

Tonica Grade School
Learning Lesson
Packet 1

Grade: 7 Science

Teacher: Mrs. Sadler

rsadler@tonicagradeschool.org

Name: _____

Date: _____

Types of Clouds

Directions: Match the cloud name with the correct picture.



- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| altocumulus | cumulonimbus |
| altostratus | cumulus |
| cirrocumulus | nimbostratus |
| cirrostratus | stratus |
| cirrus | stratocumulus |

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

High

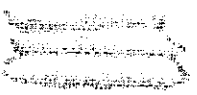
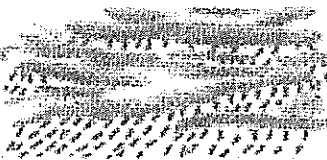
5) _____

Middle

6) _____

7) _____

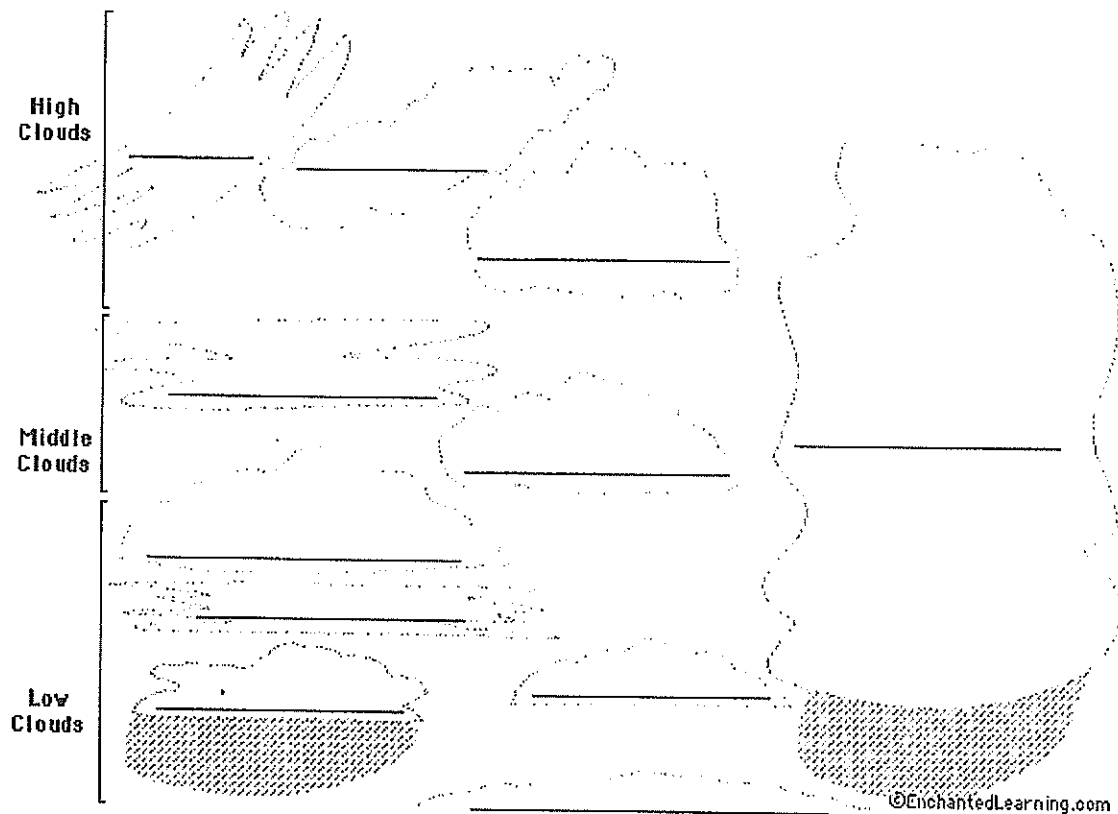
8) _____



10) _____

9) _____

Low



alto-cumulus - Middle-level, medium-sized puffy clouds.

alto-stratus - Middle-level, layered clouds.

cirro-cumulus - High-altitude, small, wispy, patchy, puffy clouds.

cirro-stratus - High-altitude, thin, wispy clouds in layers.

cirrus - High-altitude, thin, wispy clouds.

cumulo-nimbus- Large, dense, towering clouds that cause thunderstorms.

cumulus - Low, puffy clouds.

fog - Ground-hugging clouds.

nimbo-stratus - Low, dark, rain cloud.

stratus - Low, layered, horizontal, wispy clouds with a flat base.

strato-cumulus - Low clouds, broad and flat on the bottom, puffy on top (higher than cumulus and lower than altocumulus).

1. "Alto" means _____
2. "Cirro" means _____
3. "Nimbo" means _____
4. "Cumulus" means _____

Air Masses

For each word below, describe the air that would be found there.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Maritime | → | |
| Continental | → | |
| Polar | → | |
| Tropical | → | |

Now, for each combination, describe the **temperature and humidity** of the air mass.

| | Temperature | Humidity |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Continental Polar | | |
| Continental Tropical | | |
| Maritime Polar | | |
| Maritime Tropical | | |

What kind of air mass would be **warm** and **dry**? _____

What kind of air mass would be **warm** and **humid**? _____

What kind of air mass would be **cold** and **dry**? _____

What kind of air mass would be **cold** and **humid**? _____

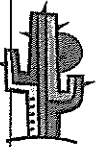
Climate Choices!

For each description, decide which type of air mass would fit best. Use these words to help you: **maritime, continental, polar, tropical**

Janet and her friends are looking for a vacation spot to go skiing. They would need a place that is cold with a lot of snow. What kind of air mass would be here?



