

Name _____

CH 13 The Nature of Storms

SECTION 2 Severe Weather

MAIN IDEA	DETAILS
	<p>Read the main heading of Section 2. List three questions that come to mind.</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p>
New Vocabulary	
	<p>Use your text to define each term.</p>
<i>supercell</i>	_____ _____ _____
<i>downburst</i>	_____ _____ _____
<i>tornado</i>	_____ _____ _____
<i>Enhanced Fujita Tornado Damage scale</i>	_____ _____

MAIN IDEA

DETAILS

Hail, Floods

Use with page 351.

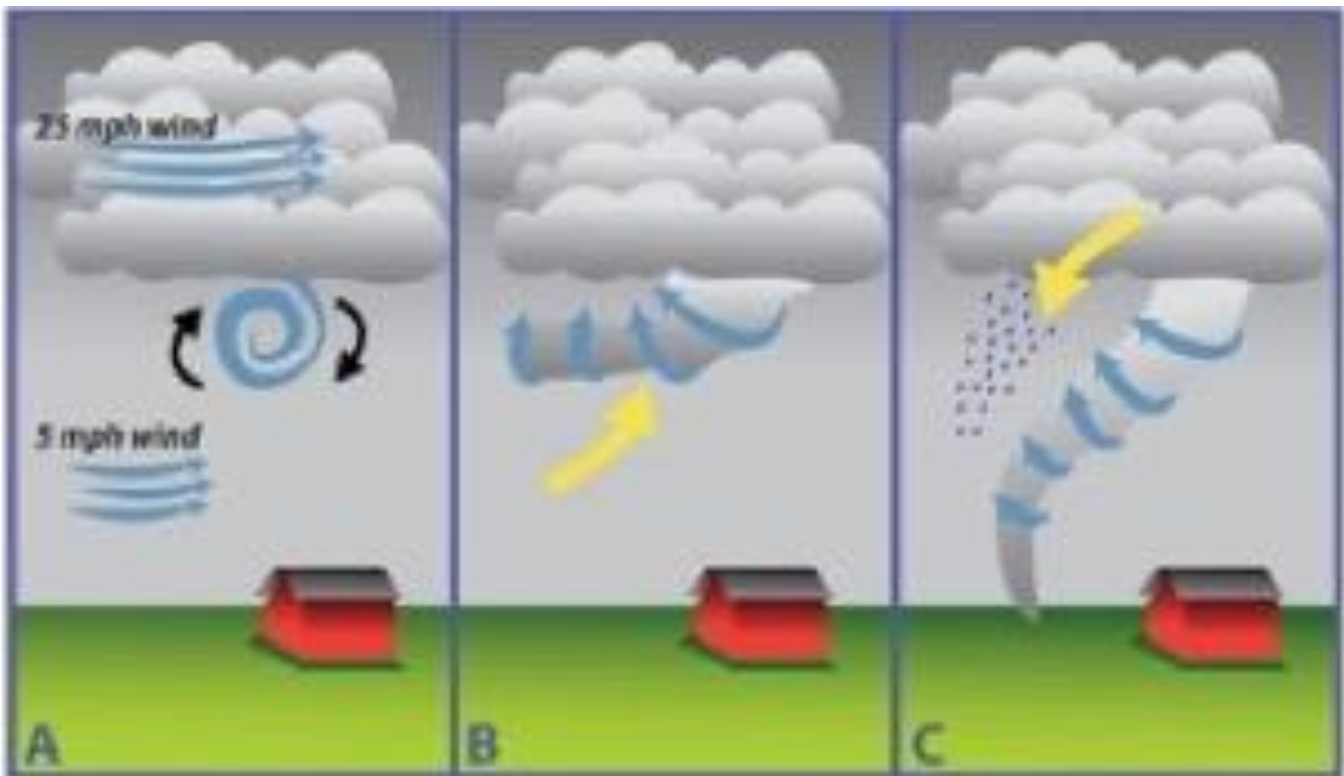
Analogy *An oyster forms a pearl by putting many layers of shell material over a grain of sand or other material. Tell how the formation of a hailstone is similar to the formation of a pearl.*

Tornadoes

Use with pages 352–353.

Define *Tornado Alley is a real place in the Midwestern (Ohio) United States. This area is more susceptible to tornadoes than other regions of the country. Explain why this is so. Hint: Two air masses that affect Ohio.*

TORNADO FORMATION



TORNADO FORMATION

1. Tornadoes are often associated with very severe thunderstorms.
What are these violent thunderstorms called?

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2. In diagram A, what causes air to rotate horizontally near Earth's surface?
What is this phenomenon called?

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3. Describe what is occurring in diagram B.

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4. Is the center of the column of twisting air an area of high pressure or low pressure?
Explain your answer.

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5. What characteristic of a supercell would contribute to tornado formation?

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6. Why can we see the air in a tornado?

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7. How are the strong winds associated with the tornado in diagram C produced?
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