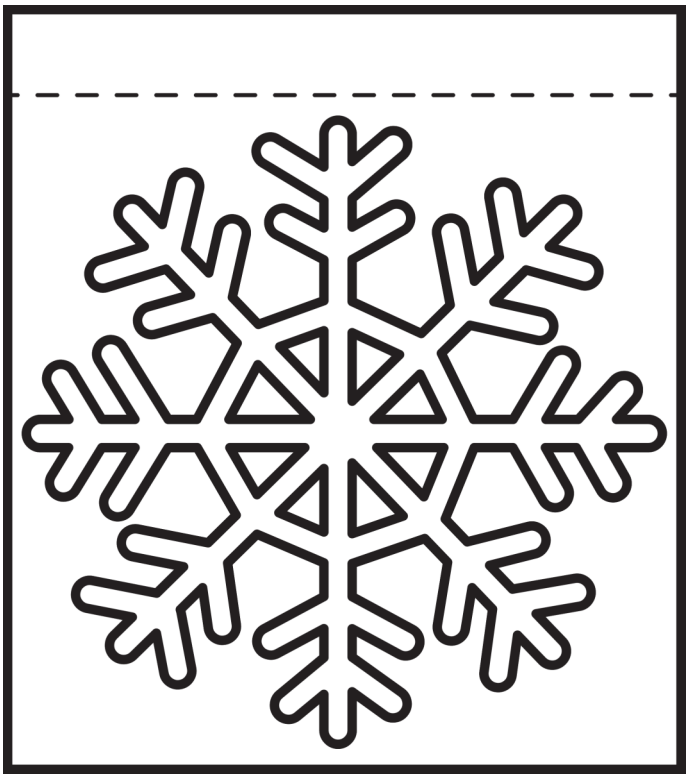


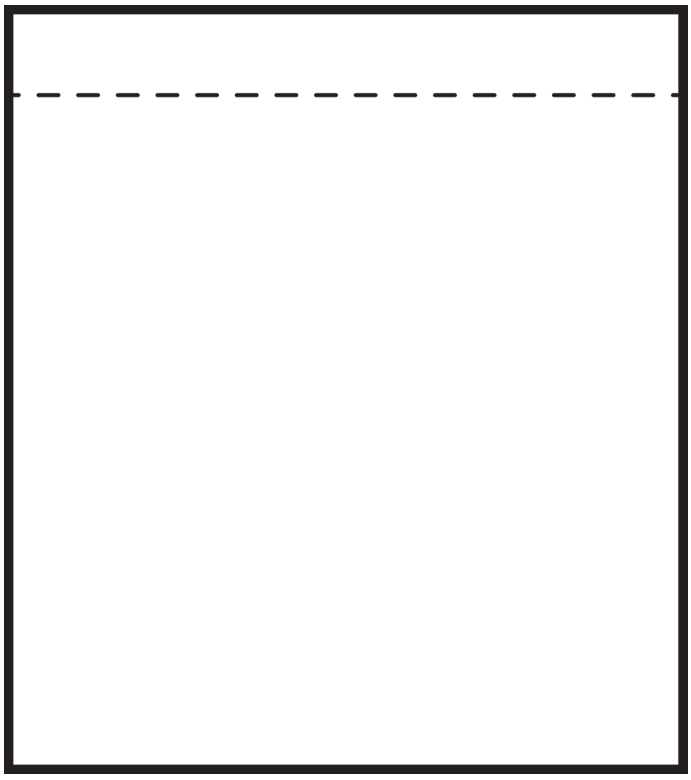


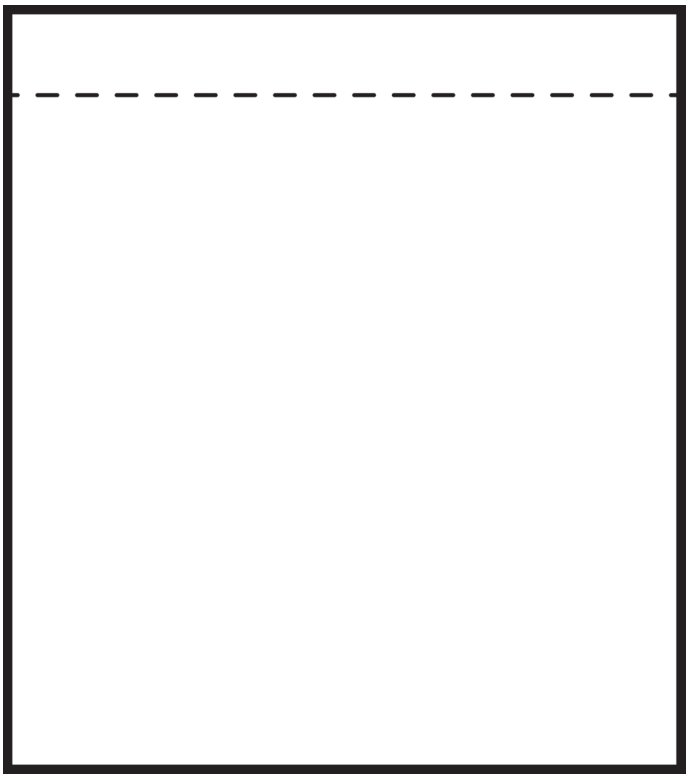
# Draw the Snow Crystals

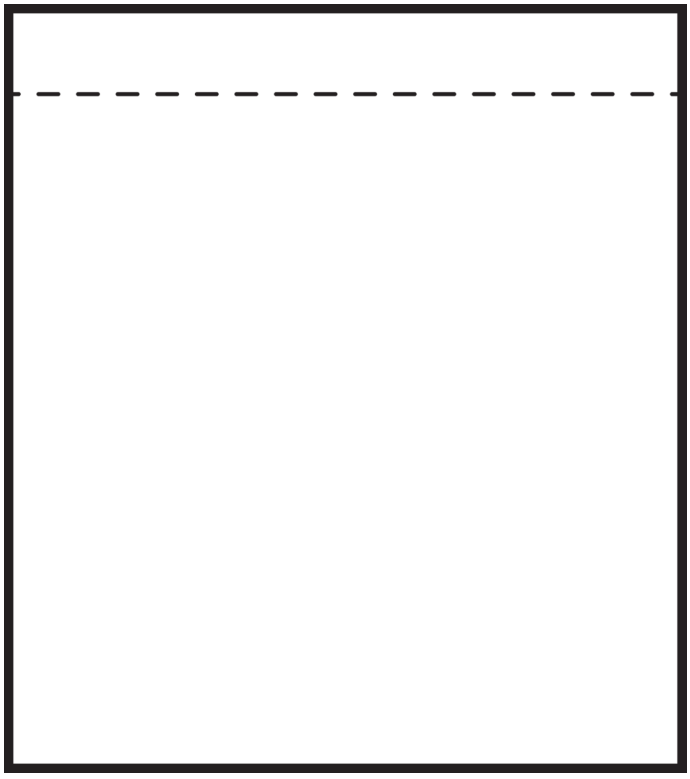
Now see if you can draw the entire snow crystal for the following shapes: branched star, simple star, double plate, stellar plate, stellar dendrite, and triangular. Be sure to label each one.

Cut out the pages and then staple them together along the dotted line to form a book of snowflakes.