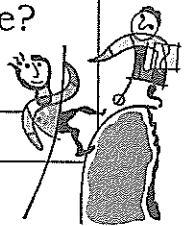
Jason chose to visit Death Valley, a desert in California. Summers are hot, usually more than 100°F and less than 5 inches of rain per year. What kind of air mass would be here?



Explorers in the Amazon River Basin in South America get a rain shower every afternoon in a climate that is warm and humid all year. What kind of air mass would be here?



Melissa live in Northern California, where there is a good bit of moisture during the winter. The temperatures are cool, around 40°F. What kind of air mass would be here?



The Chang family moves to a place where there is very little moisture and hot temperatures most of the year. What kind of air mass would be here?

College kids choose to spend their Spring Break on the beaches near Miami, Florida. It's hot and humid the entire time they are there. What kind of air mass would be here?

Do the Facts "Ring True"?

The most destructive storms on earth are hurricanes and tornadoes. How are these storms alike and different? Read the fact phrases below. Research to decide if each phrase describes a tornado, a hurricane, or both storms. Cross off the fact and rewrite it under the correct heading. One has been done for you.

TORNADOES

1. descend from storm clouds

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

- * ~~descend from storm clouds~~
- * develop where sea temperature is at least 82°F
- * form over the ocean in tropical regions
- * can form in minutes with little or no warning
- * travel in an unpredictable path
- * usually last less than an hour
- * spiral-shaped wind path
- * contain winds up to 400–500 mph
- * upward and inward flowing spiral of air
- * warning can be issued several days in advance
- * occur all over the world, but mostly in United States
- * rotating funnel-shaped cloud
- * have a calm eye, or center
- * average 200–300 yards across
- * doughnut-shaped storm
- * center is like a vacuum
- * contain winds of 75–200 mph
- * weaken as they move over land
- * 50–100 miles in diameter
- * form in a line of thunderstorm clouds as powerful columns of wind
- * meteorologists can forecast this storm's strength
- * generally move along at 40 mph
- * can uproot trees, destroy homes, and toss people and objects such as cars and appliances
- * travel west or northwest at an average speed of 10 mph

BOTH

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

HURRICANES

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

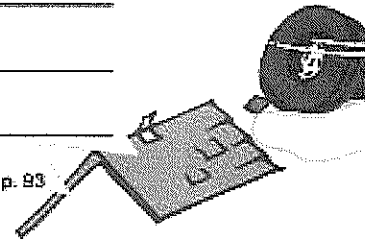
7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Bonus Box: On the back of this page, write about a time you witnessed a serious storm.



What are ocean currents?

Lesson Review

Write *true* if the statement is true. If the statement is false, change the underlined term to make the statement true.

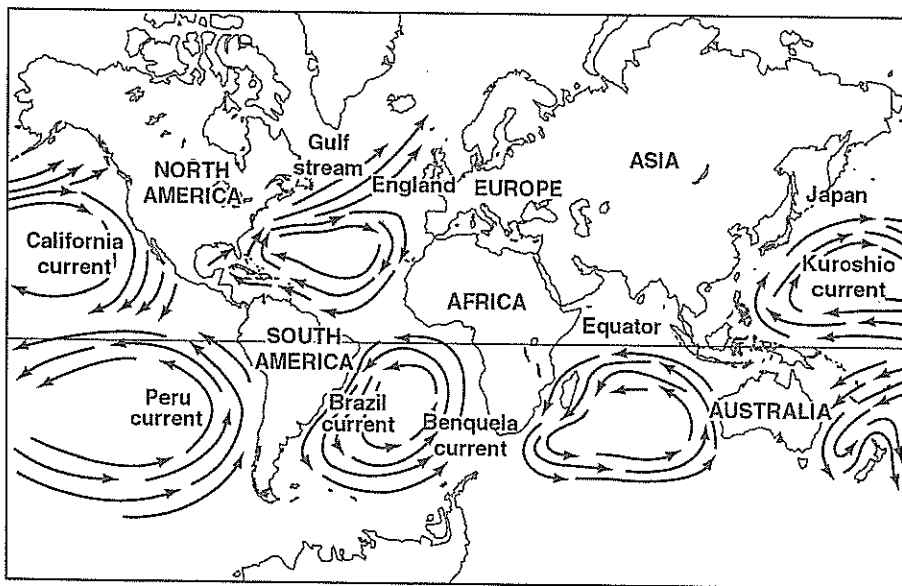
- _____ 1. Most surface currents are caused by winds.
- _____ 2. Winds near the equator blow mainly from east to north.
- _____ 3. In the Southern Hemisphere, winds blow from the southwest.
- _____ 4. Surface currents move counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere.
- _____ 5. Surface currents move clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.
- _____ 6. Currents flowing from areas near the equator are cold.
- _____ 7. Currents coming from areas near the poles are warm.
- _____ 8. Ocean currents that move up and down are called surface currents.

Skill Challenge

Skills: map reading, inferring

Use the map to complete the following.

