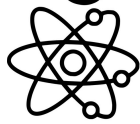


2ND GRADE SCIENCE



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newsletter

Week of: November 18th - November 20th



WHAT ARE WE LEARNING?

This week we'll be reviewing the following topics.

- Air and wind
- Changes in weather: four seasons.



HOMEWORK

No homework packet this week.

UPCOMING TEST

**ATTENTION
PLEASE**

Earth's Patterns and Systems
Wednesday, November 20th

*study_guide attached.



QUIZLET



CONTACT ME

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♥
**TEACHING IS A
WORK OF HEART**



1. Seasons and Weather

Key Concept: Seasons are caused by the Earth's tilt and its orbit around the sun. Each season has unique weather patterns.

- **Winter:**
 - Colder temperatures.
 - Shorter days and longer nights.
 - Snow may fall in some areas.
- **Spring:**
 - Warmer temperatures than winter.
 - Flowers bloom, and plants grow.
 - Days start to get longer.
- **Summer:**
 - Warmest season with long, sunny days.
 - People often wear lighter clothing.
- **Fall (Autumn):**
 - Cooler temperatures than summer.
 - Leaves change color and fall from trees.



Example Question:

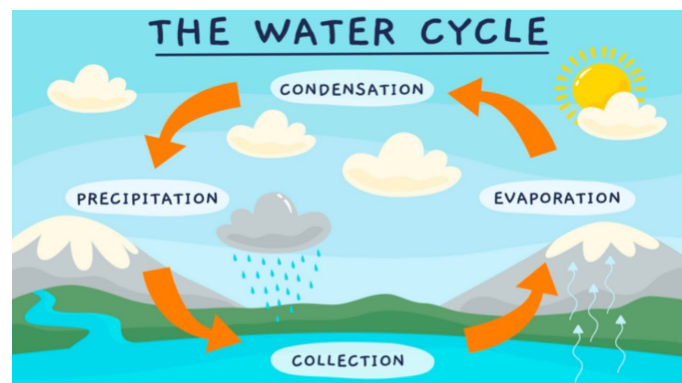
- *In which season do we experience colder temperatures, snow, and shorter days?*

2. The Water Cycle

Key Concept: The water cycle describes how water moves through the environment, changing forms along the way.

Steps of the Water Cycle:

1. **Evaporation:**
 - The sun heats water from lakes, rivers, and oceans.
 - The water turns into water vapor (gas) and rises into the air.
2. **Condensation:**
 - Water vapor cools and changes into tiny drops of liquid.
 - These drops form clouds in the sky.
3. **Precipitation:**
 - When clouds get heavy, water falls back to the Earth as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.



Earth's Systems and Patterns - Study Guide

Example Questions:

- *What is the process called when water turns into vapor and rises into the air?*
- *What happens after water evaporates in the water cycle?*
- *What is precipitation, and what forms can it take?*

3. Air and Wind

Key Concept: Air and wind play a big role in moving weather around the Earth.

- **Wind:**
 - Moves clouds, rain, and weather patterns.
 - Wind can make storms stronger or blow them to new places.

Vocabulary- Weather patterns: when the weather stays the same for several days.

Example Question:

- *How does wind move weather across the Earth?*

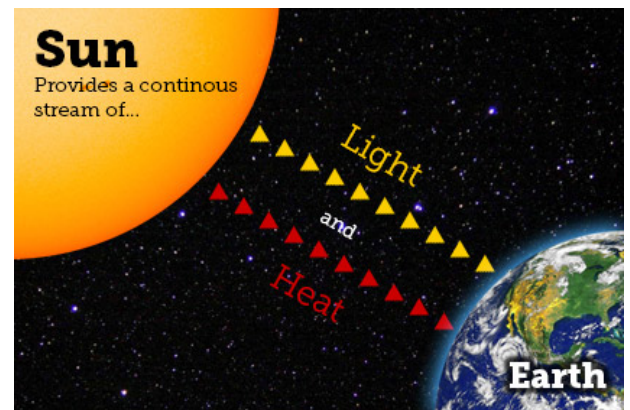
4. Heat and Weather

Key Concept: The sun is the main source of heat that affects weather.

- It warms the air, land, and water.
- Changes in heat can create wind, storms, and temperature changes.

Example Question:

- *What is the main source of heat that affects the weather on Earth?*



5. Thunderstorms and Strong Weather

Key Concept: Thunderstorms happen when strong winds, heavy rain, and lightning come together.

- They are powerful storms that can include thunder and lightning.

Example Question:

- *What do we call a storm with strong winds, heavy rain, and lightning?*



6. Pollution and Weather

Key Concept: Pollution can change the air and weather:

- **Polluted air:** Dirty air can block sunlight and create smog, making it hard to breathe.
- **Global effects:** Pollution can increase Earth's temperature and cause more severe storms.

Vocabulary- Smog (or smoke fog) is a type of intense air pollution.

Example Question:

- *How does pollution affect the air and weather?*