# Snowy Weather

Read about three things that can happen when we have snowy weather. Cut each snowy picture from the next page and paste it onto the correct space below.

## Icicle

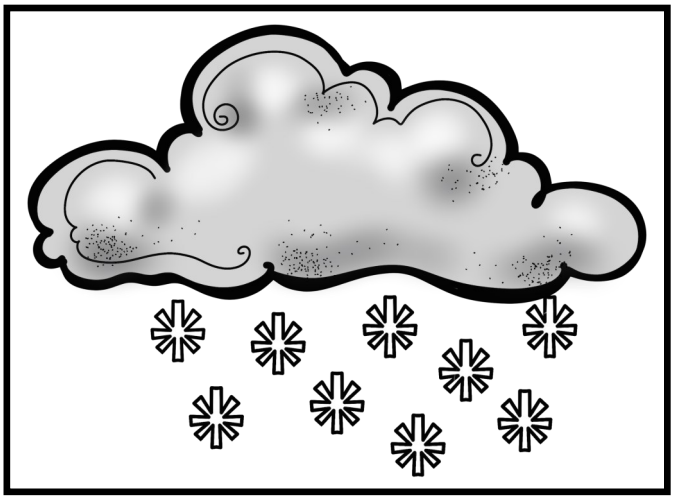
An icicle forms when dripping water freezes, often in a pointed shape.

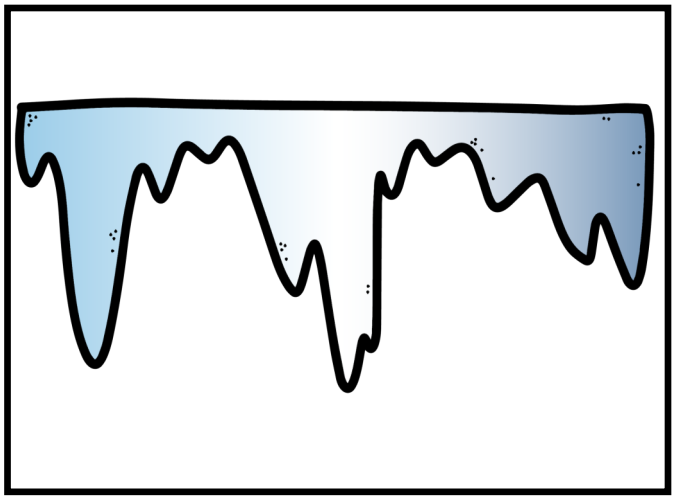
## Snowstorm

A snowstorm is a storm that produces a snowfall ranging from less than an inch of snow to several feet.

