

Recap – Tropical Storms

Across

1. An area of low pressure with winds moving in a spiral around the calm central point called the eye of the storm. Winds are powerful and rainfall is heavy.
4. This deflects the direction of the wind to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere.
6. The name for a tropical storm over the Atlantic Ocean

Down

2. Tropical storms lose energy when they make this.
3. The region of mostly calm weather at the centre of tropical cyclones.
5. The type of clouds that form around the eyewall

Tropical Storms

Tropical storms are a hazard. They have different names depending on their location. They occur between _____ and _____ degrees _____ of the _____. This provides areas of intense _____ pressure so that _____, moist air is able to rise rapidly to reach high _____. Tropical storms originate in oceans with temperatures above _____ °C.

altitudes south warm 27
5 30 north low Equator

Sequence of formation

Number the sentences to show the sequence of the formation of tropical storms.

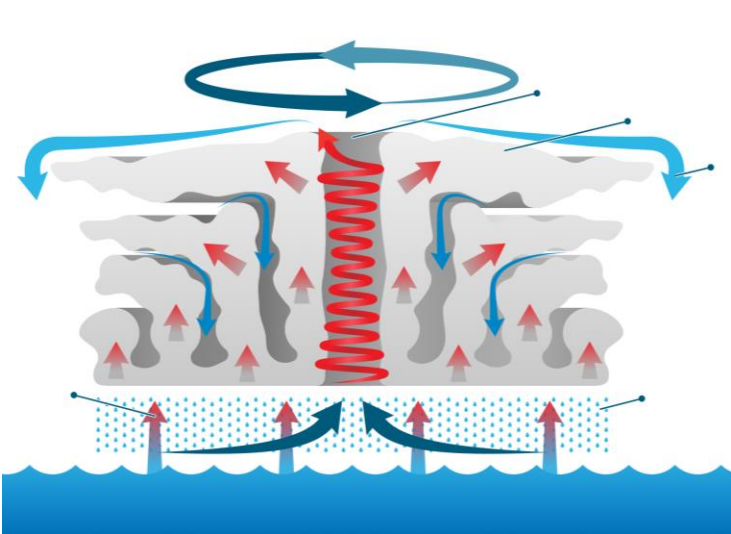
Warm air rises under low pressure.	
Heat is given off powering the storm.	
Strong winds form as rising air draws more air and moisture.	
Rising air spins around calm eye.	
Air is heated above warm tropical oceans.	1
Rising air cools, condenses and forms cumulonimbus clouds.	
Cold air sinks in eye.	

Names for tropical storms



	Hurricane	Cyclone	Typhoon	Willy Willie
Central America				
Eastern Pacific				
The Atlantic				
Western Pacific				
South East Africa				
South East Asia				
Australia				

The structure and features of a tropical storm



Label the tropical storm cross-section with the following:

- Cloudless eye of the storm
- Rain
- Rising humid air
- Dense, cold air
- Rain bands
- Ocean at 27°C +
- Anti-clockwise movement in the Northern Hemisphere
- Dense, cold air sinks

1	When are hurricanes most likely to occur in the Atlantic Ocean?
<input type="radio"/> A	August to October
<input type="radio"/> B	January to March
<input type="radio"/> C	June to August
<input type="radio"/> D	November to January

2	Wind within a tropical storm is constant and doesn't vary with height so clouds rise to high altitudes without being torn apart. What is this better known as?
<input type="radio"/> A	Low wind shearing
<input type="radio"/> B	Low wind shear
<input type="radio"/> C	Coriolis effect
<input type="radio"/> D	Low pressure

3	When does a tropical storm lose its energy?
<input type="radio"/> A	When air temperatures increase.
<input type="radio"/> B	When the tropical storm makes landfall.
<input type="radio"/> C	When oceanic temperatures increase.
<input type="radio"/> D	When wind speeds increase.

4	True or false? A cross section of a tropical storm is symmetrical in shape.
<input type="radio"/> A	True
<input type="radio"/> B	False

5	Identify the conditions associated with the eye of a tropical storm.
<input type="radio"/> A	Calm, temperatures are warmer, no wind or rain.
<input type="radio"/> B	Calm, temperatures are colder, no wind or rain.
<input type="radio"/> C	Temperatures are warmer, strong wind and rain.