1. Is the Gulf Stream a warm current or a cold current?
How do you know?

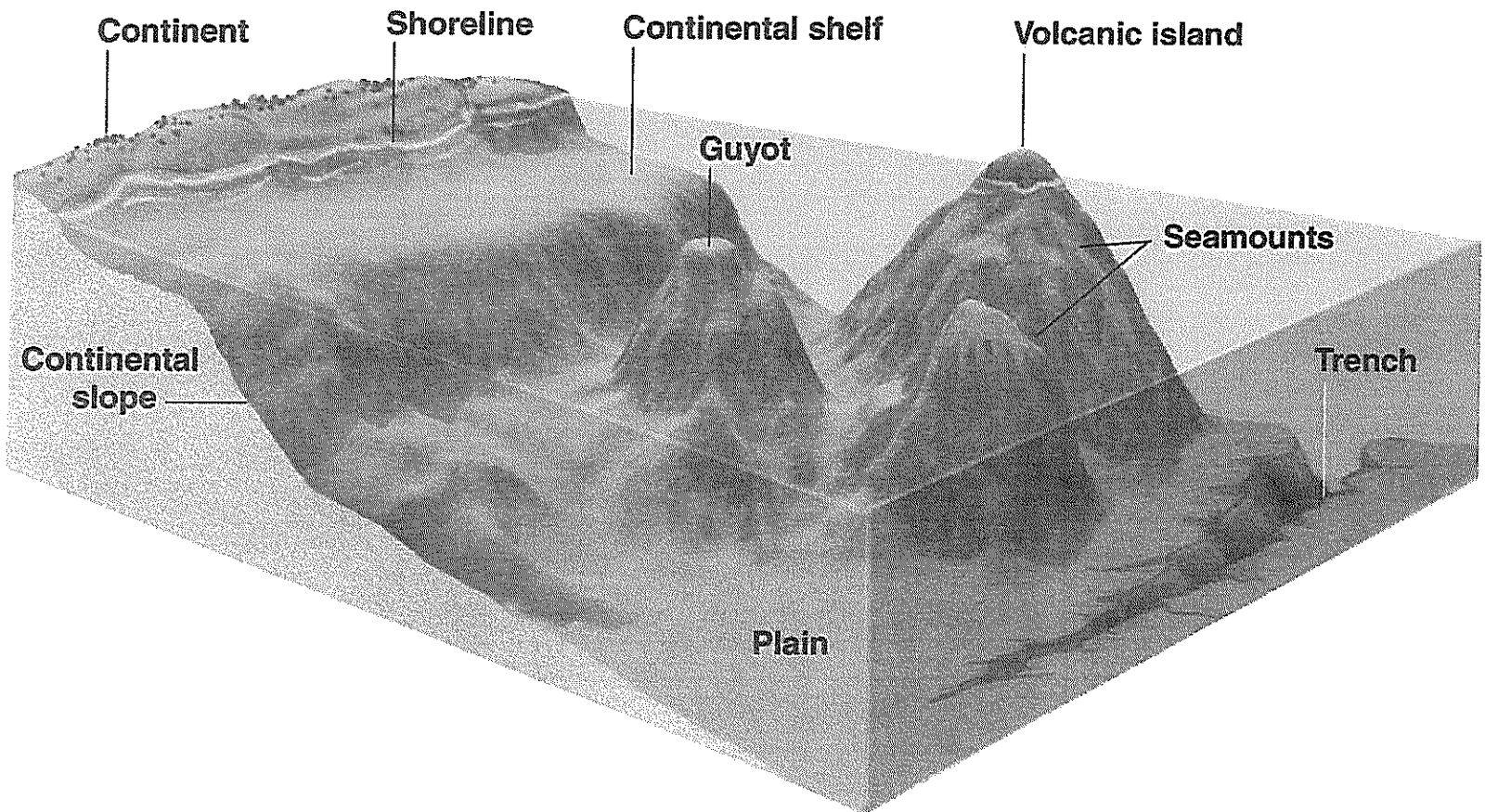


2. How do you think the Gulf Stream affects the weather in England? Explain your answer.

3. If you tossed a bottle into the Pacific Ocean from the west coast of North America, which two currents would carry it toward Japan?

4. How does the Benquela current affect the climate of western Africa? Explain your answer.

The Ocean Floor



Standard 7.E.1 and 7.E.2 - Earths Systems, Structures, and Processes

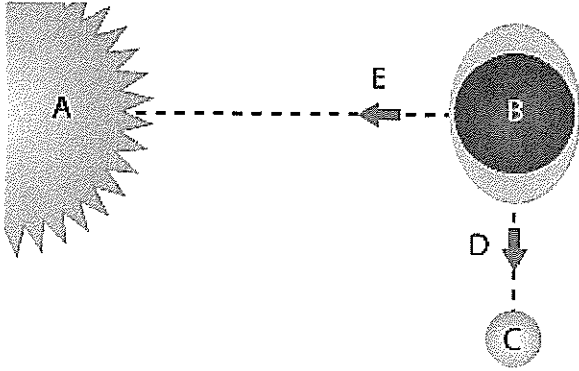
| Stem Word | Meaning | Example(s) |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| atmo | vapor | atmosphere |
| cycle | ring, circle | water cycle |
| spher | ball, round | atmosphere |
| thermo | heat | thermosphere |
| ex | out of, away from | exosphere |
| meso | middle | mesosphere |
| strat | layer | stratosphere |
| trop | change, turn | troposphere |
| grav | heavy | gravity |
| baro | pressure | barometer |
| vectus | to carry | convection |
| alt | high | altitude |
| densus | thick | density |
| radi | ray | radiation |
| tudo | state or condition | altitude |