## Blizzard

A blizzard is an exceptionally heavy snowstorm that also includes high winds and often causes very low visibility for driving.



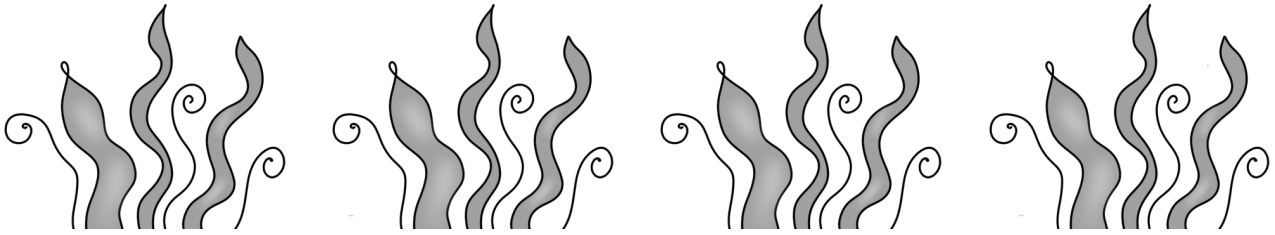


# Snow Cycle

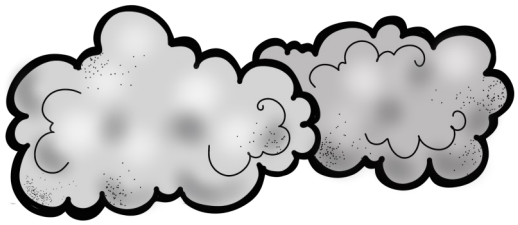
Cut out the pages that explain the snow cycle. Staple them together along the dotted edge to make your own snow cycle book.

The snow cycle begins when water evaporates, turning from a liquid state to a gas called water vapor.

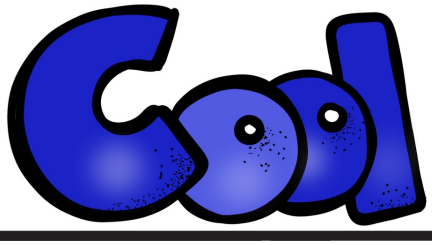

The water vapor rises in the air.



It collects in clouds . . .



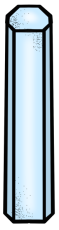
where it cools.

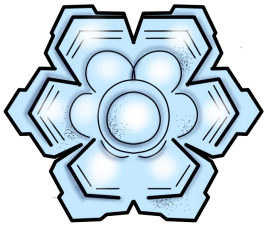


As it cools, sometimes it turns into a snow crystal or ice crystal. At times, it forms around a piece of dust, pollen, or other microscopic particle.


The temperature and other factors play a part in what shape the crystal takes.

