

Curriculum-Based Measurement: Maze Passage: Examiner Copy

Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____

What does the word "weather" mean to you? Everyone knows how to describe the **(weather)**. There are beautiful sunny days with **(blue)** skies and then there are gray **(rainy)** days perfect for staying in bed. **(But)** do you know what actually causes **(weather)**? Soon you will know what causes **(different)** types of weather!

Let's start with (a) scientific definition of weather. Weather is (the) state of the atmosphere at a (given) time and place. Four main ingredients (determine) the weather: temperature, humidity, wind speed (and) direction, and air pressure.

Temperature is **(the)** heat of the air. When the **(sun)** shines down on earth, it warms **(up)** the earth's surface. But that is **(not)** all that happens. The warmth of **(the)** sun also heats up the water **(on)** earth. This process is responsible for **(many)** changes in weather and weather patterns. **(A)** thermometer measures temperature.

Humidity is the **(amount)** of water in the air. The **(air)** always has water in it, even **(though)** we cannot always see it. Most **(of)** the weather conditions that we can **(observe)** come from humidity. Clouds, rain, and **(snow)** all have to do with humidity.

(Wind) speed and direction carry the weather. (They) also help weathermen predict the weather. (Weathermen) can measure wind speed and direction (to) determine how fast a storm is (moving). Often the winds blowing far up (in) the Earth's atmosphere are different than (the) winds we feel on Earth.

Air (**Pressure**) has to do with the thickness (of) air. To understand air pressure, imagine (you) are standing in a room packed (with) people. There is a lot of (**pressure**) in the room. You can feel (the) person behind you hitting your elbow. (If) someone opens up a door into (an) empty room, people will start moving (into) the empty room until there are (about) the same number of people in (both) rooms. Air particles spread out in (the) same way. They always move from (an) area of high pressure to an (area) of low pressure. A barometer



measures (air) pressure.

All of the weather's four (main) ingredients interact with each other. As (air) particles respond to changes in pressure (and) move, they create wind. On a (very) humid day, there may be many (clouds) in the sky. When it is (cloudy), many of the sun's rays never (reach) the earth. What does this do (to) the temperature?

Student Name:	Classroom:	Date:	_

What does the word "weather" mean to you? Everyone knows how to describe the **(machine, fatally, weather)**. There are beautiful sunny days with **(early, blue, strange)** skies and then there are gray **(metal, sore, rainy)** days perfect for staying in bed. **(Boldly, But, Moaning)** do you know what actually causes **(chew, weather, compare)**? Soon you will know what causes **(part, different, expert)** types of weather!

Let's start with (a, distinct, punish) scientific definition of weather. Weather is (the, island, foolish) state of the atmosphere at a (skin, given, goat) time and place. Four main ingredients (determine, liquid, scary) the weather: temperature, humidity, wind speed (floor, oven, and) direction, and air pressure.

Temperature is (the, rub, cake) heat of the air. When the (motionless, amongst, sun) shines down on earth, it warms (blushing, unexpectedly, up) the earth's surface. But that is (not, selection, although) all that happens. The warmth of (beside, the, humor) sun also heats up the water (rapid, warmly, on) earth. This process is responsible for (fought, many, tame) changes in weather and weather patterns. (Creepy, A, Helpful) thermometer measures temperature.

Humidity is the (amount, pot, cruel) of water in the air. The (top, air, harsh) always has water in it, even (wing, punishment, though) we cannot always see it. Most (of, receive, possess) the weather conditions that we can (bland, observe, jewel) come from humidity. Clouds, rain, and (identify, test, snow) all have to do with humidity.

(Observe, Because, Wind) speed and direction carry the weather. (Onto, Boiling, They) also help weathermen predict

the weather. (Softly, Soak, Weathermen) can measure wind speed and direction (shrill, to, did) determine how

fast a storm is (moving, annoy, reflect). Often the winds blowing far up (net, well, in) the

Earth's atmosphere are different than (flown, the, wax) winds we feel on Earth.

Air (angrily, Pressure, attend) has to do with the thickness (narrow, compete, of) air. To understand air pressure,

imagine (flown, statement, you) are standing in a room packed (confuse, eye, with) people. There is a lot of (silk, pressure, beside) in the room. You can feel (learned, the, salt) person behind you hitting your elbow. (Blush, Industry, If) someone opens up a door into (fine, an, cute) empty room, people will start moving (chosen, nobody, into) the empty room until there are (reject, about, expect) the same number of people in (successful, both, spoon) rooms. Air particles spread out in (mend, the, shiny) same way. They always move from (an, bird, busy) area of high pressure to an (area, company, sat) of low pressure. A barometer measures (account, air, enchanting) pressure.

All of the weather's four (main, observe, distance) ingredients interact with each other. As (air, crack, hmm) particles respond to changes in pressure (and, than, when) move, they create wind. On a (very, difficult, business) humid day, there may be many (given, clouds, obtain) in the sky. When it is (woke, garden, cloudy), many of the sun's rays never (need, reach, meet) the earth. What does this do (question, melodic, to) the temperature?