

TORNADOES

CUBE CODE

What is the average width of most tornadoes?

A. EF-2
B. EF-3
C. EF-4
D. EF-5

What word means rotating storm-scale area of air?

A. Cinder Cone
B. Composite cyclone
C. Anticyclone
D. Mesocyclone

What is the average width of most tornadoes?

A. 250 feet
B. 350 feet
C. 450 feet
D. Over 600 feet

When was the original Fujita Scale developed?

A. 1960s
B. 1970s
C. 1980s
D. 1990s

STATION 2:

First, number ALL the paragraphs on your reading passage. Then, read each statement below and determine which paragraph NUMBER the statement can be found in. Lastly, eliminate ANY answer where the answer was found in an EVEN numbered paragraph, leaving only ODD numbers as your final code (in the order of questions). Paragraph numbers MAY be used more than one time or not at all.

STATION 3:

Read each statement below and determine if it is true or false. If the statement is true, color or shade the coin that corresponds to the question. If the statement is false, cross out that coin value. After you are finished add the TOTAL of ALL TRUE coin values. Code has been provided for you. If the total is 625, a 6 in the first box, the 2 in the second box and so on.

A. The most dangerous tornadoes can reach speeds of over 300 miles per hour.

B. A tornado "warning" means take action and get to a safe location.

C. Tornado Oklahoma

D. In order called c

E. Tornado know

F. Tornado

The average number of tornadoes reported in the United States each year MINUS 895.

The FIRST number of the lock is the number of levels the original 1971 Fujita Scale had MINUS 7.

The THIRD number of the lock is the year the term "Tornado Alley" was first used MINUS 1949.

There are different types of tornadoes; land-vortices, gustnado and waterspouts. A supercell can produce waterspouts. Most waterspouts form from the most common cloud type are cumulus clouds.

4 cumulus
5 cirrus
6 Gustnadoes
7 single
8 multiple
9 water-spouts

4 DIGIT CODE

A. The Constitution is organized into seven different parts called Articles.
B. The Constitutional Convention was held in Boston, Massachusetts.
C. The 3 branches include the Legislative, Executive and Parliament Branch.
D. The first ten amendments came in 1791 and are called the Bill of Rights.
E. Before the Constitution, a strong federal government held the states together.
F. The opening part of the Constitution is called the Preamble.
G. George Washington was known as the "Father of the Constitution."
H. The U.S. Constitution is the oldest government document still in use today.

A. 75
B. 25
C. 50
D. 100
E. 100
F. 75
G. 50
H. 25

4 DIGIT CODE:

TORNADOES

A tornado is a violent tube or funnel of air that rotates at high speeds. Tornadoes can be extremely dangerous because they are one of the most powerful types of weather. In order for a vortex of wind to be officially called a tornado it must touch the ground. Tornadoes typically look like a narrow funnel reaching from the clouds down to the ground. Tornadoes have been seen everywhere in the world except Antarctica. In the United States, there are roughly 900 tornadoes reported every year.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is a U.S. government agency responsible for monitoring and forecasting weather conditions, including tornadoes. NOAA operates the National Weather Service (NWS), which provides warnings and forecasts for severe weather events.

A. A tornado "watch" means that a tornado could form given the weather conditions.
B. The Fujita scale was replaced with the Enhanced Fujita scale (EFScale) in 1997.
C. Tornadoes have been seen on all 7 of the world's continents.
D. An EF-0 tornado is a weak tornado with winds around 75 miles per hour.
E. NOAA operates the National Weather Service (NWS).

you 1 percent of tornadoes are
d as EF-5.
tuds are very tall thunders
y is large thunderstorm
e some of the most vid

A. 75
B. 25
C. 50
D. 100
E. 100
F. 75
G. 50
H. 25



STATION 1:

Use your reading passage or deductive reasoning skills to determine the missing words in the paragraph below. Each missing word has a corresponding NUMBER. The 4-digit code will be the NUMBER of each missing word in the same order in which they appear in the paragraph.

STATION 2:

First, number ALL the paragraphs on your reading passage. Then, read each statement below and determine which paragraph NUMBER the statement can be found in. Lastly, eliminate ANY answer where the answer was found in an ODD numbered paragraph, leaving only EVEN numbers as your final code (in the order of questions). Paragraph numbers MAY be used more than one time or not at all.

STATION 3:

Read each statement below and determine if it is true or false. If the statement is true, color or shade the coin that corresponds with that question. If the statement is false, cross out that coin value. When you are finished add the TOTAL of ALL TRUE coin values. One digit of the code has been provided for you. If the total is 625, a 6 would go in the first box, the 2 in the second box and so on.

