

Severe Storms & Climate

Name: _____

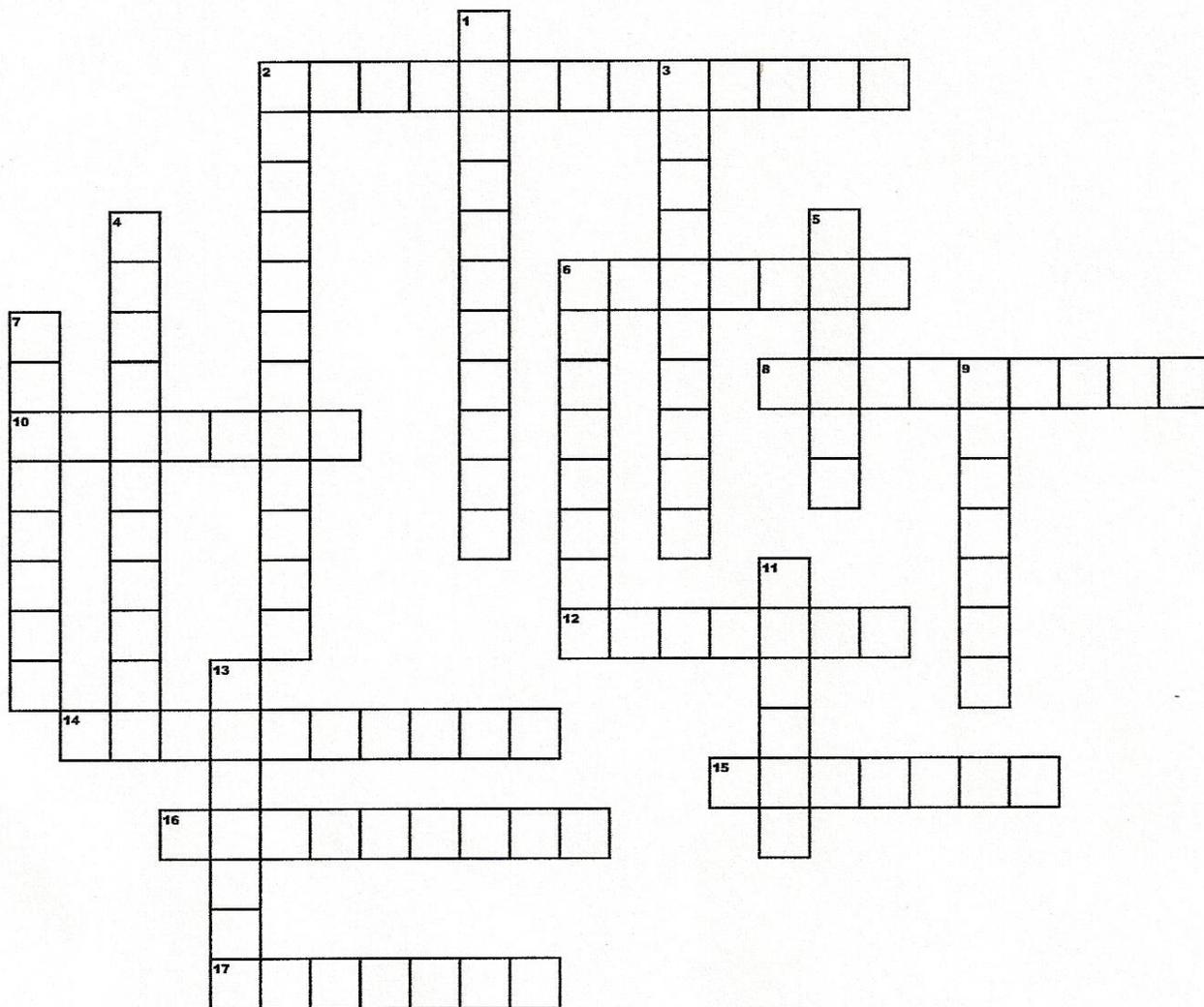
MATCHING: Match the following statements with its correct term. Each term is used only ONCE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Lightning | G. Low-Pressure |
| B. Saffir-Simpson hurricane scale | H. Climatology |
| C. Hurricane | I. Dry-Climates |
| D. Storm Surge | J. Topographic |
| E. Tornadoes | K. Fujita Scale |
| F. Tropical Depression | L. Latitude |

- _____ 1. Another name for this natural disaster is tropical cyclone, meaning a large, rotating, low-pressure storm that forms over water during summer and fall.
- _____ 2. This type of climate system covers about 30% of Earth's land area, and makes up the largest climatic zone.
- _____ 3. This pressure system is required for a hurricane to begin to rotate as warm air moves toward the center of the hurricane.
- _____ 4. The study of Earth's climate and the factors that affect past, present, and future climatic changes.
- _____ 5. This stage of the hurricane begins when there is a disturbance over tropical ocean and has wind speeds of 20-40 mph.
- _____ 6. The effects of large bodies of water and mountains are examples of _____ effects that cause climate.
- _____ 7. Electrical discharge caused by friction of falling and rising ice crystals.
- _____ 8. This scale is used to classify tornadoes according to their path of destruction, wind speed, and duration.
- _____ 9. Hurricane-force winds that drive a mound of ocean water toward coastal areas where it washes over the land.
- _____ 10. Violent, whirling column of air in contact with the ground.
- _____ 11. The amount of solar radiation received by any one place varies because Earth is tilted on its axis is related to _____.
- _____ 12. The scale is used to classify hurricanes according to wind speed, air pressure center, and potential for property damage.

TRUE/FALSE: Indicate whether the following statements are true or false. IF FALSE, CHANGE THE UNDERLINED WORD/PHRASE TO MAKE THE STATEMENT TRUE.

- _____ 13. Hurricane season occurs between June 1 – November 30.
- _____ 14. There are four conditions that must exist in order for a hurricane to form.
- _____ 15. Hurricanes thrive on the tremendous amount of energy in warm, tropical oceans.
- _____ 16. The three stages of a thunderstorm are cumulus, immature, and dissipation stage.
- _____ 17. The three stages of a hurricane are tropical depression, tropical storm, and tropical cyclone.
- _____ 18. The eye of the hurricane contains the fastest winds.
- _____ 19. Droughts are extended periods of well-below-normal rainfall.
- _____ 20. Category 3 hurricanes are stronger than category 4 hurricanes.
- _____ 21. Climate describes the short-term weather patterns of an area.
- _____ 22. The tropics are the area between 23.5° north and south of the equator.
- _____ 23. Two of the main causes of weather and climate are movement and interaction of air masses.



Across

- 2. Hurricane stage when wind speeds reach 40-75 mph.
- 6. Thunderstorm stage where air starts to rise vertically.
- 8. Electrical discharge caused by friction.
- 10. Type of thunderstorm that results from rising air.
- 12. Contains the fastest winds of a hurricane.
- 14. Hurricane stage with winds of 20-40 mph.
- 15. Thunderstorm type that is produced by advancing cold front.
- 16. Large, rotating, low-pressure storms that form over water.
- 17. The sound produced as superheated air expands and contracts.

Down

- 1. Thunderstorm stage when supply of warm, moist air runs out.
- 2. Classified according to mechanism that causes air to rise.
- 3. Hurricane force winds that drive ocean water over land.
- 4. Hurricanes form around this area of a pressure system.
- 5. The scale used to classify tornadoes.
- 6. Extended period of below-normal temperatures.
- 7. Extended periods of above-normal temperatures.
- 9. Violent, whirling column of air in contact with the ground.
- 11. Thunderstorm stage when precipitation falls & cools the air.
- 13. Extended periods of well-below-normal rainfall.