



Student/Classroom: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_ Assessment Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Hurricanes: Harmful Storms #415

Sppris West Six Minute Solutions #415

Hurricanes are violent storms. In fact, hurricanes are the most **(destructive)** of all storms. Hurricane winds travel **(at)** speeds of at least 75 miles per **(hour)**. These storms are very large. They **(can)** measure from 300 to 500 miles in width. **(Their)** size and intensity makes them dangerous.

**(Hurricanes)** form in the late summer and **(early)** fall. They need moist air and **(heat)**. As a result, hurricanes start over **(tropical)** seas. The process begins when warm, **(moist)** air rises. Next, surrounding air flows **(toward)** the rising air. Then water vapor **(from)** the warm air condenses. This means **(that)** it turns into small drops of **(water)**. The drops of water form clouds. **(Heat)** is given off during condensation. The **(air)** becomes warmer. Thunderstorms develop, and the **(hurricane)** begins.

Hurricanes consist of spiraling winds. **(These)** winds spiral around a low pressure **(area)** in the center of the storm. **(This)** area is called the "eye" of **(the)** hurricane. Although winds rage around it, **(the)** eye of the hurricane is calm. **(The)** sun may even be shining in **(the)** hurricane's eye.

Hurricanes die out when **(they)** no longer have moist air and **(heat)**. This can happen if the hurricane **(moves)** over land. It can also happen **(if)** it moves into a colder area. **(Some)** hurricanes last only a few hours. **(Others)** can last as long as a **(couple)** of weeks. Hurricanes cannot be stopped. **(However)**, they can be predicted. That way, **(people)** can be warned to get out **(of)** the hurricane's path.



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Hurricanes are violent storms. In fact, hurricanes are the most **(destructive, around, to)** of all storms. Hurricane winds travel **(small, at, hurricane)** speeds of at least 75 miles per **(hour, violent, die)**. These storms are very large. They **(it, can, is)** measure from 300 to 500 miles in width. **(The, Be, Their)** size and intensity makes them dangerous.

**(Hurricanes, A, Vapor)** form in the late summer and **(early, travel, turns)** fall. They need moist air and **(measure, heat, rage)**. As a result, hurricanes start over **(tropical, path, flows)** seas. The process begins when warm, **(stopped, moist, hurricanes)** air rises. Next, surrounding air flows **(condensation, toward, the)** the rising air. Then water vapor **(from, may, hour)** the warm air condenses. This means **(over, that, makes)** it turns into small drops of **(hours, water, spiraling)**. The drops of water form clouds. **(Heat, Drops, Surrounding)** is given off during condensation. The **(low, last, air)** becomes warmer. Thunderstorms develop, and the **(called, hurricane, develop)** begins.

Hurricanes consist of spiraling winds. **(These, Also, Form)** winds spiral around a low pressure **(however, result, area)** in the center of the storm. **(If, Tropical, This)** area is called the "eye" of **(happen, least, the)** hurricane. Although winds rage around it, **(large, storms, the)** eye of the hurricane is calm. **(Means, Air, The)** sun may even be shining in **(the, destructive, have)** hurricane's eye.

Hurricanes die out when **(they, dangerous, moves)** no longer have moist air and **(they, heat, of)**. This can happen if the hurricane **(moves, sun, they)** over land. It can also happen **(warm, if, all)** it moves into a colder area. **(These, Some, Toward)** hurricanes last only a few hours. **(Speeds, Others, Cannot)** can last as long as a **(couple, that, miles)** of weeks. Hurricanes cannot be stopped. **(Center, However, During)**, they can be predicted. That way, **(consist, calm, people)** can be warned to get out **(warned, thunderstorms, of)** the hurricane's path.