

Extreme Nature

1 Complete the text using the words from the box.



When a weather forecaster predicts bad weather, you can make a _____ to prepare. To protect yourself from wind and rain, you should go to a _____. If the electricity goes off, use a _____ to see in the dark. You can store _____ in a safe place so that you have food to eat. A really bad storm can affect the whole town. In an _____ like that, people have to _____ and go where it's safer.

2 Match to make logical sentences. What do you do in these situations?

If I see lightning when I'm swimming,

If it rains,

If a storm comes,

If the temperature rises,

If a flood comes,

If it snows,

I look for a boat.

I wear gloves and boots.

I try to stay cool.

I get out of the water.

I go inside the house.

I use an umbrella.

3 Read the text and answer the questions.

Tornado Trouble

Tornadoes happen all over the world. There's even a place called Tornado Alley. Josh Wurman studies extreme weather. He joined a team of other scientists to study tornadoes in Tornado Alley. One day, the blue sky turned black. A giant cloud came toward the team. The cloud had winds that moved in a circle. Inside his truck, Wurman watched the storm through his window and on his instruments. Colors on the computer screen showed where the rain fell and where the wind was the strongest.

The winds twisted the storm tighter and tighter into the shape of a funnel. When the funnel touched the ground, it became a tornado! The tornado looked like a giant, gray elephant's trunk. It moved one way, then another way. As the tornado moved across the ground, the team came dangerously close. They dropped special instruments close to the storm. These instruments showed wind speed, temperature, and how much rain was falling.

The tornado twisted and moved for half an hour. The team watched the storm and their instruments the whole time. Then the tornado leaned over slowly like a soft rope. Poof! It was gone. The excitement was over. But Wurman and his team have a lot more work to do. The information from their instruments will help them predict other tornadoes so that they can warn people and save lives.



It once rained frogs on a town in Serbia. A small tornado dropped them there.



1. What is the shape of a tornado?

2. Where does a funnel touch to become a tornado?

3. Why do scientists study tornadoes?

4. What do scientists use to learn about tornadoes?

5. Where did it rain frogs once?

4 Look at the pictures and write the name. Then match them to the definitions.

A



☐

A long period when there is little or no rain.

B



☐

An overflowing of a large amount of water, especially over what is normally dry land.

C



☐

A tropical storm in the region of the Indian or western Pacific oceans.

D



☐

A series of sea waves produced especially by submarine earth movement or volcanic eruption.