

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. How are typhoons, hurricanes, and severe tropical cyclones alike?
 - Ⓐ They all occur only in the Atlantic Ocean.
 - Ⓑ They all start over land and move to water.
 - Ⓒ They all start in the north and move south.
 - Ⓓ They all are gigantic, circular storms.
2. Which word means *the degree of force or strength*?
 - Ⓐ chaotic
 - Ⓑ eyewall
 - Ⓒ typhoon
 - Ⓓ intensity
3. Where is the wind the strongest in a hurricane?
 - Ⓐ out in front of the storm
 - Ⓑ next to the eyewall
 - Ⓒ in the eye
 - Ⓓ none of the above
4. Which of the following states is least likely to experience a hurricane?
 - Ⓐ Florida
 - Ⓑ Idaho
 - Ⓒ Texas
 - Ⓓ North Carolina
5. When a hurricane is forming, what happens after giant thunderclouds form?
 - Ⓐ The cool air from the ocean drifts above the warm, moist air.
 - Ⓑ The wind begins spinning around the low-pressure area.
 - Ⓒ The storm begins to weaken.
 - Ⓓ A tropical depression forms.

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6. What is the main idea of the section "How We Study Hurricanes"?
 - Ⓐ Satellites can track storms from a great distance away.
 - Ⓑ The "Hurricane Hunter" is designed to fly into the eye of a hurricane.
 - Ⓒ A computer analyzes information collected by Doppler radar.
 - Ⓓ Scientists use advanced technology to study hurricanes.
7. Why do hurricanes usually form in the summers of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres?
 - Ⓐ High-pressure systems are created more often in summer.
 - Ⓑ The Sun's energy heats the ocean water near the equator.
 - Ⓒ Sea level in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres rises in summer.
 - Ⓓ Cool air reaches Earth's surface more often in summer.
8. Why might people think the storm is over when they are in the eye of a hurricane?
 - Ⓐ The weather is calm and sunny.
 - Ⓑ Weather stations often announce that the storm is over.
 - Ⓒ The hurricane is weakening.
 - Ⓓ All of the above
9. Which of the following can cause a tropical storm to become a hurricane?
 - Ⓐ The tropical storm passes over land and gains strength.
 - Ⓑ The tropical storm combines with other tropical depressions.
 - Ⓒ The tropical storm gains energy from the cool layers of the atmosphere.
 - Ⓓ The tropical storm soaks up more heat energy as it passes over warm oceans.

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10. What characteristic of hurricanes causes them to lose strength?

- Ⓐ They stay over water.
- Ⓑ They move away from the equator.
- Ⓒ They form bands of clouds that spread out from the eye.
- Ⓓ All of the above

11. **Extended Response:** Explain how computers can help save the lives of people in a hurricane's path. Also tell why computer predictions will never be 100 percent accurate.

12. **Extended Response:** Explain why the area you live in is or is not prone to hurricanes.

Quick Check Answer Sheet

Hurricanes

Main Comprehension Skill: Cause and Effect

1. Ⓓ *Compare and Contrast*
2. Ⓓ *Vocabulary*
3. Ⓑ *Main Idea and Details*
4. Ⓑ *Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions*
5. Ⓑ *Sequence of Events*
6. Ⓓ *Main Idea and Details*
7. Ⓑ *Cause and Effect*
8. Ⓐ *Cause and Effect*
9. Ⓓ *Cause and Effect*
10. Ⓑ *Cause and Effect*
11. Answers will vary but should include the following: *computers can predict hurricanes because they keep track of thousands of measurements that help them better predict where hurricanes will go; prediction methods aren't 100 percent accurate because weather systems don't follow rules.*
12. Answers will vary but should include whether or not the student lives in or near an area where hurricanes occur.