STATION 4:

Use your reading passage to determine the combination to the 4-digit lock. You're going to have to use your critical thinking skills and do a tiny bit of math. Pay attention because the "clues" below are NOT in order.

STATION 5:

Answer each multiple choice question below. Then, count the number of times you used each letter answer (ABCD) to reveal your 4 digit code. Answer options may be used more than once or not at all. If a letter option is not used, simply put a zero in the box.

STATION 6:

Reread the passage and write the main idea in your own words. Then, add TWO supporting details that back up your main idea or topic sentence.

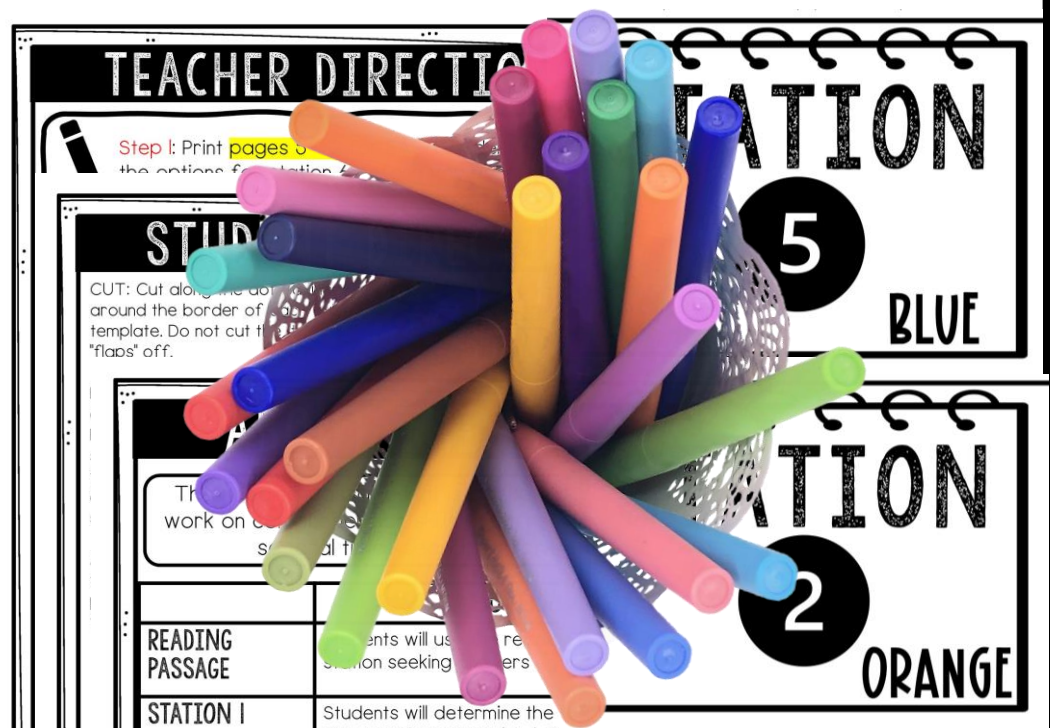
STATION

1

RED

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- READING PASSAGE
- 6 STATIONS
- TEACHER GUIDE
- STATION CARDS
- ANSWER KEY
- STUDENT DIRECTIONS
- TEXT MARKING OPTION
- ALTERNATE STATION
- ASSEMBLY TIPS



6 STATIONS

STATION 1:

Use your reading passage or deductive reasoning to determine the missing words in the paragraph below. The missing word has a corresponding NUMBER. The 4-digit code will be the NUMBER of each missing word in the same order in which they appear in the paragraph.

1	Megaclones	4	cumulus	7	single
2	cool	5	cirrus	8	multi
3	warm	6	Gustnadoes	9	water-sp

There are five different types of tornadoes; they are called waterspouts, supercell waterspouts, and landspouts. A waterspout forms from a cloud over the water and does not touch the ground. A waterspout is a type of storm-sucker and is often called a "spout." A waterspout is a type of storm-sucker and is often called a "spout." A waterspout is a type of storm-sucker and is often called a "spout."

STATION

1

RED

STATION 6:

Reread the passage and write the main idea in your own words. Then, add TWO supporting details that back up your main idea or topic sentence.

MAIN IDEA

STATION

6



SUPPORTING DETAIL #2

STATION 4:

Use your reading passage to determine the combination to the 4-digit lock. You're going to have to use your critical thinking skills and do a tiny bit of math. Pay attention because the "clues" below are NOT in order.

