

English Year 5

Week 10 (7th March 2022)

Learning Objectives:

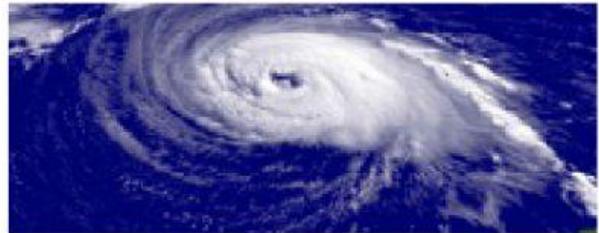
- Answer simple comprehension questions

Step to Success:

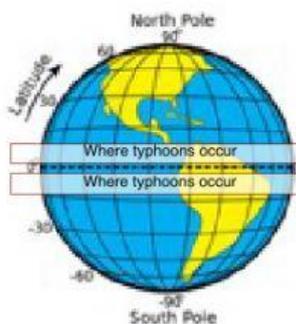
- Read the article
- Find keywords in questions
- Use part of questions to begin answers
- Write answers in complete sentences

Typhoon

A typhoon is a large storm system having a circular or spiral system of violent winds and heavy rain, as big as hundreds of kilometers in diameter. They are caused by very low areas of air pressure over warm waters.



Hurricanes, cyclones, and typhoons are all the same weather phenomenon. Typhoon is the name of the storms that occur in the Western Pacific. Hurricane is the name given to these storms in the Atlantic Ocean and Eastern Pacific and in the Indian Ocean, they are called Tropical Cyclones.



Typhoons typically form between 5 to 15 degrees latitude north and south of the equator. The winds in a typhoon spiral in the counter-clockwise direction in the northern hemisphere while the winds spiral in the clockwise direction in the southern hemisphere.

To be classified as a hurricane, typhoon, or cyclone, a storm must reach wind speeds of at least 119 kilometers per hour. If typhoon winds hit 241 kmph — Typhoon Haiyan exceeded this — then it becomes a super typhoon.



Answer the following questions.

1) Describe a typhoon.

2) How big is a typhoon?

3) What causes typhoon?

4) What is it called in Indian Ocean?

5) Where do typhoons form?

6) How do typhoons differ in northern and southern hemisphere?

7) What is an example of a super typhoon?

8) If a storm's is 110 kilometres per hour, is it considered a typhoon? Why?
