

How do snow, sleet, and hail form?



SLEET, SNOW, AND HAIL

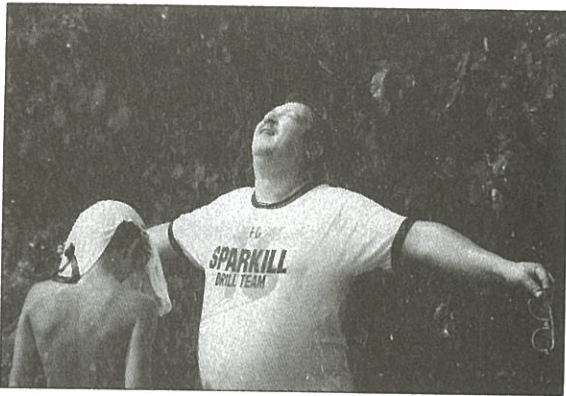


Figure A *Rain*



Figure B *Sleet*

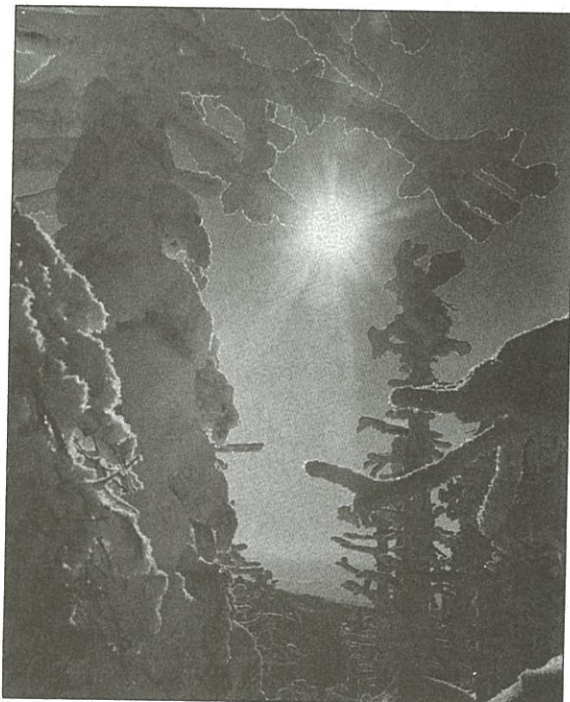


Figure C *Snow*

Figure A shows rain falling.

1. The temperature around the clouds is _____ freezing.
above, below
2. The temperature near the ground is _____ freezing.
above, below

Figure B shows sleet hitting the ground.

3. Sleet starts out as _____.
ice, rain
4. The temperature around the clouds is _____ freezing.
above, below
5. The temperature near the ground is _____ freezing.
above, below

Figure C shows freshly fallen snow.

6. The temperature around the clouds is _____ freezing.
above, below
7. Tiny snow _____ grow until they fall to earth.
drops, crystals

MATCHING

Match each term in Column A with its description in Column B. Write the correct letter in the space provided.

Column A	Column B
_____ 1. water vapor	a) built-up ice beads
_____ 2. condensation	b) frozen raindrops
_____ 3. snow	c) change from gas to liquid
_____ 4. sleet	d) falls as flakes
_____ 5. hail	e) water in the gas form

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SNOW AND HAIL

In the continental United States, the most snow falls in some places in California.



Figure E 152 centimeters (60 inches) fell in just one day in a place called Giant Forest.

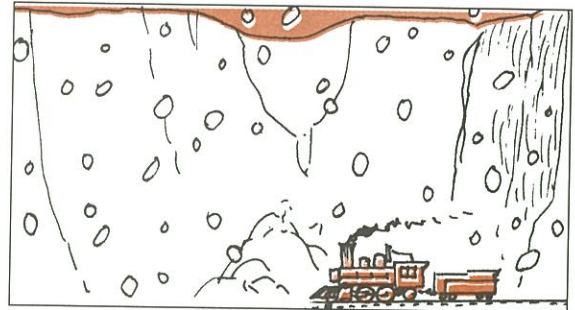


Figure F 2,245 centimeters (884 inches) fell in just one winter at Tamarach, California (1906-7). That's more than 22 meters (73 feet).

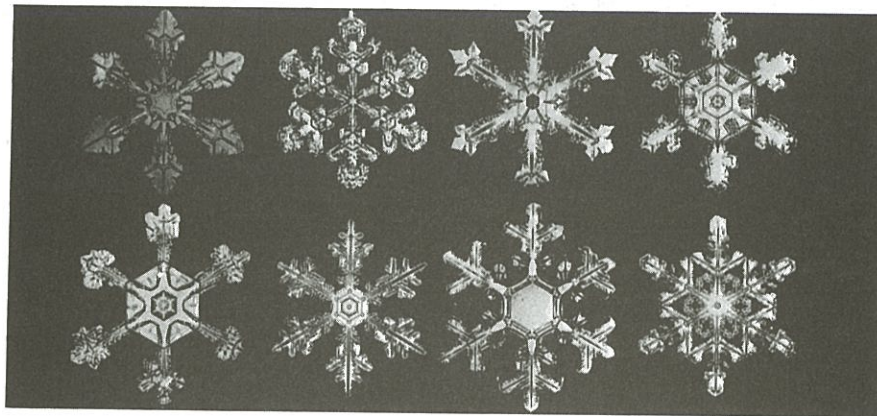


Figure G

Every snowflake has six sides or six points. BUT—no two snowflakes are exactly alike. Can you imagine how many snowflakes have fallen since the earth was formed? **Each one was different.**