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Mini Cloud Study

Bible verses to print, cut, and paste to cardstock for Bible memory work, copy work practice, vocabulary, spelling words, nature study ideas, & notebooking.
Bible Verse 1 – Psalm 19: 1

The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament shows his handywork.

Psalm 19:1

Print on cardstock or cut out and paste to heavier paper to display in area where you can drill verse daily during the week.
The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament shows his handywork. Psalm 19:1
The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament shows his handywork.

Psalm 19:1
Vocabulary & Spelling

Younger students – simply go over the definitions of each word. Discuss using words in a sentence. Older students – write sentence using each word.

1. declare - to state firmly

2. heavens – the sky or universe as seen from the earth

3. glory – adoring praise, worshipful thanksgiving

4. firmament – the great expanse of sky

5. handiwork – work done by the hands or by oneself
Vocabulary Cards

Cut & paste words onto 3 x 5 cards or colorful cardstock. Place word on one side with definition on the other.

- declare
- heavens
- glory
- firmament
- handiwork
Vocabulary Cards

Cut & Paste - Match definitions to cards on previous page.

- state firmly
- adoring praise
- sky or universe
- expanse of sky
- by hand or oneself
Art Project

Nature Journal – Sky Book:

Record pictures and information you draw, sketch, or cut out of the clouds, sky, sunset, weather or stars.

- Use a collegiate notebook, a sketch pad, or make your own with blank paper stapled together.
- Cover front of book with plain paper – use up-cycled grocery bags or colored construction paper.
- Cut nature pictures from magazines or draw your own to decorate front of book – personalize each with name of child
- Add stickers, ribbons, or buttons to decorate.
- Add Bible verse to front of book or inside cover.
- Begin by placing the pictures and descriptions in this lesson into your book. Alternatively, you can use a binder to store all your science pages and unit studies as well.
Clouds – Cirrus (High Clouds)

Youngest students may cut and paste both cards and pictures into a nature journal or binder page. Young writers can copy the definitions and cut and paste, while older students may want to write out definitions and labels themselves.

Students may also choose to sketch their own pictures of the clouds. Use dark blue or black construction paper and let them sketch with chalk or chalk pastels, or white crayon for clouds to show up the best.

Option 2:

Cirrus – the most common of the High Cloud group. They are composed entirely of ice and consist of long, thin, wispy streamers. They are commonly known as "mare’s tails" because they look a bit like the tail of a horse.

Cirrus clouds are usually white and predict fair weather.
Clouds – Cirrocumulus (High Clouds)

Option 2:

Cirrocumulus clouds - High Cloud group. Small rounded puffs usually appearing in long rows. Usually white, but sometimes appear gray, if these clouds cover a lot of the sky, it is called a "mackerel sky" as it looks like the scales of a fish. Cirrocumulus are usually seen in the winter time and indicate fair, but cold weather.
Clouds – Cirrostratus (High Clouds)

Option 2:

Cirrostratus clouds – High group: sheet-like thin clouds often covering the sky. The sun or moon can shine through them. Ice crystals, refract the light, creating a halo around the sun or moon. Cirrostratus clouds usually come 12-24 hours before a rain or snow storm, especially if Middle group clouds are associated with it.
Clouds – Altocumulus (Middle Clouds)

Option 2:

Altocumulus – Middle Cloud group:
These are grayish-white with one part of the cloud darker than the other.

Altocumulus clouds usually form in groups. They are over ½ mile thick.

If you see altocumulus clouds on a warm humid morning, then expect thunderstorms by late afternoon.
Clouds – Altostratus – (Middle Clouds)

Altostratus - Middle Cloud Group: usually covers the whole sky. It has a gray or blue-gray appearance. The sun or moon may shine through it, but will appear watery or fuzzy. They often form ahead of storms with continuous rain or snow. If the rain falls from it and hits the ground, then the cloud becomes classified as a nimbostratus cloud.

Option 2:

Altostratus - Middle Cloud Group: covers the sky. It has a gray or blue-gray color. The sun or moon may shine through, appearing fuzzy. Often forming ahead of storms, if rain falls, hitting the ground it becomes classified as - nimbostratus cloud.
Clouds – Stratus (Low Cloud Group)

Option 2:

Stratus clouds belong to the Low Cloud group. They are uniform gray in color and can cover most or all of the sky. Stratus clouds can look like a fog that doesn’t quite reach the ground. Light mist or drizzle is sometimes associated with stratus clouds.
Clouds – Stratocumulus (Low Clouds)

Option 2:

Stratocumulus - Low Cloud group. They are low, lumpy, and gray, may look like cells under a microscope - sometimes lined up in rows, other times spread out. Only light rain, or drizzle, occurs. Distinguish between stratocumulus and altocumulus cloud: point your hand toward the cloud. If the cloud is about the size of your fist, it is stratocumulus.
Clouds – Nimbostratus (Low Clouds)

Nimbostratus clouds belong to the Low Cloud group. They are dark gray with a ragged base. Nimbostratus clouds are associated with continuous rain or snow. Sometimes they cover the whole sky and you can’t see the edges of the cloud.