Name: _____

Date: _____

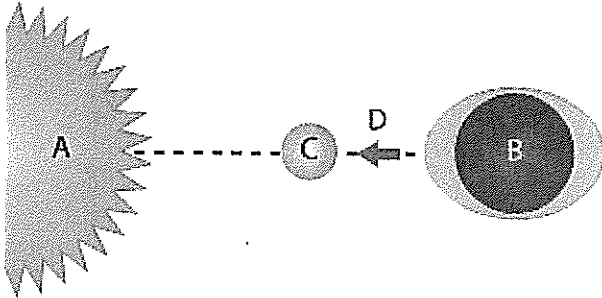
Ocean Tides

1. What is represented by the diagram below?

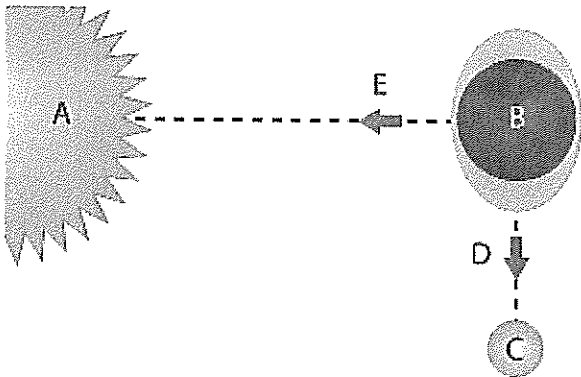


- a. neap tide
 - b. spring tide
 - c. solar eclipse
 - d. lunar eclipse
2. What is tidal range?
- a. how high a tide is
 - b. how low a tide is
 - c. the difference between high tide and low tide
 - d. the place where the tide stands still
3. How often do spring and neap tides each occur?
- a. once a month
 - b. twice a month
 - c. once every week
 - d. twice per year

4. Which statement best describes tides experienced on Earth when the Sun, Moon, and Earth are positioned as shown in the diagram?



- a. very high, high tides; very low, low tides
 b. very high, high tides; average low tides
 c. average high tides; very low, low tides
 d. average high tides; average low tides
5. Which force is the driving mechanism of ocean tides?
- a. normal force
 b. frictional force
 c. magnetic force
 d. gravitational force
6. The two high tides and two low tides that occur each day are known as _____ tides.
- a. neap
 b. spring
 c. diurnal
 d. semidiurnal
7. Look at the tidal bulge on the side of Earth (B) near E. Which statement best describes the tide occurring here?

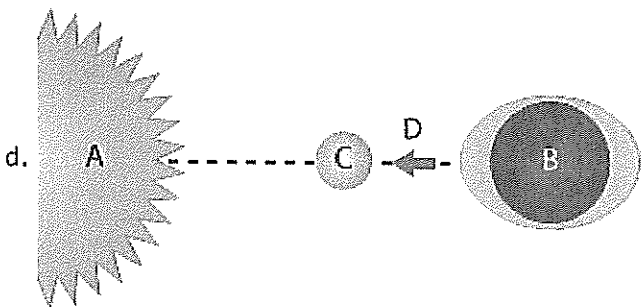
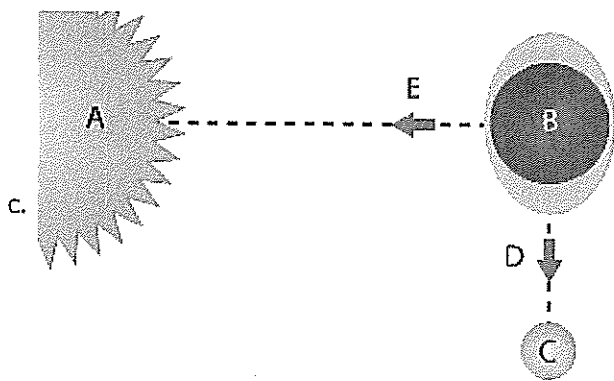
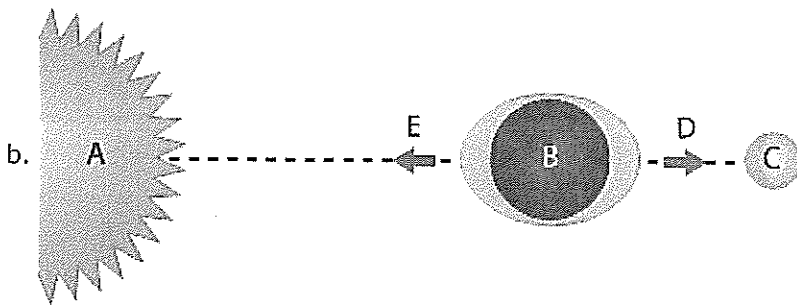
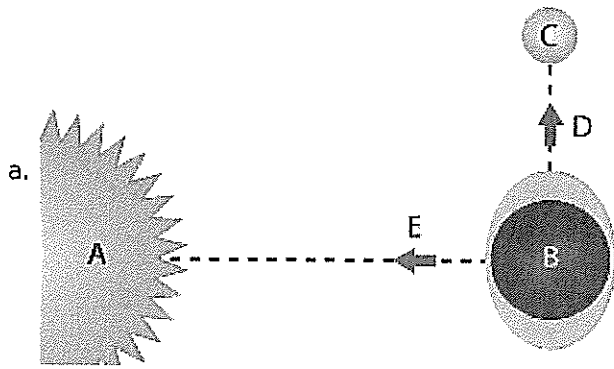


- a. ebb tide
 b. low tide
 c. high tide
 d. slack tide

8. Which word best describes ocean tides?

- a. annual
- b. cyclical
- c. seasonal
- d. unpredictable

9. The diagrams below show the positions of the Sun (A), Earth (B), and Moon (C). Which diagram represents when a full moon would be observed from Earth's surface?



