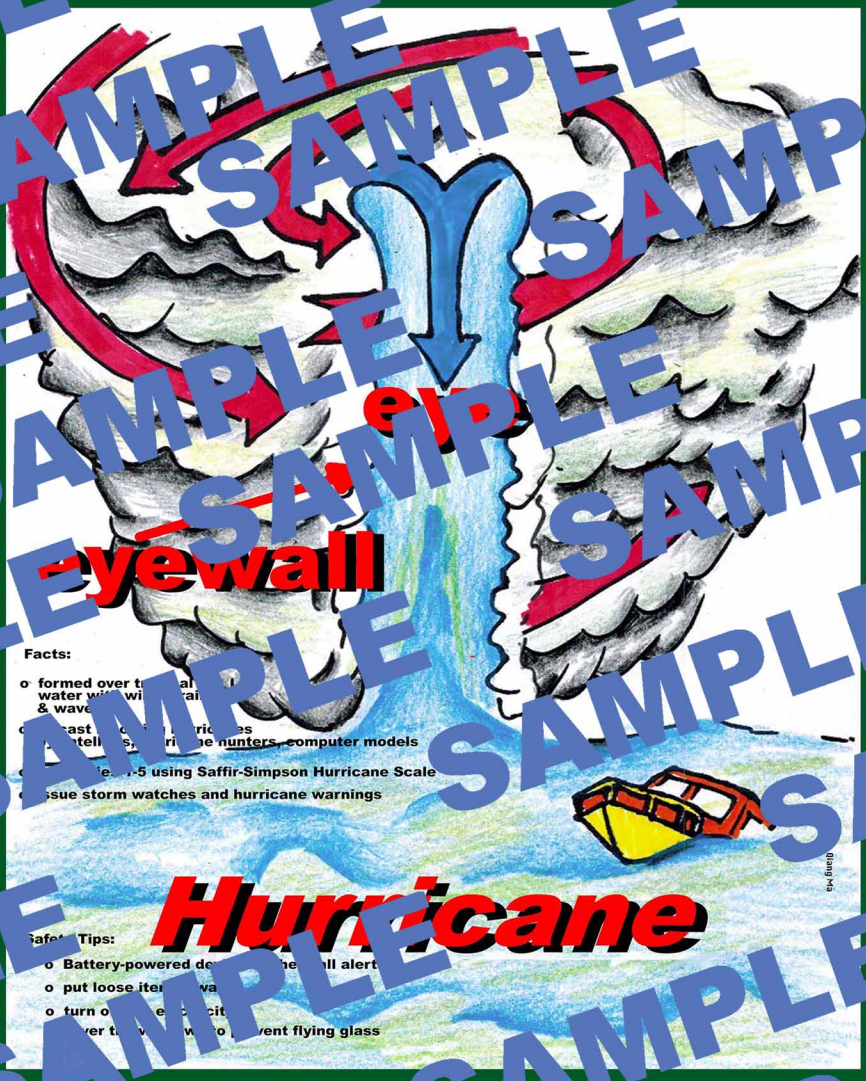
Close Reading

Plus Writing Activities

Hurricanes! By Gail Gibbons

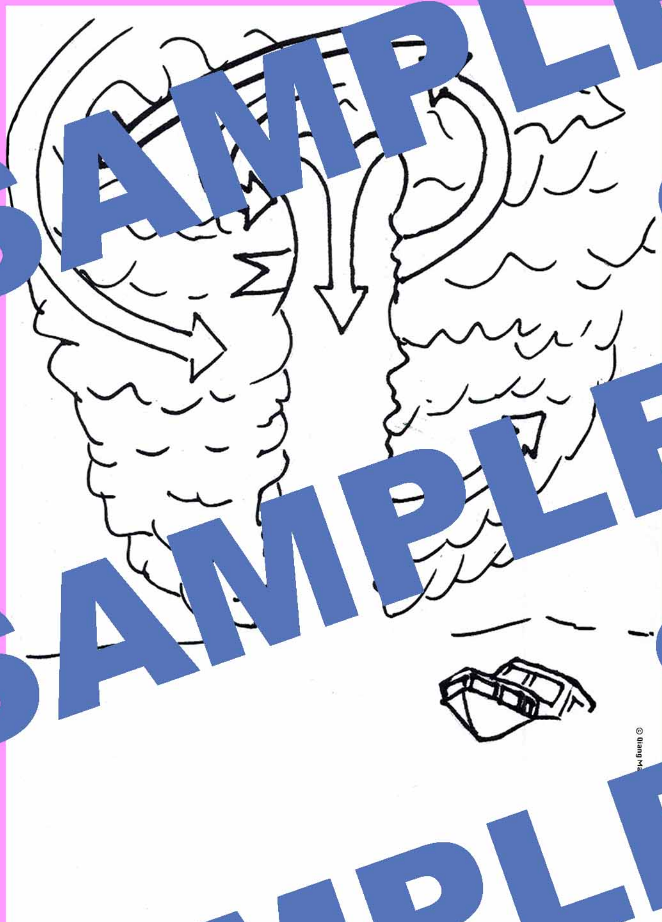


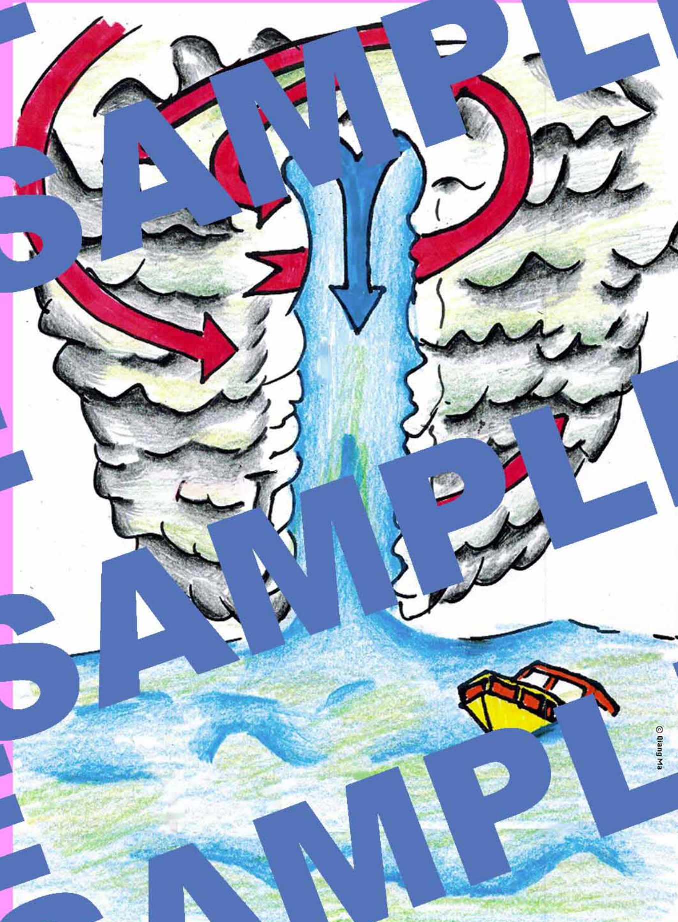
Teaching Weather Science through

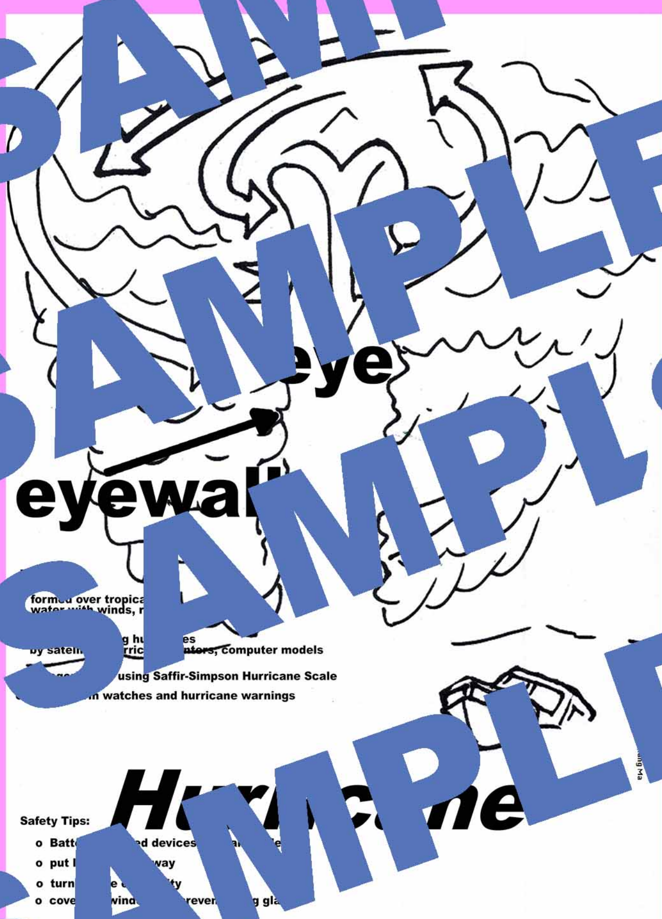
Reading, Comprehension, Vocabulary, Posters, and Reflection

