

Name _____ Date _____

Weekly Test Lesson 14

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

Watching the Weather

Take a good look outside. What is the weather like? Is it sunny or cloudy? Is it raining or snowing? Is it hot or cold? Windy or calm? All of these features come together to create the weather.

People have always been interested in the weather. The weather affects many things about our daily life. It affects what clothes we wear and what activities we take part in. Weather even impacts how we grow our food. If you know bad weather is coming, you can stay safe. Watching the weather helps us learn more about it.

Studying Weather

Scientists go to school to learn about weather. They use many different tools to study the weather. Many of these tools are ways to measure something. One tool, called a rain gauge, measures how much rain falls during a storm. A rain gauge is usually a tube with markings on the side. Rain collects in the tube. After the storm is over, the markings show how much rain fell.

A wind gauge measures the speed of the wind. A simple wind gauge includes cups mounted on a stick. These cups catch the wind and make the stick spin around. Scientists measure how many times the cups spin around to figure out how fast the wind is blowing.

It is important that people know how hot or cold it is. A thermometer measures the temperature and tells us whether we need to wear a heavy coat, a light T-shirt, or something in between.

Rain gauges, wind gauges, and thermometers are simple tools. However, some weather tools are very high-tech. Satellites are important weather tools. They orbit the Earth, day and night, taking measurements and pictures. This information shows where storms are located and where they might go next.

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Reading

Another tool is called radar. Radar bounces radio waves off rain or snow. This shows how much moisture is in a storm. Radar gives us better ways to see how storms develop. It is also very helpful for tracking storms as they move.

Making Observations

Watching and measuring weather features is only one part of weather science. It is also important for people to record what they see. Scientists use charts and computer programs to record information. These records help them identify and follow weather patterns. Records also help them make predictions about the future. It is impossible to know everything that the weather might bring. The more information we have, the better we can predict what might happen.

You Can Do It Too

You don't have to be a top scientist to watch the weather! Anyone can set up a home weather station. Make or buy simple weather tools. Record your weather information on a chart to look for patterns. Don't be impatient—you will have to keep records for several weeks to see patterns in the weather. You will have fun, learn about science, and understand the weather where you live.

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Reading

- 1 Read this paragraph from the passage.

Take a good look outside. What is the weather like? Is it sunny or cloudy? Is it raining or snowing? Is it hot or cold? Windy or calm? All of these features come together to create the weather.

Why did the author write this paragraph?

- Ⓐ to make readers study the weather
 - Ⓑ to teach readers about weather tools
 - Ⓒ to show readers what a weather station is
 - Ⓓ to show readers what features make up the weather
- 2 Read the paragraph from the passage. Underline **two** sentences that show what the author thinks about tools such as radar.

Another tool is called radar. Radar bounces radio waves off rain or snow. This shows how much moisture is in a storm. Radar gives us better ways to see how storms develop. It is also very helpful for tracking storms as they move.

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- 3 This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

Part A

What is the author's point of view in the last paragraph?

- Ⓐ Anyone can study the weather.
- Ⓑ The most important part of weather is patterns.
- Ⓒ You can build weather tools or get them from the store.
- Ⓓ You do not need to watch the weather report if you study the weather.

Part B

Which detail from the text **best** supports the answer to part A?

- Ⓐ You don't have to be a top scientist to watch the weather!
 - Ⓑ Make or buy simple weather tools.
 - Ⓒ Record your weather information on a chart to look for patterns.
 - Ⓓ Don't be impatient—you will have to keep records for several weeks to see patterns in the weather.
- 4 Read this sentence from the passage.

Don't be impatient—you will have to keep records for several weeks to see patterns in the weather.

What does the word impatient mean?

- Ⓐ not patient
- Ⓑ very patient
- Ⓒ patient again
- Ⓓ patient before

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- 5 Why does the author include information about different weather tools?
- (A) to inform readers how scientists study the weather
 - (B) to show readers that it is easy to understand the weather
 - (C) to entertain readers with a story about how much fun it is to watch the weather
 - (D) to explain to readers why simple weather tools are more important than high-tech ones
- 6 In this passage, the author expresses feelings that watching the weather is important. Do you share these feelings? Why or why not? Support your answer with details from the passage.

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Writing

7 Which sentence contains an error in grammar usage?

- (A) We travel to the train station.
- (B) I listen to music while I do my chores.
- (C) He watches my little sister after school.
- (D) They wants to go to the movies on Saturday night.

8 Read the sentence.

My sister spends time with her friends in Baltimore every weekend. They go to see art museums every Saturday.

Which words correctly replace the underlined words in the sentences?

- (A) visit, visit
- (B) visit, visits
- (C) visits, visit
- (D) visits, visits

9 Which sentence contains an error in grammar usage?

- (A) Do you plan to sing a solo in the concert?
- (B) We practice on Mondays and Tuesdays.
- (C) They sing in the school chorus.
- (D) She like to sing the high notes.

10 Julius is writing a story for class. He needs help revising it for spelling errors. Underline the **three** words that are spelled incorrectly.

Jimmy and his mother went to the marrket. They bought food for their camping trip. Then they drove up north. They went to the farest. They had to move a lot of acerns. Then they set up their tent. They heard barking. It was a friendly dog. Soon it was dark and time for bed. They slept under the stars.