The LAST number of the lock is the number of different types of tornadoes there are MINUS 2.

The SECOND number of the lock is the

STATION

4

GREEN

4 DIGIT CODE

STATION 5:

Answer each multiple choice question below. Then, count the number of times you used each letter answer (A B C D) to reveal your 4 digit code. Answer options may be used more than once or not at all. If a letter option is not used, put a zero in the box.

What is a large thunderstorm that can produce some of the most violent tornadoes?

- A. Supercell
- B. Land-spout
- C. Waterspout
- D. Gustnado

Which EF Scale level includes winds that exceed 261 miles per hour?

- A. EF-2
- B. EF-3

What state is Tornado Alley?

- A. Oklahoma
- B. Texas
- C. Nebraska
- D. All of the above

What word describes a storm-sucker?

- A. Cinder Cone
- B. Composite cyclone
- C. Anticyclone
- D. Mesocyclone

- A. 1960s
- B. 1970s
- C. 1980s
- D. 1990s

STATION

5

BLUE

A B C D

STATION 3:

Read each statement below and determine if it is true or false. If the statement is true, color or shade the coin that corresponds to the statement. If the statement is false, do not color or shade the coin. One coin has been colored to show you how to do it. The first box is for the first box.

STATION

3

YELLOW

A
75

B
25

C
50

D
100

- C. Tornadoes have been seen on every continent of the world.
- D. An EF-0 tornado is a weak tornado with winds around 75 miles per hour.
- E. NOAA operates the National Weather Service (NWS).
- F. Only about 1 percent of tornadoes are classified as EF-5.
- G. Cirrus clouds are very high, thin, and wispy clouds.
- H. A supercell is a large, long-lived storm that can produce some of the most violent tornadoes.

4 DIGIT CODE

STATION 2:

First, number ALL the paragraphs on your reading passage. Then, read each statement below and determine which paragraph NUMBER the statement can be found in. Lastly, eliminate ANY answer where the answer was found in an EVEN numbered paragraph, leaving only ODD numbers as your final answer. The final answer is the sum of the remaining numbers.

STATION

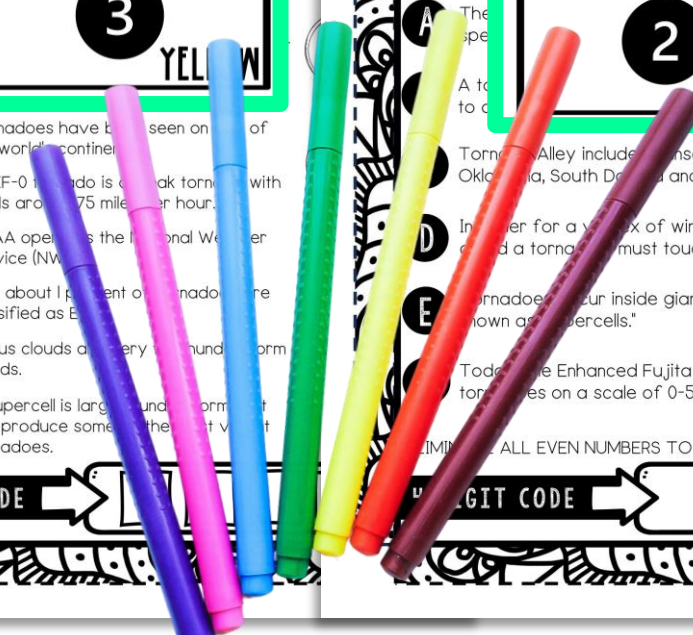
2

ORANGE

- A. The...
- B. A...
- C. Tornado Alley includes Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Nebraska.
- D. In order for a vortex of wind to be officially classified as a tornado, it must touch the ground.
- E. Tornadoes occur inside giant thunderstorms known as supercells.

ELIMINATE ALL EVEN NUMBERS TO DETERMINE THE FINAL CODE.

4 DIGIT CODE



SAMPLE CUBE



STATIONS

STATION 1	Students will determine the missing words in the paragraph to reveal a 4 digit code.
STATION 2	Students will number the paragraphs and browse the passage to determine where the answers can be found (paragraph number). After eliminating EVEN numbers, a 4 digit code will be revealed.
STATION 3	Students will read each statement and determine if it is true or false. They will then ADD all TRUE values to find the 4 digit code.
STATION 4	Students will do some basic math here, read the passage to find the answers and then determine the 4 digit code.
STATION 5	Students will answer 6 multiple choice questions which lead them to a 4 digit code based on the number of times they used each "answer".
STATION 6	Option 1: Main idea writing activity Option 2: Color and add topic
TEXT MARKING	OPTIONAL: A color code chart is included in case you want students to mark the text citing evidence of where they found their answers.