Option 2:

Nimbostratus clouds belong to the Low Cloud group. They are dark gray with a ragged base. Nimbostratus clouds are associated with continuous rain or snow. Sometimes they cover the whole sky and you can’t see the edges of the cloud.
Clouds – Cumulus (Vertical Growth)

Option 2:

Cumulus - Vertical Growth group: puffy white or light gray clouds that look like floating cotton balls. They have sharp outlines and a flat base. Cumulus clouds can be associated with good or bad weather. Cumulus humilis clouds are associated with fair weather. Cumulus congestus clouds are associated with bad weather.
Option 2:

Cumulonimbus - Vertical Growth group. Known as thunderstorm clouds, cumulonimbus clouds can grow up to 6.2 miles high. At this height, high winds will flatten the top of the cloud out into an anvil-like shape.

Cumulonimbus clouds are associated with heavy rain, snow, hail, lightning, and tornadoes.

Clouds – Cumulonimbus (Vertical Growth)
Clouds – Lenticular (Unusual Clouds)

Lenticular clouds form on the downwind side of mountains. Wind blows most types of clouds across the sky, but lenticular clouds seem to stay in one place. Air moves up and over a mountain. Where the air passes the mountaintop, the cloud forms, then the air evaporates on the side farther away from the mountains. They are lens-shaped and look like flying saucers.

Option 2:

Lenticular clouds form on the downwind side of mountains. Wind blows clouds across the sky, but these clouds stay in place. Air moves up and over a mountaintop, the cloud forms. Air evaporates farther away from the mountains. They look like flying saucers.
Clouds – Kelvin-Helmholtz (Unusual Clouds)

Kelvin-Helmholtz clouds look like breaking waves in the ocean. After wind blows up and over a barrier, like a mountain, the air continues flowing through the atmosphere in a pattern that looks like a wave.

These clouds form when there is a difference in the wind speed or direction between two wind currents in the atmosphere.

Option 2:

Kelvin-Helmholtz look like breaking waves in the ocean. After wind blows up and over a barrier, like a mountain, air continues through the atmosphere in a pattern that looks like a wave. Clouds form when there is a difference in the wind speed or direction between two wind currents in the atmosphere.
Clouds – Mammatatus (Unusual Clouds)

Mammatatus clouds are pouches of clouds that hang underneath the base of a cloud. They are usually seen with cumulonimbus clouds that produce very strong storms.

Mammatatus clouds are sometimes described as looking like a field of tennis balls or melons.

Option 2:

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Clouds</th>
<th>Middle Clouds</th>
<th>Low Clouds</th>
<th>Vertical</th>
<th>Unusual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**CIRRUS CLOUDS**

- [ ] High Clouds
- [ ] Middle Clouds
- [ ] Low Clouds
- [ ] Vertical
- [ ] Unusual

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**Notes:**

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CIRRUS
CUMULUS

☐ High Clouds ☐ Middle Clouds ☐ Low Clouds ☐ Vertical ☐ Unusual
ALTOCUMULUS

☐ High Clouds  ☐ Middle Clouds  ☐ Low Clouds  ☐ Vertical  ☐ Unusual
STRATUS CLOUDS

☐ High Clouds  ☐ Middle Clouds  ☐ Low Clouds  ☐ Vertical  ☐ Unusual

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CUMULUS

☐ High Clouds ☐ Middle Clouds ☐ Low Clouds ☐ Vertical ☐ Unusual

[Blank sections for drawings or notes]
Cloud Science: Make a Cloud in a Jar

Supplies
- Glass jar with a lid
- Boiling water
- Hairspray
- Ice cubes

Directions
1. Pour 1/3 cup boiling water into jar.
2. Spray hairspray across the surface.
3. Close the lid.
4. Place ice on top.
5. Watch cloud form.

Be sure to have older kids journal what they see – younger ones can sketch a picture and/or use a marker to trace over the tops of the word “cloud” written by the parent – then draw.

Outdoor activity
Take a family nature walk – discuss shapes you see in the clouds – discuss or look up which types of clouds are out that day. You can chart a “Week of Weather” by listing which (if any) clouds are present on a chart each day of the week – or month to practice gathering scientific data.
Clouds
I once saw a cloud in the shape of a...
Things to Ponder & Helpful Tips

Asking questions is a wonderful way to learn more about how your young students process information – the more you understand about how they think – the easier it is to find ways to help them enjoy learning. Developing a life-long love of learning is an important goal for homeschool families. God created us to be curious, and creative always growing and learning more.

Your nature walk can be in the neighborhood – or at a park – if need be you can even just stand outside on the sidewalk and look at the sky together. If you live in a busy city – try to find a local park to visit for your family nature walks. It’s important to connect with nature, to study it carefully and to see the Master’s hand on it. Family walks are a great way to begin that process.

Questions and discussion topics:

1. Why do you think God made clouds?
2. What is your favorite type of cloud?
3. Go over your bible verse about the heavens – Psalm 19:1
4. What do you see in the clouds?
5. Have you enjoyed learning about clouds?
6. What else would you like to learn about with me?

*Be sure to start and finish your homeschool day with prayer asking God to guide you as you teach – to guide your children as they learn. Thank Him for the opportunity to learn and grow together – tell Him you want Him to be glorified in your home and in your school.

*Any time the going gets tough – stop and pray with your children for His help so that your homeschool will honor Him.