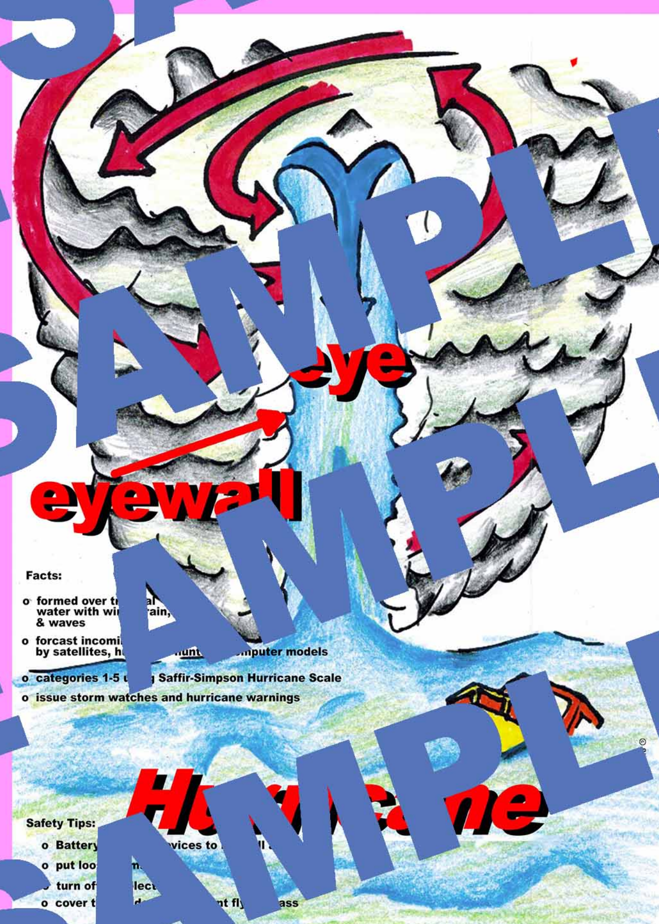
Qiang Ma

Table of Contents






eye
eyewall
Hurricane
Safety Tips:


eye
eyewall
Facts:
o issue storm watches and hurricane warnings
Hurricane
Safety Tips:

Hurricanes! by Gail Gibbons Close Reading

Name:_____ #:_____ Date:_____

Hurricanes! Close Reading Organi

Title:_____

Things to remember
Colors to mark the passage: • Highlight the title in y • Underline topic sente een. • Circle the important • ling sym bols: • Check Star (*) hing important mark (!) – something new, something that is sur mark (?) – unsure, don't understand it

The main idea of these passages is to _____

_____

What have you learned about hurricanes?

