

SEVERE WEATHER: AVALANCHES AND LANDSLIDES

| 1. | . Write a f | ew s | sentences | listing | some | things | that | can | cause | lands | lides |
|----|-------------|------|-----------|---------|------|--------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| | to happe | n. | | | | | | | | | |

2. Do you think it would be harder to survive a landslide or an avalanche? Why?

- 3. What tools can help people stop avalanches from happening?
 - A. drones
 - B. maps
 - C. explosives
- **4.** Why would learning when storms might come help people predict avalanches?
 - A. Avalanches often happen after storms.
 - B. Avalanches cannot happen near storms.
 - C. Avalanches and storms have the same causes.



5. What does tumbles mean in the Avalanches and Landslides book?

An avalanche is falling snow, ice, and rocks. In a landslide, dirt or rock tumbles down.

- A. drops or falls
- B. stays very still
- C. disappears
- **6.** What does **rescue** mean in the *Avalanches and Landslides* book?

Rescue teams can go to those areas. These teams save people in danger.

- A. looking up at clouds in the sky
- B. helping people who are hurt or unsafe
- C. working late at night in the dark



ANSWER KEY FOR SEVERE WEATHER: AVALANCHES AND LANDSLIDES

- 1. Answers will vary
- 2. Answers will vary
- **3**. C
- **4**. A
- **5**. A
- **6.** B



SEVERE WEATHER: BLIZZARDS

1. Write a few sentences describing how blizzards form.

2. Would you like to work as a scientist who studies weather? Why or why not?

- 3. How long must a snowstorm last to be a blizzard?
 - A. just a few minutes
 - B. three hours
 - C. five days
- **4.** Why would having more snow make blizzards worse?
 - A. More snow would make the wind slower.
 - B. More snow would make the air drier.
 - C. More snow could blow into the air, making it harder to see.



5. What does **blinding** mean in the *Blizzards* book?

People cannot see the ground or the sky. Everything is **blinding** white.

- A. moving very fast
- B. making things hard to see
- C. taking a long time
- **6.** What does **staggers** mean in the *Blizzards* book?

But the ground is icy. The woman staggers and then falls.

- A. floats in the water
- B. walks smoothly and easily
- C. takes unsteady steps



ANSWER KEY FOR SEVERE WEATHER: BLIZZARDS

- 1. Answers will vary
- 2. Answers will vary
- **3.** B
- **4.** C
- **5.** B
- **6.** C



SEVERE WEATHER: DROUGHTS

| 1. | Write a few | sentences | describing | some of | f the pro | oblems a | a drought |
|----|-------------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | can cause. | | | | | | |

2. Do you think it is worse to have too much rain or not enough rain? Why?

- 3. What is the definition of a drought?
 - A. when an area gets more rain than normal
 - B. when an area gets less rain than normal
 - C. when an area gets no rain for six days
- 4. Why may it take a long time to realize a drought is happening?
 - A. because people do not pay attention
 - B. because people like dry weather
 - C. because droughts happen slowly over time



5. What does soak mean in the Droughts book?

But the rain falls too fast. The soil can't **soak** it up.

- A. to take in water
- B. to send out water
- C. to shake back and forth
- **6.** What does **surviving** mean in the *Droughts* book?

Farmers can plant crops that don't need as much water. These crops are better at **surviving** droughts.

- A. causing
- B. dying from
- C. living through



ANSWER KEY FOR SEVERE WEATHER: DROUGHTS

- 1. Answers will vary
- 2. Answers will vary
- **3.** B
- **4.** C
- **5**. A
- **6.** C



SEVERE WEATHER: DUST STORMS

| 1. | Write | a | few | sent | tences | describing | រូ how | dust | storms | form. |
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| | | | | | | | | | | |

2. Is the place where you live likely to have dust storms? Why or why not?

- **3.** Where are dust storms most common?
 - A. rain forests with many trees
 - B. flat areas with few trees
 - C. wet places with many thunderstorms
- 4. How could dust storms damage crops?
 - A. The dust could bury and kill plants.
 - B. The dust could make plants grow faster.
 - C. The dust could cover roads.



5. What does **whirlwind** mean in the *Dust Storms* book?

A dust devil is a whirlwind of sand or dust. It looks like a little tornado.

- A. water that spins or swirls
- B. air that spins or swirls
- C. ice that falls from the sky
- 6. What does struggled mean in the Dust Storms book?

The dust damaged crops. People struggled to grow food.

