Storms: forms & causes *3.1.5.5*

Q1	***True or False?***	
A	Tropical storms occur when ocean temperatures are over 27 degrees Celsius.	
B	Tropical storm can begin over both the land and the ocean.	
C	Tropical storms tend to occur most in the winter months between November and February.	
D	Predictions of tropical storm direction is possible using scientific technology, such as satellite monitoring.	
E	Tropical storms originate between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.	

Q2	**Match the correct term to the correct definition**	
A	The collapse of a mass of earth from a mountain or cliff face.	
B	The strength of an event.	
C	The rising of the sea as a result of strong winds & low pressure in a storm.	
D	The number of times that an event occurs.	
E	How processes and landforms are spread across the earth's surface.	

Select from: **Storm surge** **Landslide** **Spatial distribution** **Magnitude** **Frequency**

Q3	**One sentence is incorrect in each of the explanations below. Identify the wrong one.**
A	Tropical storms become hurricanes when wind speeds exceed 60mph. Hurricanes are categorised from 1 – 5, with 1 being the weakest and 5 being a hurricane with wind speeds of over 149 mph. In different parts of Asia 'hurricanes' are termed 'typhoons' and 'cyclones'.
B	Tropical storms begin over the ocean and high levels of evaporation cause cumulonimbus clouds to form. The storm begins to rotate because of the Coriolis force. The storm intensifies as it hits land.
C	The distribution of hurricanes is within a narrow band across the earth and many places are at risk from storm events. These include Taiwan, USA and the Philippines. The UK experiences at least 10 of these storm events every year.
D	South east Asia receives the highest frequency of storm events each year due to the intense heating of the oceans for several months during the summer period. As evaporation increases and leads to rising moist air, Coriolis force causes the air to spin. In the centre of the hurricane is the eye, where wind speed is at its highest.
E	A storm surge occurs as a hurricane approaches land and can become as high as 2 metres. As the distance between the waves and the ocean bed is restricted the storm surge rises up and then crashes onto land. This can be the most devastating aspect of a hurricane; even more deadly than the winds themselves.

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Q4	***Decide which heading the various factors would match with, with regards to the strength of a tropical storm and its associated features***
Causal factors	***Factors which reduce tropical storm and associated features***

Sea temperature of 27C+ Secluded bay Long summer period

Global warming Light westerly winds at the start Large tidal range

On the equator High cliffs along the coast Ocean surface winds

Q5	***Think about the primary and secondary hazards created by a tropical storm***
A	Primary hazards
B	Secondary hazards