_____

_____

Hurricanes! by Gail Gibbons Close Read ©Qiang

Name:_____

Hurr eadin

Things to remember
Colors to mark the passage: • Highlight the title in yellow. • Underline topic sentence in green. • Circle the important words about hurricanes in red. • Use close reading symbols throughout text.
CLOSE reading symbols: • Check Mark(V) – understands story • Star (*) – something is important • Exclamation mark (!) – something new, something that is surprising Question mark (?) – unsure, don't understand it

The main idea of these passages is to explain how a hurric formed and how to forecast a hurricane.

What have you learned about hurrica is formed and how

Hurricanes! by Gail Gibbons Close Reading

Hurricanes (1)

The winds are howling, the rain is pouring down, violen onto the shore. A dangerous spinning s d ov is a hurricane!

All hurric ropical wate into the atmos ist air sp ards. s up more e. If empera ore continues. Win st air rmu

rising tes even more of an updraft. Even even larger cumulonimbus clouds that hold ever spinning of the air accelerates. Even larger groups of c continue to build up. Condensation causes rain. When th reaches 74 mph the storm is classified as a hurricane.

Most hurricanes are about 100 miles to 300 miles w hurricane is called the eye, which is clear and calm. It may be The strongest winds in a hurricane are those closest to the e area is called the eyewall.

Most hurricanes form over the Atlantic Ocean north c usually last about a week and travel on a course that is very d

Hurricanes! by Gail Gibbons Close Reading

ical)

The rain is pouri es are crashing the sho erous spinning storm ha med over tropical waters. cane.

#1 urricanes form over tropical waters. Warm water evaporates and rises into the atmosphere. The warm moist air spins upwards, creating a draft that sucks up more moisture. If the water temperature is more than 81 F, the cycle continues. Winds get stronger. As the moist air rises, cumulonimbus clouds are formed.

The rising air creates even more of an updraft. Even more moisture rises, creating even larger cumulonimbus clouds that hold even more water. The spinning of the air accelerates. Even larger groups of cumulonimbus clouds continue to build up. Condensation causes rain. When the speed of the wind reaches 74 mph the storm is classified as a hurricane.

TDQ #2 TDQ #3 Most hurricanes are about 100 miles to 300 miles wide. The cen hurricane is called the eye, which is clear and calm. It may be 10 to The strongest winds in a hurricane are those closest to the eye of the area is called the eyewall.

TDQ #4 Most n the At n north of the equato usually week on a co s very difficult to pred

Hurricanes! by Gail Gibbons ©Qiang Ma

ep ent Questions (1

W icanes	
What is the eye of a hurricane?	
Where are the strongest winds in a hurricane?	
hurricane	

Hurricanes! by Gail Gibbons Close Reading ©Qiang Ma

Text Dependent Questions (1)

How do hurricanes form?	Hurricanes form when the spinning storm with the wind speed reaches 74 mph over tropical wate The storm is th n moist drafts d t ondensation onim
What is the eye of a hurricane?	eye of a hur e the er of a hurricane. It is and calm and may be 10 to 20 miles wide.
Where are the strongest winds in a hurricane?	The strongest winds in a hurricane are the area closest to the eye of the storm. It called the eyewall.
Where do most hurricanes form?	Most hur s form over lant ean north of the ator

Hurricanes! by Ga reading

Hurricanes (2)

Many hurricanes have devastated cities and Usually there are heavy rains. Sometimes there is ha greatest damage. They are huge walls of water devastating everything in their path and on occasion al

In 1972, Herbert Saffir and Robert Simpso Hurricane Scale. This scale ranks hurricanes in c ermitted meteorologists nal Hurricane impact of an approaching

ologists gat rma hurri Sate s measure the siz rrica cane is Hunt cial instrumen on speeds, tem s, air s, and the amount c

storm's details are gathered and fed med with computer models of previous st make a new computer model that predicts the size an what land may be in its path.

These predictions help determine if an area When necessary, the National Hurricane Center will hurricane warnings that are made public on radio anc Guard raises flags.