10. Ocean water height is monitored at the Coastal Beach Lifeguard Station. On a certain day, the following measurements are recorded:

7:00 am - 6.4 m

9:00 am - 6.7 m

2:00 pm - 1.1 m

5:00 pm - 3.2 m

7:00 pm - 4.8 m

Between which two times does an ebb tide occur?

- a. 7:00 am and 9:00 am
- b. 9:00 am and 2:00 pm
- c. 2:00 pm and 5:00 pm
- d. 5:00 pm and 7:00 pm

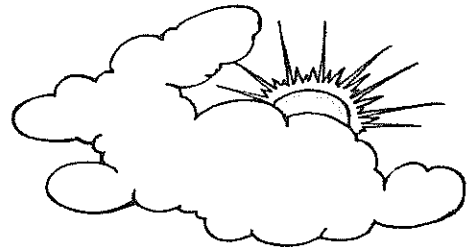
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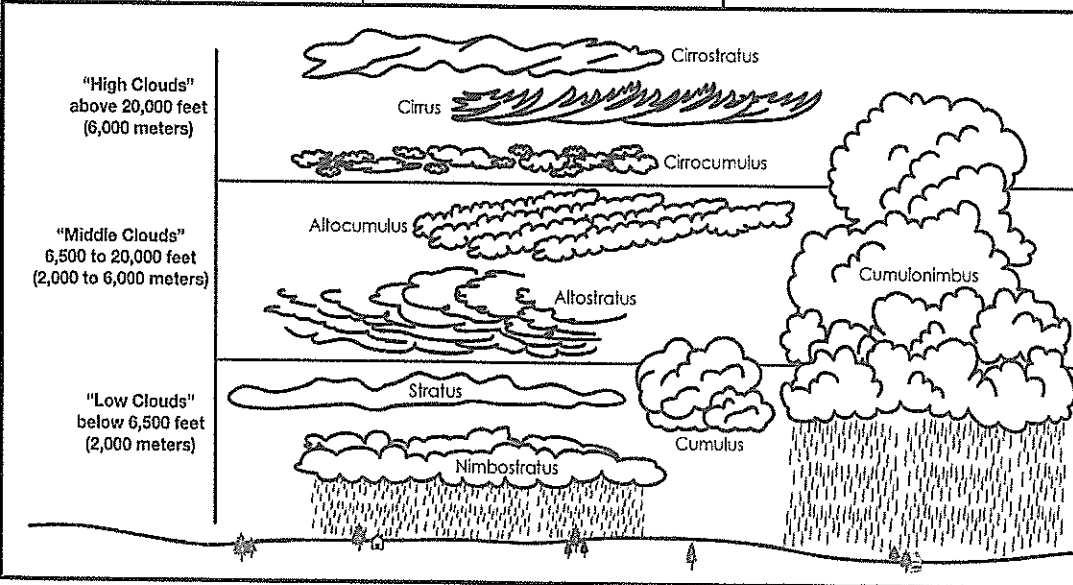
Types of Clouds

by Erin Ryan



When you look up in the sky, you realize that no two clouds look exactly alike. Clouds are formed from water vapor that condenses then clusters together in droplets. There are many different types of clouds that can be seen. The types of clouds are determined based on what they look like and how high they are in the atmosphere.

| High-Level Clouds | Mid-Level Clouds | Low-Level Clouds | Vertical Clouds |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>High-level clouds are formed in altitudes above 20,000 feet. Because the temperatures are so cold at this elevation, these clouds are formed from ice crystals.</p> <p><u>Cirrus</u> clouds are thin and wispy clouds that are blown by high winds. They usually mean the day will have fair or pleasant weather, and follow the direction that the air moves at the altitude they are found at.</p> <p><u>Cirrostratus</u> clouds are like very thin sheets of clouds that cover large parts of the sky.</p> <p><u>Cirrocumulus</u> clouds look like small round puffs in the sky. Sometimes they are called mackerel clouds because they look similar to fish scales.</p> | <p>Mid-level clouds are found in altitudes between 6,500 to 20,000 feet. They are formed mainly of water droplets, but can also be made up of ice crystals when the temperature is cold enough.</p> <p><u>Altostratus</u> clouds are composed of water droplets and are gray and puffy. These clouds are usually seen on warm and humid summer mornings and are usually a sign that thunderstorms will follow later in the day.</p> <p><u>Altostratus</u> clouds are made up of ice crystals and water droplets. They can cover the entire sky and form before rain storms.</p> | <p>Low-level clouds are found below 6,500 feet and although they are mostly made up of water droplets. They can also be composed of ice particles and snow in very cold temperatures.</p> <p><u>Stratus</u> clouds are among the low-lying clouds. They are gray clouds that cover the entire sky and can be the result of very thick fog lifting in the morning.</p> <p><u>Nimbostratus</u> clouds are dark gray clouds that produce falling rain or snow.</p> | <p><u>Cumulus</u> and <u>cumulonimbus</u> clouds are both known as vertical clouds.</p> <p><u>Cumulus</u> clouds are also called fair weather clouds and look like floating cotton. They have very flat bases and are not very tall clouds. When <u>cumulus</u> clouds are first formed from droplets, they have very distinct edges, but as they move through the sky, air causes the edges to appear more ragged and broken apart.</p> <p><u>Cumulonimbus</u> clouds can take up several miles across the sky and can reach elevations of 39,000 feet or higher because of very strong updrafts in the atmosphere. Low level <u>cumulonimbus</u> clouds are made up of water droplets, but at higher elevations, they consist of ice crystals. <u>Cumulonimbus</u> clouds are the type of clouds that bring lightning, thunder, violent tornadoes and other intense weather situations.</p> |



