

Lesson 18-Storms

KEY TERMS

hurricane

storm

thunderstorm

tornado

OBJECTIVES

- ⇒ Describe how storms start
- ⇒ Explain the difference between various types of storms

A **storm** is an unusual weather disturbance. There are many kinds of storms. However, all storms have some conditions in common. All storms start when warm, moist air rises. The rising air causes low air pressure at the Earth's surface. Other common weather conditions include *clouds*, and either *rain*, *sleet*, *hail* or *snow*. Storms also have strong winds and lightning.

Types of Storms

A **thunderstorm** is a small local weather disturbance which can be identified by tall clouds, heavy rain, thunder and lightning. Most thunderstorms form along the edges of cold fronts.



A **hurricane** is a large tropical storm that is formed in warm waters. It has very high winds and heavy rainfall. The center of a hurricane is called the "eye." This area has calm winds. However, the winds around the eye are very powerful. Hurricanes are named so that they can be identified and tracked. They are categorized from 1-5 and are measured using the Saffir-Simpson Scale. *June 1st to November 30th* is considered the official hurricane season.



A **tornado** is a small funnel of quickly spinning air. Tornadoes are usually formed on land. This is the most dangerous storm which lasts for only a few minutes. The winds are more powerful than the winds of a hurricane. Tornadoes often form during violent thunderstorms. They are also referred to as *cyclones* and *waterspouts* depending on where they form.

Safety Precautions for before, during and after a storm:

- ♦ Remain indoors.
- ♦ Avoid small buildings that are isolated from other buildings.
- ♦ Do not touch electrical outlets, telephones with cords, faucets or plumbing pipes, except for emergencies.
- ♦ If you are out in the open, lie flat.
- ♦ Don't take shelter under a tree.
- ♦ Stay out of water.
- ♦ Secure loose outdoor objects that can become missiles.
- ♦ Make sure you have medical supplies, canned food, water, flashlights, candles, a radio and batteries.
- ♦ Secure your property and batten up windows if necessary.

Storms-Assessment 1

Name: _____

Date: _____

Read and answer the following questions correctly.

1. What is a **storm**? [1]

2. How do all storms start? Shade in the LETTER next to the correct answer. [1]

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) when cold, dry air rises | (C) when warm, dry air rises |
| (B) when cold, moist air rises | (D) when warm, moist air rises |

3. Explain the difference between a **tornado** and a **hurricane**. [2]

4. Read each statement below. Write **True** if the statement is true or **False** if the statement is false on the lines provided. [3]

- a. _____ Most thunderstorms form along the edges of warm fronts.
- b. _____ The eye of a hurricane is calm.
- c. _____ Cyclones and waterspouts are synonyms for a tornado.

5. State **TWO** weather conditions that could be experienced during a **thunderstorm**. [2]

a. _____ b. _____

6. What are **TWO** safety precautions that should be taken **during** a storm? [2]

a. _____

b. _____

7. Read each description below and write the name of the storm that matches each description. [3]

STORM	DESCRIPTION
	a small funnel of quickly spinning air
	a small local weather disturbance
	a large tropical storm

8. Complete the statement below to show cause and effect. [1]

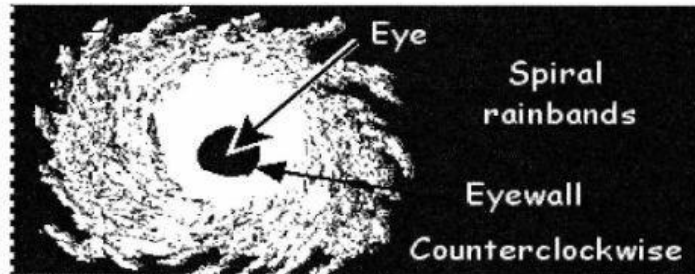
During a hurricane sand is removed from beaches because _____

TOTAL MARKS-15

Storms-Assessment 2

Name: _____

Date: _____



Read and answer the following questions correctly.

1. What is a **hurricane**?

[2]

2. What is a hurricane's **energy source**? Shade in the LETTER next to the correct answer.

[1]

(A) cold water (B) warm air (C) warm water (D) wind

3. **Hurricanes are classified in categories.** What is the strongest category of a hurricane? Shade in the LETTER next to the correct answer.

[1]

(A) category 1 (B) category 4 (C) category 5 (D) category 9

4. Complete the statement below to show cause and effect.

[1]

Meteorologists need to track and identify hurricanes so _____

5. Give the name of **TWO** weather conditions that can be experienced during a hurricane. [2]

a. _____

b. _____

6. Describe the wind around the **eye** of a hurricane. [1]

7. When is the official **hurricane season**? [1]

8. Complete the chart below to show **TWO** ways in which people can prepare for a hurricane. [2]

ways to prepare for a hurricane	→	
	→	

9. Which **TWO** islands sustained the most damage during Hurricane Dorian in 2019? [2]

a. _____

b. _____

10. How do hurricanes cause damage when they make landfall? Explain **TWO** ways. [2]

a. _____

b. _____

TOTAL MARKS-15