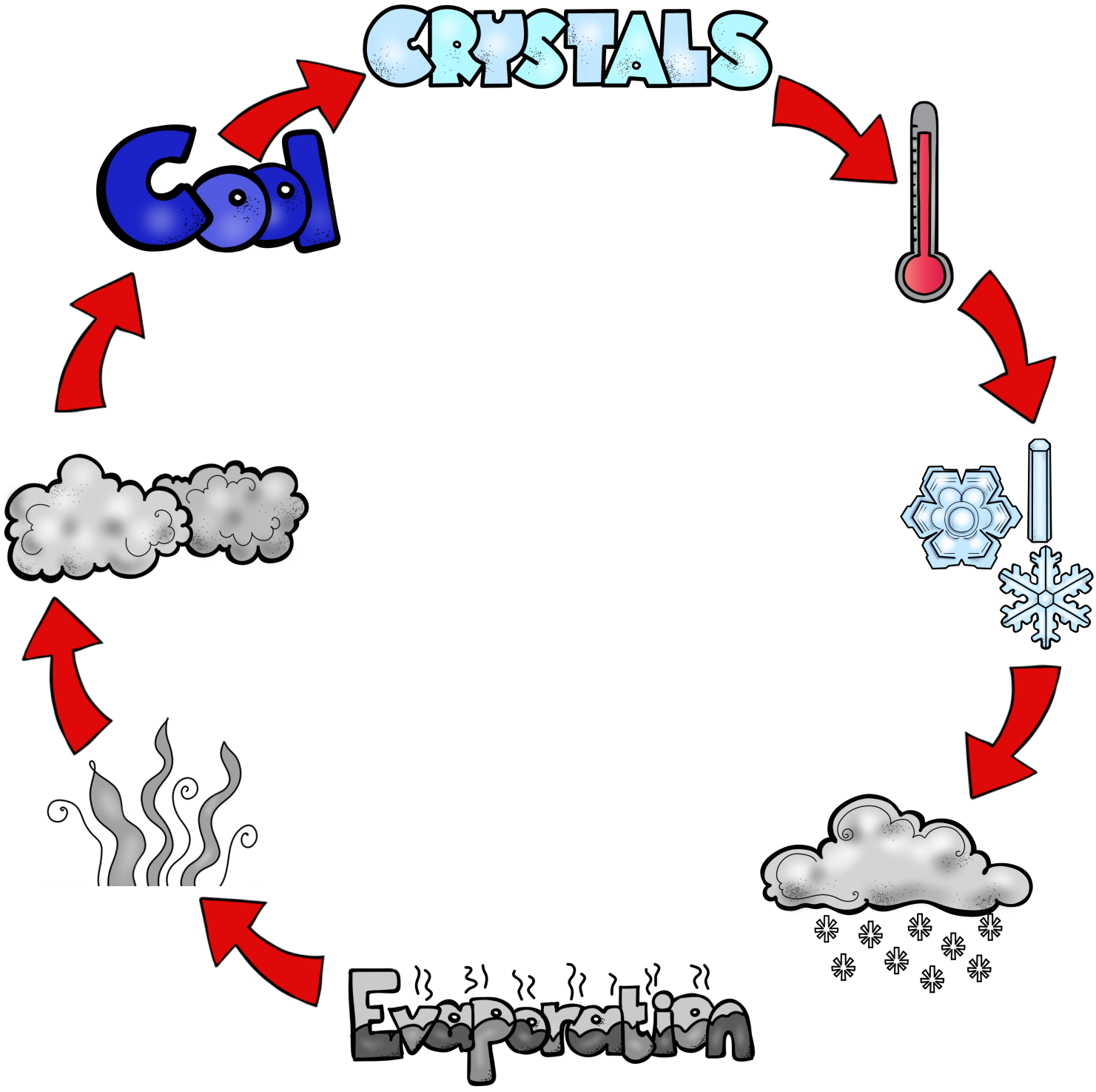
Dendrites are most common around 5 °F (–15 °C); six-sided columns are most common around 14 °F (–10 °C); plates are most common around –15 °F (–26 °C).





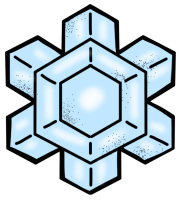
As the crystals begin to fall, the snowflake starts to take shape. As many as 100 snow crystals might come together to form a single snowflake.

# Snow Cycle



# Snow Cycle

Fill in the missing words or numbers in these paragraphs about the snow cycle. On the next page, draw a diagram that illustrates the snow cycle.



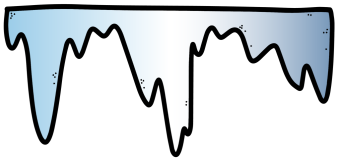
The snow cycle begins when water _____, turning from a liquid state to a gas called _____ _____. The water vapor rises in the air. It collects in _____ where it _____. As it cools, sometimes it turns into a _____ _____ or ice crystal. At times, it forms around a piece of _____, _____, or other microscopic particle.

The _____ and other factors play a part in what shape the crystal takes. _____ are most common around 5 °F (–15 °C); six-sided _____ are most common around 14 °F (–10 °C); _____ are most common around –15 °F (–26 °C).

As the crystals begin to fall, the _____ starts to take shape. As many as _____ snow crystals might come together to form a single snowflake.

# Answer Key

## Snowy Weather



Icicle

Snowstorm

Blizzard

## Snow Cycle

The snow cycle begins when water **evaporates**, turning from a liquid state to a gas called **water vapor**. The water vapor rises in the air. It collects in **clouds**, where it **cools**. As it cools, sometimes it turns into a **snow crystal** or ice crystal. At times, it forms around a piece of **dust**, **pollen**, or other microscopic particle.

The **temperature** and other factors play a part in what shape the crystal takes. **Dendrites** are most common around 5 °F (–15 °C); six-sided **columns** are most common around 14 °F (–10 °C); **plates** are most common around –15 °F (–26 °C).

As the crystals begin to fall, the **snowflake** starts to take shape. As many as **100** snow crystals might come together to form a single snowflake.