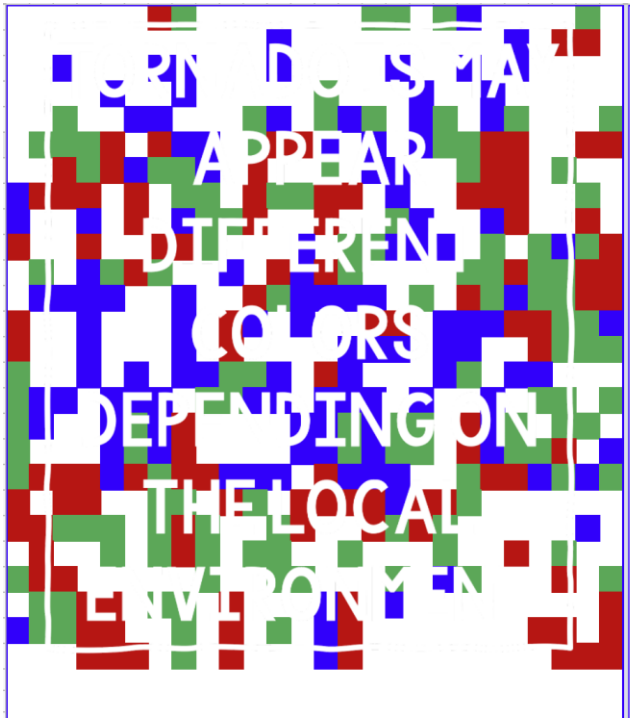

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What are very tall thunderstorm clouds called?	
2. How many feet are most tornadoes average width?	
3. What do we call the U.S. area most prone to tornadoes?	
4. South hemisphere tornadoes rotate which direction?	
5. What is the highest level of the EF-scale?	
6. How many different tornado types are there?	
7. Can scientists predict tornadoes?	
8. In what state did a tornado lift an 83 ton train?	

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Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
9. A tornado is a violent tube or funnel of ____ .	
10. The NOAA is the National Oceanic and ____ Administration.	
11. The most dangerous to adoes can reach ed of ____ mph.	
12. Wate s form over _ water.	
13. M t torn es y tra a few _ before g.	
14. y o ur in de giant hu erstorms known as "	
15. A tornado ___ means a tornado ha already formed.	
16. In order to be called a tornado it must touch the ____ .	

TORNADOES

A torn[illegible] a vio[illegible]ube or funnel of air that rotates at high speeds. To[illegible]oes can [illegible]treme[illegible]angerous because they are one of the m[illegible]werful [illegible] of w[illegible]

I[illegible] of w[illegible]o be[illegible]ially called a tornado it must [illegible]n the ground. Torna[illegible] typicall[illegible]k like a narrow funnel re[illegible]g from the clouds d[illegible]o the gro[illegible] Unfo[illegible] scientist ca[illegible]t predict tornadoes[illegible]

The National Ocea[illegible]ic Ad[illegible]ration ([illegible]) can issue tornado "watch[illegible]d "[illegible]ings." A tor[illegible] watch" means tha[illegible] tornado could form [illegible] the [illegible]ther condi[illegible]ing a "watch" yo[illegible] should begin to prepare for a [illegible]ado or t[illegible]bo[illegible]ty plan.

A tornado "warning" mea[illegible]hat a t[illegible]o has alre[illegible]dy forme[illegible] is going to happen very soon. A torna[illegible]ning" means take act[illegible] and get to a safe location.

Tornadoes occur inside giant thunderst[illegible]wn as "supercells." These powerful storms form when wa[illegible]m, moist ai[illegible] the ground rushes up to merge with cooler, drier air. It takes [illegible] just a thunderstorm and some clouds to cause a tornado.

First, a large thunderstorm occurs in a cumulonimbus cloud. Cumulonimbus clouds are very tall thunderstorm clouds. Next, a shift in wind direction and wind speed will occur causing swirls of air. The swirling air begins to funnel and pulls up warm air from the ground. As the rising air cools, the moisture it carries forms a massive thundercloud. Most tornadoes only travel a few miles before ending.

Most tornadoes average 250 feet in width and do not reach more than 110 miles per hour. The most dangerous tornadoes can reach speeds of over 300 miles per hour. Massive tornadoes can be more than two miles wide.

The winds from a massive tornado can tear roofs off of buildings, knock down trees, and even toss cars into the air. A 1931 Mississippi

tornado was so strong that it lifted a train weighing 83 tons and it landed 80 feet away from the track.

There are five different types of tornadoes; land-spouts, water-spouts, multiple vortexes, gustnado and supercell. A supercell is large thunderstorm that can produce some of the most violent tornadoes. A waterspout forms over warm water. Landspouts are weak and not associated with a vortex of air from a thunderstorm. A gustnado is a small tornado formed at a weather front by gusts of wind. A multiple vortex tornado has more than one spinning tube of air.

Tornado conditions are most often found in the central and southern United States in an area known as "Tornado Alley". The warm, humid air from the Gulf of Mexico clashes with cool, dry air from the Rocky Mountains and Canada. Tornado Alley includes Kansas, Texas, [illegible]homa, South Dakota and Nebraska.

Tor[illegible]adoes can happen any time of year, but most form during the sp[illegible] early summer. The United States is home to the most violent tor[illegible] the world. Tornadoes in the northern hemisphere usually ro[illegible] co[illegible]-clockwise while tornadoes in the southern hemisp[illegible] usually rota[illegible]kwise.

T[illegible]asure the w[illegible]d damage caused by a tornado, scie[illegible] use the Fu[illegible]cale. Th[illegible]a scale, or Enhanced Fujita S[illegible] classifies to[illegible]es according to t[illegible]mage they cause on a [illegible] of 0-5.

The Fujita [illegible] w[illegible]ed with [illegible] Enhanced Fujita scale (EF-Sc[illegible] the [illegible]d States in February [illegible]7. An EF-0 tornado is a weak torn[illegible]th winds around 75 [illegible] per hour. Most torn[illegible] are classified [illegible] An EF-1 tornad[illegible] win[illegible] of about 7[illegible]2 miles per hour and [illegible]use mod[illegible] d[illegible]

Only about 1 percent of torn[illegible]ifie[illegible]r-5, causing "incredible damage." With winds t[illegible]ed [illegible]r hour, EF-5 tornadoes cause severe damage. E[illegible]s th[illegible]evel on the Fujita Scale.


PLEASE VIEW
THE VIDEO TO
SEE HOW THIS
PRODUCT WORKS