



*Hurricanes and Tornadoes Paired Texts



File Edit View Insert Slide Format Arrange Tools Table Add-ons Help Last edit was yesterday at 8:59 PM



1

Hurricane Katrina

In 2005, the United States saw the most damaging natural disaster in U.S. history. Hurricane Katrina became a giant swirling monster in the Gulf of Mexico. The hurricane did over \$100 billion worth of damage and took the lives of over 1,800 people in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and mostly Louisiana.

Katrina started as a tropical depression in the Bahamas on August 23, 2005. A tropical depression is when thunderstorms become more organized over water, and winds can reach speeds of 38 miles per hour. On August 24, it was upgraded to a tropical storm as winds reached 40 miles per hour and it began to have a more defined rotation. On August 25, when it crossed Miami and the southern tip of Florida, the storm was classified as a Category 1 hurricane (winds between 74 - 95 miles per hour). As hurricanes often do when they reach land, Katrina weakened and was once again considered a tropical storm.

However, as it moved back over the warm water of the Gulf of Mexico, Katrina rapidly intensified. In three days, the tropical storm grew to be a Category 5 hurricane with winds over 157 miles per hour, and reaching speeds of 174 miles per hour! Once Katrina reached land again on August 29 (over Louisiana and Mississippi), it was 400 miles wide. After making landfall, Katrina weakened to a Category 3 (winds between 111 - 129 miles per hour), but along with the damaging winds, it also brought a storm surge. A storm surge is water that is pushed to the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the eye of the hurricane. It causes major flooding as it can raise the water level up to 30 feet higher than normal. Katrina's storm surge affected 90 miles of the Gulf Coast. 80 percent of New Orleans was left underwater after the storm. Hurricane Katrina proved to be one of the nation's worst catastrophes as it destroyed the homes of more than 800,000 people and took almost 2,000 lives.

Hurricane Katrina

In 2005, the United States saw the most damaging natural disaster in U.S. history. Hurricane Katrina became a giant swirling monster in the Gulf of Mexico. The hurricane did over \$100 billion worth of damage. It took the lives of over 1,800 people in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and mostly Louisiana.

Katrina started as a tropical depression in the Bahamas on August 23, 2005.



^Hurricanes and Tornadoes Paired Texts



File Edit View Insert Slide Format Arrange Tools Table Add-ons Help Last edit was yesterday at 5:51 PM



1

Hurricane Katrina

In 2005, the United States saw the most damaging natural disaster in U.S. history. Hurricane Katrina became a giant swirling monster in the Gulf of Mexico. The hurricane did over \$100 billion worth of damage and took the lives of over 1,800 people in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and mostly Louisiana.

Katrina started as a tropical depression in the Bahamas on August 23, 2005. A tropical depression is when thunderstorms become more organized over water, and winds can reach speeds of 38 miles per hour. On August 24, it was upgraded to a tropical storm as winds reached 40 miles per hour and it began to have a more defined rotation. On August 25, when it crossed Miami and the southern tip of Florida, the storm was classified as a Category 1 hurricane (winds between 74 - 95 miles per hour). As hurricanes often do when they reach land, Katrina weakened and was once again considered a tropical storm.

However, as it moved back over the warm water of the Gulf of Mexico, Katrina rapidly intensified. In three days, the tropical storm grew to be a Category 5 hurricane with winds over 157 miles per hour, and reaching speeds of 174 miles per hour! Once Katrina reached land again on August 29 (over Louisiana and Mississippi), it was 400 miles wide. After making landfall, Katrina weakened to a Category 3 (winds between 111 - 129 miles per hour), but along with the damaging winds, it also brought a storm surge. A storm surge is water that is pushed to the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the eye of the hurricane. It causes major flooding as it can raise the water level up to 30 feet higher than normal. Katrina's storm surge affected 90 miles of the Gulf Coast. 80 percent of New Orleans was left underwater after the storm. Hurricane Katrina proved to be one of the nation's worst catastrophes as it destroyed the homes of more than 800,000 people and took almost 2,000 lives.



Hurricane Katrina

In 2005, the United States saw the most damaging natural disaster in U.S. history. Hurricane Katrina became a giant swirling monster in the Gulf of Mexico. The hurricane did over \$100 billion worth of damage and took the lives of over 1,800 people in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and mostly Louisiana.

Katrina started as a tropical depression in the Bahamas on August 23, 2005. A tropical depression is when thunderstorms become more organized over water, and winds can reach speeds of 38 miles per hour. On August 24, it was upgraded to a tropical storm as winds reached 40 miles per hour and it began to have a more defined rotation. On August 25, when it crossed Miami and the southern tip of Florida, the storm was classified as a Category 1 hurricane (winds between 74 - 95 miles per hour). As hurricanes often do when they reach land, Katrina weakened and was once again considered a tropical storm.

However, as it moved back over the warm water of the Gulf of Mexico, Katrina rapidly intensified. In three days, the tropical storm grew to be a Category 5 hurricane with winds over 157 miles per hour, and reaching speeds of 174 miles per hour! Once Katrina reached land again on August 29 (over Louisiana and Mississippi), it was 400 miles wide. After making landfall, Katrina weakened to a Category 3 (winds between 111 - 129 miles per hour), but along with the damaging winds, it also brought a storm surge. A storm surge is water that is pushed to the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the eye of the hurricane. It causes major flooding as it can raise the water level up to 30 feet higher than normal. Katrina's storm surge affected 90 miles of the Gulf Coast. 80 percent of New Orleans was left underwater after the storm. Hurricane Katrina proved to be one of the nation's worst catastrophes as it destroyed the homes of more than 800,000 people and took almost 2,000 lives.



A hurricane that occurs in the northern hemisphere rotates counter-clockwise around the eye, which is the calm center of the storm.

2

Tornadoes

One of the most violent types of weather is a tornado. These spinning columns of air can cause destruction wherever they touch down. They are most common in the central United States, but they can occur almost anywhere.

Tornadoes are called twisters in some areas. They can reach speeds of over 300 miles per hour. Some do not last long, but some can last for hours. They can cause a lot of damage. In the United States, they cause about \$1 billion worth of damage each year. They are most common in the central United States, but they can occur almost anywhere.

The most deadly tornado in U.S. history occurred in 1925. The 'Tri-State' tornado struck Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. There were reports that some people survived.

Year	State	Deaths
1925	Missouri, Illinois, Indiana	689
1975	Missouri, Illinois, Indiana	171
1999	Missouri, Illinois, Indiana	136
2011	Missouri, Illinois, Indiana	36



Discreet Leveling

HURRICANES AND TORNADOES



*Hurricanes and Tornadoes Paired Texts Assessment

* Required

Email address *

Your email

Hurricane Katrina

In 2005, the United States saw the most damaging natural disaster in U.S. history. Hurricane Katrina became a giant swirling monster in the Gulf of Mexico. The

6. What can the reader conclude after reading both texts? * 1 point

- Tornadoes are smaller than hurricanes, but can reach much higher wind speeds.
- Hurricane damage is only due to high wind speeds.
- F3 tornadoes have slower wind speeds than Category 3 hurricanes.
- Tornadoes are wider than hurricanes.

7. Which quote from Twisters shows a cause of tornadoes? 1 point

*

- "There were towns that were completely blown away."
- "When touch-down occurs, the damage begins."
- "Most twisters are about 500 feet wide."
- "These spinning funnels of air form over land in thunderstorms when cold and warm air meet and begin to swirl."

How are tornadoes and hurricanes alike? How are they different? * 3 points

Support your answer to the question with evidence from the text.