- A. did something easily
- B. did something faster than usual
- C. had a hard time doing something



ANSWER KEY FOR SEVERE WEATHER: DUST STORMS

- 1. Answers will vary
- 2. Answers will vary
- **3.** B
- **4.** A
- **5.** B
- **6.** C



SEVERE WEATHER: FLOODS

| 1. | Write a | a few | sentences | explaining | y what s | cientists | can do t | o predict floods. |
|----|---------|-------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| | | | | | , | | | l . |

2. Would you like to live on a floodplain? Why or why not?

- 3. Which type of flood can be caused by high tides?
 - A. coastal flood
 - B. flash flood
 - C. river flood
- **4.** Why are floods more common in low, flat areas?
 - A. Water can't flow over flat areas.
 - **B.** Water doesn't have to rise much to cover the ground.
 - C. Water levels in low, flat areas do not change.



5. What does **prepare** mean in the *Floods* book?

People can prepare for floods. They may pile sandbags to block water.

- A. to cause a flood
- B. to not know about something
- C. to get ready for something
- **6.** What does **evacuate** mean in the *Floods* book?

Or, people may **evacuate**. They leave an area and move to higher ground.

- A. to stay where they are
- B. to go somewhere safe
- C. to spin in circles



ANSWER KEY FOR SEVERE WEATHER: FLOODS

- 1. Answers will vary
- 2. Answers will vary
- **3**. A
- **4.** B
- **5**. C
- **6.** B



SEVERE WEATHER: HURRICANES

| Write a few sentence | es explaining where | e and how hu | rricanes form. |
|--|---------------------|--------------|----------------|
|--|---------------------|--------------|----------------|

2. Would you like to work as a scientist who studies and tracks hurricanes? Why or why not?

- 3. How fast must a storm's winds go for it to be a hurricane?
 - A. 74 miles per hour (119 km/h)
 - **B.** 157 miles per hour (252 km/h)
 - C. 115 miles per hour (185 km/h)
- **4.** How could heavy rain from a hurricane cause a dam to break?
 - A. A dam can't work if water touches it.
 - B. The rainwater could melt the dam's walls.
 - C. The rainwater could crack or flow over the dam's walls.



5. What does **categories** mean in the *Hurricanes* book?

Hurricanes are often divided into five **categories**. They're grouped by wind speed.

- A. times of day
- **B.** levels of a house
- C. groups of similar things
- **6.** What does **structures** mean in the *Hurricanes* book?

Some places build levees and seawalls. These **structures** hold back water.

- A. things that fall from the sky
- B. things that grow from the ground
- C. things that people make or build



ANSWER KEY FOR SEVERE WEATHER: HURRICANES

- 1. Answers will vary
- 2. Answers will vary
- **3**. A
- **4.** C
- **5**. C
- **6.** C



SEVERE WEATHER: TORNADOES

| 1. Write a few sentences describing how tornadoe | oes form. |
|--|-----------|
|--|-----------|

2. Would you want to be a storm chaser? Why or why not?

- 3. Which type of alert means a tornado has been seen?
 - A. a tornado watch
 - B. a tornado warning
 - C. a tornado path
- **4.** According to the EF scale, would an EF-2 tornado or an EF-3 tornado have faster winds?
 - A. An EF-3 tornado would have faster winds.
 - **B.** An EF-2 tornado would have faster winds.
 - **C.** Both wind speeds would be the same.



5. What does **sweeps** mean in the *Tornadoes* book?

A tornado sweeps along the ground. It moves quickly.

- A. uses a broom to keep things clean
- B. moves in a way that is slow and heavy
- C. moves in a way that is fast and strong
- **6.** What does **avoid** mean in the *Tornadoes* book?

Most people avoid tornadoes. But storm chasers try to get close.

- A. to sit on top of something
- B. to stay away from something
- C. to go near something



ANSWER KEY FOR SEVERE WEATHER: TORNADOES

- 1. Answers will vary
- 2. Answers will vary
- **3.** B
- **4.** A
- **5**. C
- **6.** B



SEVERE WEATHER: WILDFIRES

| 1.\ | <i>N</i> rite a | few | sentences | describing | how | wildfires | form. |
|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------|------------|-----|-----------|-------|
|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------|------------|-----|-----------|-------|

2. Would you want to be a smoke jumper? Why or why not?

- 3. What three things do wildfires need to burn?
 - A. heat, fuel, and oxygen
 - B. fuel, air, and water
 - C. trees, sparks, and grass
- 4. Why do scientists warn people about nearby wildfires?
 - A. so people can help the fires spread
 - B. so people can go closer to the fires
 - C. so people have time to get away



5. What does **scorched** mean in the *Wildfires* book?

One huge fire **scorched** Wisconsin and Michigan in 1871. The fire burned several cities.

- A. helped
- B. burned badly
- C. stayed away
- **6.** What does **controlled** mean in the *Wildfires* book?

Controlled burns also help. Firefighters start fires on purpose.

- A. done by mistake
- B. wild and free
- C. limited and planned



ANSWER KEY FOR SEVERE WEATHER: WILDFIRES

- 1. Answers will vary
- 2. Answers will vary
- **3**. A
- **4.** C
- **5.** B
- **6.** C