**STUDENTS WILL
USE THE SAME
READING
PASSAGE AT
EACH STATION
SEEKING
ANSWERS AND
TEXT EVIDENCE.**

HOW IT WORKS



ENGAGING READING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE!

1

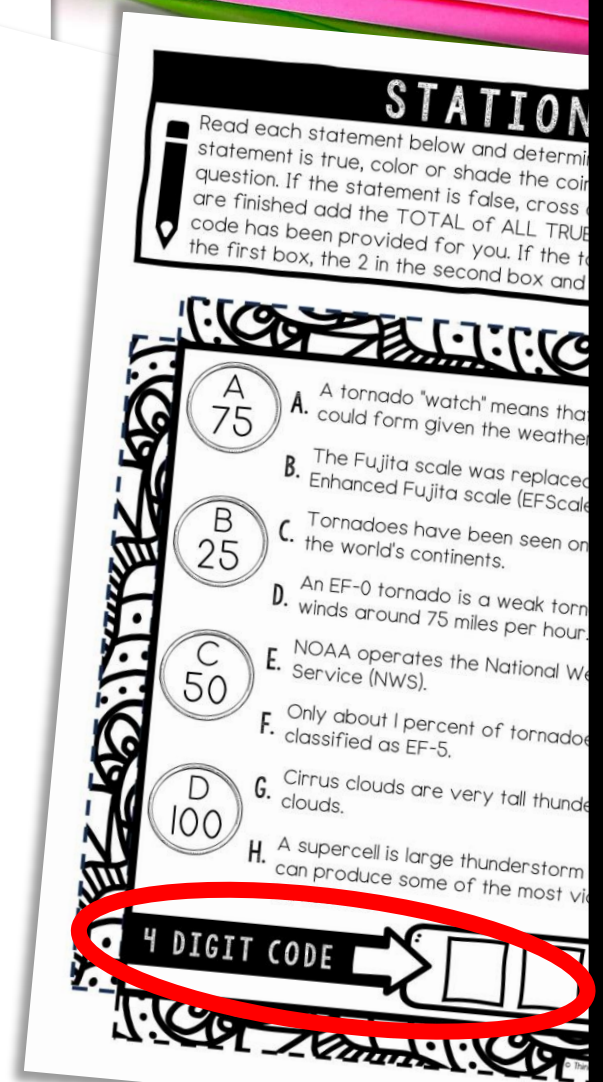
Students work individually (or in pairs) and visit 6 stations, grabbing one side of their cube at each station.

2

Students will answer the questions (found directly in the passage) on their cube sheet before assembly. Students will revisit their reading passage at EACH station!

3

Students will reveal 4-digit codes to move on to the next station. When they finish all stations, they can color and assemble their cube.



STATION

Read each statement below and determine if the statement is true, color or shade the corresponding question. If the statement is false, cross it out. When you are finished add the TOTAL of ALL TRUE statements. A 4-digit code has been provided for you. If the total is 75, the 7 in the first box, the 5 in the second box and so on.

A 75

B 25

C 50

D 100

A. A tornado "watch" means that a tornado could form given the weather conditions.

B. The Fujita scale was replaced by the Enhanced Fujita scale (EFScale).

C. Tornadoes have been seen on all of the world's continents.

D. An EF-0 tornado is a weak tornado with winds around 75 miles per hour.

E. NOAA operates the National Weather Service (NWS).

F. Only about 1 percent of tornadoes are classified as EF-5.

G. Cirrus clouds are very tall thunderstorm clouds.

H. A supercell is large thunderstorm clouds that can produce some of the most violent tornadoes.

4 DIGIT CODE →

COMBINATION



Each Cube Code is a winning combination of:


- stations and movement
- close reading
- comprehension skills
- coloring and stress relief
- secret codes
- cut and paste
- citing evidence
- critical thinking

Everything a teacher dreams of wrapped up into one FUN and engaging activity!

BENEFITS



THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX!

-  ANTICIPATORY SETS
-  UNIT REVIEW
-  EARLY FINISHERS
-  STATIONS
-  SUB PLANS
-  PARTNER WORK
-  ENRICHMENT

-  HANDS-ON
-  CROSS-CURRICULAR
-  HIGHLY ENGAGING

