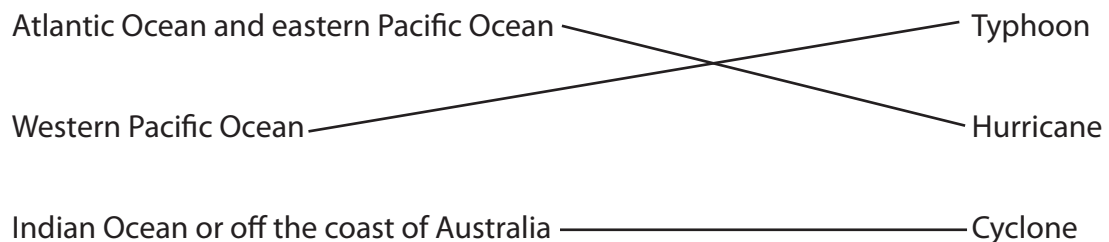


2.1 THUNDERSTORMS, TORNADOES, AND HURRICANES (ANSWER KEY)

Directions Read “That’s a Fact: An Introduction to Thunderstorms, Tornadoes, and Hurricanes.” Answer the questions, then complete Table 1.

1 Name two facts that you learned about thunderstorms. (Answers may vary and may include any of the bulleted items listed in the reading selection under the subhead “Thunderstorms.”)

2 What is a big, rotating wind and rainstorm called in different areas? Draw lines to match.



3 Complete Table 1.

Table 1 Compare and Contrast Tornadoes and Hurricanes

Question	Tornado	Hurricane
Where is it likely to form?	Tornadoes often form in “Tornado Alley,” (in the western plains) or in “Dixie Alley” (in the lower Mississippi Valley).	A hurricane forms over warm, tropical waters, including the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, and Indian Ocean.
What causes it to form?	One way a tornado forms is when moist, warm air meets cool, dry air head on.	A hurricane forms when warm, moist air rises over tropical waters and wind speeds reach beyond 119 kph (74 mph).
How big is it?	The diameter is usually between 100 and 600 m (328 and 1969 ft), but some are a few meters wide while others are more than 1600 m (1 mile) wide.	Hurricanes can vary greatly in size.
How fast does it move?	Some stand nearly still; others move faster than 100 kph (62 mph).	A hurricane can move at speeds of 8 to 24 kph (5 to 15 mph).
How fast do its winds rotate?	Its winds can move up to 350 kph (217 mph).	A hurricane’s wind speeds can range from 119 to 252 kph (74 to 157 mph) or more.
With what scale can you measure its damage?	The Enhanced Fujita Scale	The Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Scale