

Name _____

Core _____ Date _____

MEDIA GUIDE: "Storm Chasers!"

Storm Chasers!

Come along and explore the world of those persons who follow and study the weather that affects our daily lives. Of special interest are severe weather conditions such as the Indian monsoons, Atlantic hurricanes, & midwest tornadoes. Follow along, if you dare!

1. To get a better understanding of _____, a sail plane measures the electrical charges on water droplets.
2. The largest storm system on planet Earth is the Indian summer _____, which is a rainy season.
3. All storms (hurricanes, tornadoes, thunderstorms) begin with the heating of the land and the sea by the _____.
4. _____ form when invisible water vapor rises, then cools and condenses into small visible droplets.
5. In late summer, of the coast of _____, tropical storms begin to develop.
6. In 1900, a ferocious _____ devastated the city of Galveston, Texas in the greatest U.S. natural disaster.
7. Thunderstorms form when cold/dry air from _____ collides with warm/moist air from _____.
8. _____ forms when very, very strong updrafts develop within a thunderstorm.

EXTENDED RESPONSE: (9-11) Do you think there could ever be a repeat of the Galveston, Texas disaster? Explain.



* Use "+" for **True**, or "0" for **False**

12. _____ In the 1900 Galveston, Texas disaster, people had no advance warning that a hurricane was approaching.
13. _____ Today, satellites can show us the actual real time locations of major storms like hurricanes.
14. _____ In order to obtain data about hurricane location and strength, special planes fly right thru the storm center.
15. _____ Canadian air masses are warm and moist, while those coming from the Gulf of Mexico are cold and dry.

* **Fill-In** a good answer in each blank:

17. Rare thunderstorms that become very large and begin to rotate are called _____.
18. "It sounded just like a _____", is the description given by many people who lived through a tornado.
19. One of the most common and most dangerous products of a thunderstorm is _____.
20. Near the town of Garber, _____ the storm chase team observed a tornado with winds near 200 mph.



EXTENDED RESPONSE: (21-23) How might all people benefit from learning more about tornadoes? Explain.

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Come along and explore the world of those persons who follow and study the weather that affects our daily lives. Of special interest are severe weather conditions such as the Indian monsoons, Atlantic hurricanes, & midwest tornadoes. Follow along, if you dare!

1. To get a better understanding of lightning, a sail plane measures the electrical charges on water droplets.
2. The largest storm system on planet Earth is the Indian summer monsoon, which is a rainy season.
3. All storms (hurricanes, tornadoes, thunderstorms) begin with the heating of the land and the sea by the sun.
4. Clouds form when invisible water vapor rises, then cools and condenses into small visible droplets.
5. In late summer, of the coast of Africa, tropical storms begin to develop.
6. In 1900, a ferocious hurricane devastated the city of Galveston, Texas in the greatest U.S. natural disaster.
7. Thunderstorms form when cold/dry air from Canada collides with warm/moist air from Gulf of Mexico.
8. Hail forms when very, very strong updrafts develop within a thunderstorm.

EXTENDED RESPONSE: (9-11) Do you think there could ever be a repeat of the Galveston, Texas disaster? Explain.

In 1900 there were no satellites to give scientists a 'real-time' look at hurricanes. Today, we know exactly where a storm is because of satellite images. In addition, we have planes which can gather wind speed data. As a result, Americans have a great deal of advance warning before a storm hits. That was not the case in Galveston in 1900. Those folks had no warning.

Therefore, it seems unlikely that a disaster of the magnitude of Galveston could occur today.



* Use "+" for **True**, or "0" for **False**

12. + In the 1900 Galveston, Texas disaster, people had no advance warning that a hurricane was approaching.
13. + Today, satellites can show us the actual real time locations of major storms like hurricanes.
14. + In order to obtain data about hurricane location and strength, special planes fly right thru the storm center.
15. 0 Canadian air masses are warm and moist, while those coming from the Gulf of Mexico are cold and dry.

* **Fill-In** a good answer in each blank:

17. Rare thunderstorms that become very large and begin to rotate are called super cells.
18. "It sounded just like a freight train", is the description given by many people who lived through a tornado.
19. One of the most common and most dangerous products of a thunderstorm is lightning.
20. Near the town of Garber, Oklahoma the storm chase team observed a tornado with winds near 200 mph.



EXTENDED RESPONSE: (21-23) How might all people benefit from learning more about tornadoes? Explain.

Unlike hurricanes, tornadoes develop very suddenly. we have little advance warning that a tornado is approaching. If we could learn enough about how tornadoes develop, we might be able to provide 15 minutes advance warning to towns or cities in the storm's path. This 15 minutes warning would save many lives. Knowing which storms might produce a tornado and knowing where they are heading would gain more advance warning time.