Name: _____



Types of Clouds

by Erin Ryan



1. Name the two types of low-level clouds.

2. What type of clouds are called "fair weather clouds" and look like floating cotton?

3. Name two types of clouds that are between 20,000 and 65,000 feet in the air.

4. Which type of clouds brings lightning, thunder, and tornadoes?

5. Are stratus clouds or cirrus clouds found closer to the ground?

6. What are cirrus, cirrostratus, and cirrocumulus clouds made of?

7. What type of cloud is often formed by fog lifting in the morning?

8. Why are cirrocumulus clouds sometimes called mackerel clouds?

Name: _____

Hurricanes: Nature's Wildest Storms

by Erin Ryan

You may already know that hurricanes are major tropical storms that can cause devastating waves, wind, and rain. They happen during "Hurricane Season," which is from June 1st until November 30th in the Atlantic Ocean and from May 15th until November 30th in the Pacific Ocean. A hurricane that forms in the Atlantic Ocean begins as tropical disturbance. This is a large area of windy thunderstorms that forms over the warm ocean, near the equator. When the storms grow larger, rains and wind pick up, and the "disturbance" can develop into a full-fledged hurricane.



Stages of a Hurricane: Simple Storms Grow Into Giants

A storm progresses through four different stages before it is actually considered a hurricane. First is a tropical disturbance, which has thunderstorms and rotating winds, or what scientists call cyclonic circulation. Next is a tropical depression, which is similar to a tropical disturbance, but has winds between 23 and 39 miles per hour. A tropical storm is the next level, which has stronger wind speeds between 40 and 73 miles per hour. Once winds reach 74 miles per hour, the storm is officially classified as a hurricane. The winds pick up energy from the warm surface ocean water.

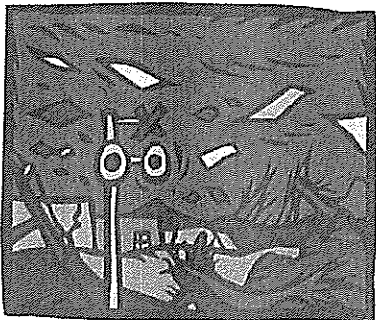
Hurricanes rotate counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. Hurricanes can vary in size and can grow to have a diameter of up to 600 miles, which is longer than the entire state of Florida!

As a hurricane crosses over land, it begins to dissipate, or break apart and reduce in strength. This is because it is no longer over the warm ocean water that it needs for energy. At this point, a hurricane can still cause a lot of damage because of high winds, rain, and flooding, but unless it makes its way back over the open ocean, it is downgraded from a hurricane back to a tropical storm.

Hurricane Dangers

When a hurricane makes landfall, it can be very dangerous along coastlines because of a storm surge, where ocean waters rush onto land. When this is combined with heavy rainfall, there can be devastating floods.

The center of a hurricane is called the eye. While most of a hurricane contains dangerously strong winds, the eye is actually a calm area in the storm. When the eye of a hurricane passes over land, people might think that it's over, but before long the wind and rain increase again as the second part of the hurricane moves through.



Furious Hurricanes

by Erin Ryan

Predicting Hurricanes and Protecting People!

What's the difference between a hurricane watch and a hurricane warning? During a hurricane watch, there is the possibility that a hurricane will make landfall within 36 hours, and people are advised to prepare for a possible storm ahead. When a hurricane warning is issued, a hurricane is definitely on the way, and will make landfall within 24 hours.



The National Hurricane Center, located in Miami, Florida issues watches and warnings before hurricanes approach the coastline. They use computers with satellite images to figure out where and when a hurricane will come on shore. Sometimes, if a hurricane is strong enough, officials may require citizens to evacuate, or leave their homes, and travel to a safer place.

Can you imagine flying a plane through a hurricane? If you're a hurricane hunter, it's your job! Hurricane Hunters, who work for the Air Force Reserve, fly airplanes called WC-130's on weather missions to help the National Hurricane Center make predictions about hurricanes, and gives them the information needed to issue accurate warnings. Pilots determine how fast the winds are blowing, how big the hurricane is, and which direction it's moving. This helps people to be better prepared for hurricanes as they approach shore.

Categories of Hurricanes

There are five categories of hurricanes, which are based on wind speeds. The categories help to make people aware of how much damage a hurricane may cause because the greater the wind speed, the more dangerous the storm.

Category 1 – Winds 74 – 95 mph

Winds snap branches, uproot trees, and overturn mobile homes that aren't secured to the ground.

Category 2 – Winds 96 -110 mph

Winds are strong enough to destroy weak doors and windows, and create 8-foot ocean waves.

Category 3 – Winds 111 - 130 mph

Intense winds cause major flooding near the coast, which can destroy homes and businesses.

Category 4 – Winds 131 - 155 mph

Winds are strong enough to destroy some buildings. Causes heavy damages to building roofs.

Category 5 – Winds greater than 155 mph

Buildings along the shorelines are washed away. Buildings can be completely destroyed.

Wild, Wicked Hurricanes

by Erin Ryan

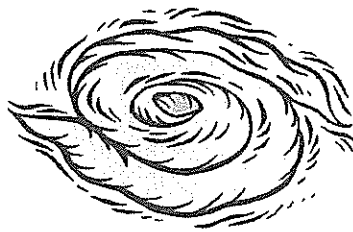
What's Your Name, Hurricane?

Hurricanes and tropical storms are given names to help people identify them. Scientists refer to hurricanes and storms by name as they track them across the ocean.

