

Task	Modifications for Younger Students	Modifications for Older Students
Observing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide word bank for “observation words” • Provide pictorial cues for observations of temperature (i.e. ice cube, sun, person shivering, etc..) and other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage students to write detailed observations using prompts such as: “I can observe____; This looks like____; This reminds me of _____”
Data Recording	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide cloud symbols for cut and paste; • Use Wikki Stix (wax-covered string) for cloud shapes • Use fewer data fields – increase size of recording space • Create “mailing labels” of weather symbols so students have ready-made stickers for journal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow students to design their own data tables with appropriate prompts • Have students share and compare data online using a Wiki (collaborative Web space)
Using Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplify cloud window by using one-word weather descriptions such as “rain,” “snow,” “fog,” etc... • Use large print thermometers • Revise the scale on the anemometer so that it reflects three “wedges” for “no wind,” “light wind,” and “strong wind” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand wind study to include wind speed, strength, and direction; • Incorporate air pressure and humidity and their respective instruments (barometer and hygrometer) • Have students research the history of weather instruments and design their own weather instrument based on their research
Modeling Weather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include kinesthetic activity for water cycle (act out evaporation, condensation, etc...) • Use one-liter bottles rather than two-liter bottles for tornado tube 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the water cycle and tornado tube models • Research computer models for weather prediction