©Qiang Ma

Hurricanes

urrica s and th str heav here is hail gr The walls of water forc of the sea, de ing in and on occasion altering the shoreline itself.

197 rt Saffi bert Simpson developed the Saffir-Simpso Sca scale ranks hurricanes in categories of 1 to 5. It has p meteorologists at the National Hurricane Center to predict the likely impact of an approaching hurricane.

TDQ #2 Meteorologists gather information about hurricanes from many sources. Satellites measure the size of a hurricane and can help tell how fast and in what direction a hurricane is moving. Airplanes are flown into hurricanes by pilots know as Hurricane Hunters. Special instruments on the planes measure wind speeds, temperatures, air pressures, and the amount of moisture in the clouds.

TDQ #3 All of the storm's details are gathered and fed into computers whi preprogrammed with computer models of previous storms. Th make a new computer model that predicts the size and strength m and what land may be in its path.

TDQ #4 These predicti determ area will need to b ed. When urrica will issue storm w urrican s that a public and television. The rd rai

Hurricanes! by Gail Gibbons

De dent Questions (2

ir-Simpson Hurricane Scale.	
List two ways meteoro gather ation about What det they looking for?	
What does the new computer model do?	
Explain the usage of the computer	

Hurricanes! by Gail Gibbons Qiang Ma

Te epe Qu ns (

lain Sa Saffi Hurricane Sca velo Herbert Saffir and ert in 1972. It ranks ane categories of 1 to 5. It permitted meteorologists at the National Hurricane Center to predict the likely impact of an approaching hurricane.
List two ways that meteorologists gather information about hurricanes. What details are they looking for?	Meteorologists gather information about hurricanes through satelli and airplanes. They are looking fo the size of a ne, wind speed res, ssures, and the oist the clouds.
oes t The mputer l predi nd strer what land may path.	
la usage the puter dict computer predictions help mine if an area will need to be evacuated.

Vocabulary

hurricanes	
eye	
eyewall	
accelerate	
predict	

Hurricanes! by Gail Gibbons Close ©Q

rica storm wind over ical waters.
ye the hurricane	The clear and calm center of a hurricane.
eyewall	Located just outsid the of the hurri whe most amag winds and itens fall en.
eler	Begin to move more quickly.
pred ict	Tell in advance.

Getting Started: Hurricane Close Reading

1. **It is suggested to get the following items ready.**

Items needed	Teacher	Student
The Book Hurricanes! by Gail Gibbons	V	
Lesson Plan	V	
Vocab Poster	V *Teacher can blow the original black and white sample into a poster.	
Info Organizer	V	V
Blank Paper for Drawing on Day 1	V	V
2 Reading Passages	V	V
2 Text Dependent Questions Sets	V	V
Vocab	V	V
1 Hurricanes Black Line Drawing 1 Hurricanes Black Line Drawing with labels	V	
1 Hurricanes Color Drawing 1 Hurricanes Color Drawing with labels	* Teacher can blow the original black and white sample into a poster and color it.	* Students may create the poster in groups by using teacher's sample
Teacher Finished Sample Package: • Hurricanes Color Drawing with labels • Vocab Poster with Post-it notes • Info Organizer completed • 2 Reading Passages with marks • 2 Text Dependent Questions Sets with answers • Vocab Sheet with answers • 2 Sample Writings	* I type for you to read easily. In real time, you are going to hand write to model for your students.	
Sharpie	V	V
Crayon/Markers	V	V
Post-It	*	

V: must, *: optional

2. **Read the lesson plan.**
3. **Look at the finished sample works included.**
4. **Photocopy 7 page package (1 Empty page, 1 Info Organizer, 2 Reading Passages, 2 Text Dependent Questions Sets, and 1 Vocab Sheet) for students. Make an extra set for the teacher to use.**
5. **The lesson is designed as cross curriculum among ELA, Science/Weather/Hurricane, and Fine Arts using close reading and GLAD strategies.**

Term of Use

Credits

I draw all the clipart myself for all the products in my store.

Thank you so much and I hope you enjoy this lesson.