Before 1953, hurricanes were not given official names. From 1953 through 1978, hurricanes were only given female names, like Isabel, Camille, Claudette, and Wilma. Beginning in 1979, hurricanes were given the names of both women and men. Today, the names alternate by gender, and they are named alphabetically.

For example, in 2010, storms were named as follows:

Alex (male)
Bonnie (female)
Colin (male)
Danielle (female)
Earl (male)
and so on...

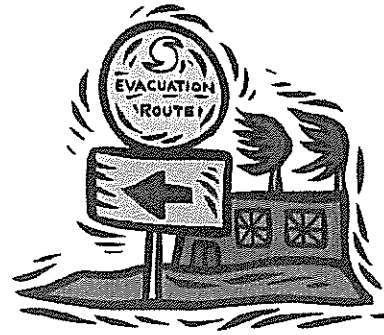


There are six different lists of names that change, so the same names are used every six years. The only way that a new name is added is when a hurricane has been particularly deadly or costly and the name is retired, then replaced with a new one.

Tornado versus Hurricane: Which is stronger?



Hurricanes can cover an area hundreds of miles wide, while tornadoes are almost always less than a mile wide. While they are smaller than hurricanes, tornado winds can be stronger and more powerful. Some tornadoes have winds of over 300 miles per hour, while hurricanes rarely exceed 200 miles per hour.



Hurricane Katrina: One of the Deadliest Storms in History

Hurricanes can leave behind lots of destruction. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina ripped through Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. This was the sixth windiest hurricane on record, and it was one of the deadliest hurricanes in history.

Many people are surprised to learn that Katrina's wind didn't cause most of the damage. The wind had caused levees in New Orleans to break, (Levees are embankments that hold water away from cities.) When the levees broke, water from the Gulf of Mexico rushed into the low-lying land. Over 80% of the city of New Orleans was buried in flood water.

Hurricane Katrina hurricane took 1,833 lives and caused over 76 billion dollars in damages.

Wild, Wicked Hurricanes

by Erin Ryan

Hurricane Safety Tips



There is no way to stop a hurricane or make it change direction, so if you ever find yourself in the path of a hurricane, be sure to follow any emergency procedures that your community has in place. Here are some other hurricane safety tips.

- Be sure you have a battery-powered radio, batteries, fresh drinking water, and a supply of food. Also, if anyone in your family needs special medication, be sure you have a full supply.
- Tell neighbors, friends, and family members your emergency plans. Tell them where you'll go if you need to leave your home.
- If you live near the ocean, in a low-lying area, or in a mobile home, leave your home and travel inland to a safe place. You could stay with a friend or family member, in an inland hotel/motel, or in an emergency shelter area.
- Keep listening to the radio if a hurricane is approaching. If local authorities instruct you to evacuate, do it immediately.
- Before a hurricane arrives, be sure your family's car is filled with fuel. If the electricity goes out, the fuel pumps at gas stations will not work.
- Stay inside during the storm. You could be seriously injured if you go outside.

But what about my pets?

We should always take good care of our pets and keep them indoors during a storm. If you have to evacuate your home, remember that pets are not allowed in most emergency shelters and hotel rooms. If you leave a pet behind, be sure you set out plenty of food and water for them. Also, be sure they're wearing a collar with your family's name and phone number on it.

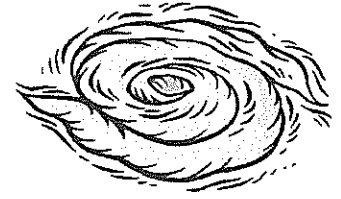
The Five Worst Hurricanes in U.S. History

| | Hurricane | Year | State(s) Hit | Category | Death Toll |
|----|---------------------------|------|--|----------|------------|
| 5. | Sea Islands | 1893 | South Carolina, Georgia | 3 | 1,000 |
| 4. | Cheniere Caminanda | 1893 | Louisiana | 4 | 1100 |
| 3. | Hurricane Katrina | 2005 | Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Alabama | 5 | 1,833 |
| 2. | Lake Okeechobee Hurricane | 1928 | Florida | 4 | 2,500 |
| 1. | Great Galveston Hurricane | 1900 | Texas | 4 | 8,000 |

Name: _____

Questions - Set A

Hurricanes



1. Complete the chart by listing the correct category for each hurricane.

| Hurricane Name | Top Wind Speed | Category |
|----------------|----------------|----------|
| Hanna | 102 mph | |
| Arthur | 160 mph | |
| Fey | 80 mph | |
| Cristobal | 129 mph | |

2. Explain the difference between a hurricane watch and a hurricane warning.

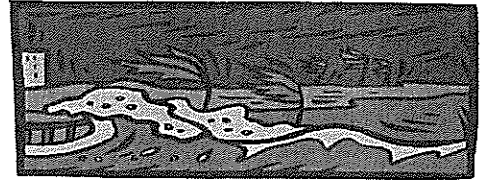
3. Billy tells his teacher that his grandfather lived in the state of Florida in 1969 and survived Hurricane Michael. His teacher does not believe him. Why not? Use information from the hurricane packet to support your answer.

Hurricanes



- Which of these hurricanes had the strongest winds?
 - Sea Islands Hurricane, in 1893
 - Hurricane Katrina, in 2005
 - Lake Okeechobee Hurricane, in 1928
- What does a hurricane hunter do?
 - use computers with satellite images to predict the paths of hurricanes
 - issue official watches and warnings to notify people of danger
 - fly airplanes through hurricanes
- Which sequence of storm stages is in the correct order?
 - tropical depression, tropical disturbance, tropical storm, hurricane
 - tropical disturbance, tropical depression, tropical storm, hurricane
 - tropical storm, tropical depression, tropical disturbance, hurricane
- What would you observe if you were in the eye of a hurricane?
 - strong, spinning winds
 - calm or very little wind
 - heavy rain, thunder, and lightning
- What caused the most destruction during Hurricane Katrina in 2005?
 - floods due to breaking levees
 - houses being blown away
 - people going outdoors during the storm
- In 2011, the first tropical storm will be named Arlene, then Brett, then Cindy, then Don. Which storm name might come next?
 - Eric
 - Emily
 - Olivia
- What happens when a hurricane crosses over land?
 - it breaks apart and forms tornadoes
 - it moves more quickly
 - it loses strength

Hurricanes



Tell whether each statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. When a hurricane warning is issued, a hurricane will definitely hit landfall within 24 hours.
- _____ 2. From 1953 through 1978, all tropical storms were given male names.
- _____ 3. The Great Galveston Hurricane hit Florida in 1903.
- _____ 4. Hurricanes form over warm, ocean water.
- _____ 5. Hurricanes begin to lose strength when they hit land.
- _____ 6. More people were killed by Hurricane Katrina than by the Great Galveston Hurricane.
- _____ 7. Hurricanes in the Northern Hemisphere rotate counterclockwise.
- _____ 8. The center of a hurricane is called the eye.
- _____ 9. Hurricanes are given names and tropical storms are not.
- _____ 10. Category 4 hurricane has winds over 155 miles per hour.
- _____ 11. Mobile homes are a safe place to stay during a hurricane.
- _____ 12. Hurricanes were not given official names before 1953.
- _____ 13. Hurricane Katrina flooded the city of New Orleans in 2005.
- _____ 14. Scientists can make hurricanes change direction.
- _____ 15. A levee keeps ocean water away from cities.

Name: _____

Questions - Set D

Hurricanes



Complete each statement with a word from the box at the bottom of the page. Not all words from the box will be used.

1. In the Atlantic Ocean, hurricane season runs from _____ 1st through November 30th.
2. A tropical _____ has winds between 29 and 39 miles per hour.
3. A tropical _____ has winds between 40 and 73 miles per hour.
4. In the Southern Hemisphere, hurricanes rotate _____.
5. Hurricane names are reused every _____ years.
6. Hurricane Katrina flooded the city of _____.
7. During a hurricane _____, there is a possibility that a hurricane will reach landfall.
8. During a hurricane _____, a hurricane will definitely reach landfall.
9. The National Hurricane Center is located in the city of _____.
10. If a hurricane is strong enough, citizens might be required to _____, or leave their homes.

Word Box

| | | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------------|---------|------------------|-------------|
| four | June | Louisiana | Miami | clockwise | disturbance |
| ten | May | New York | Florida | counterclockwise | depression |
| six | April | New Orleans | storm | evacuate | tornado |
| watch | warning | satellite | weather | category | eye |

Hurricanes

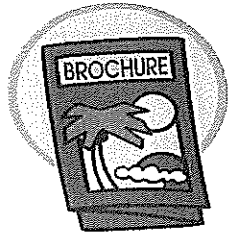


Match each vocabulary word on the left, to its definition on the right.

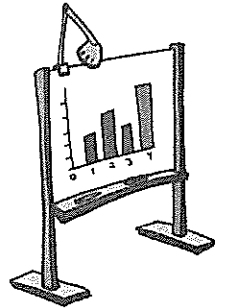
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ levee | a. area where the ocean meets the shore |
| 2. _____ hurricane hunter | b. to be forced to leave a home because of danger |
| 3. _____ equator | c. a wall or embankment that holds ocean water away from a city |
| 4. _____ tropical depression | d. a pilot who flies airplanes through hurricanes to measure the wind speed |
| 5. _____ tropical storm | e. an area of swirling thunderstorms over the ocean with wind speeds between 23 and 39 miles per hour |
| 6. _____ hurricane | f. an area of thunderstorms over the ocean with wind speeds between 40 and 73 miles per hour |
| 7. _____ dissipate | g. a giant wind and rain storm that forms over warm water with winds between 74 and 155 miles per hour |
| 8. _____ coastline | h. an imaginary line around the center of the Earth |
| 9. _____ evacuate | i. a spinning storm that is less than one mile wide, with swirling winds that can reach over 300 miles per hour |
| 10. _____ tornado | j. to break apart and reduce in strength |

Hurricane Projects

1. Make a tri-fold hurricane safety brochure. Your brochure should include information about how to stay safe during a hurricane. Illustrate your brochure with colorful pictures.



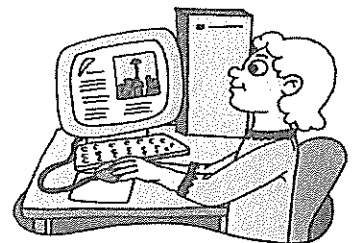
2. Use graph paper to make a bar graph that shows the wind strengths of historical hurricanes. Be sure your graph has a title, a scale, and axis labels. Be sure the bars on your graph are drawn neatly and spaced evenly.



3. Interview someone who has survived a hurricane. Ask them 10 or more questions about their experiences. Write down their answers.



4. Make a PowerPoint presentation on hurricane safety. Include at least 5 slides with information about how to stay safe during a hurricane.



5. Write a realistic fiction story about a hurricane. Be sure your story has a happy ending and no people or animals are hurt. Your story should be about 3 pages long. Include an illustration.

