



Grades 2-7

Hurricanes

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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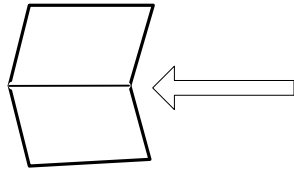
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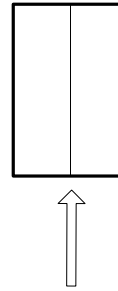
Sample Page

Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically



Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as "cover label."

How Long Does it Take to Complete the Lapbook?

Doing a study guide page and mini-booklet a day, a 3-folder lapbook takes about one month to complete. However, you can expand the study portion and make it last as long as you like! That's the beauty of homeschooling! Do it YOUR way!

Lapbook Assembly Choices

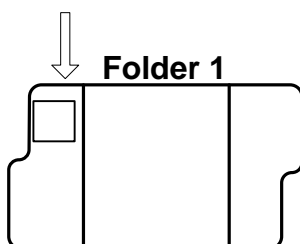
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

We recommend using Zip Dry Glue or Elmer's Extreme.

Choice #1 -Do not glue your folders together until you have completely finished all three folders. It is easier to work with one folder instead of two or three glued together.

Choice #2 -Glue all of your folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as they work on it. It helps with keeping up with which folder you are supposed to be working in. The choices are completely up to you and your child!

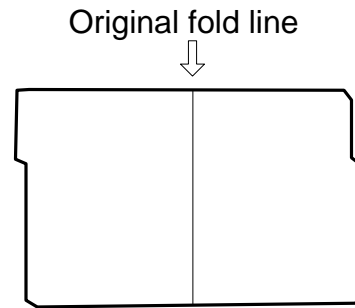
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.



For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*



Glue your folders together by putting glue (or you may staple) on the inside of the flaps. Then press the newly glued flaps together with your hands until they get a good strong hold to each other. Follow this step to add as many folders as you need for your project. Most of our lapbooks have either 2 or 3 folders.

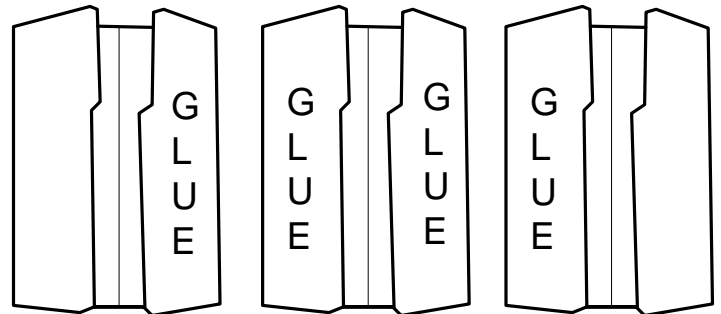
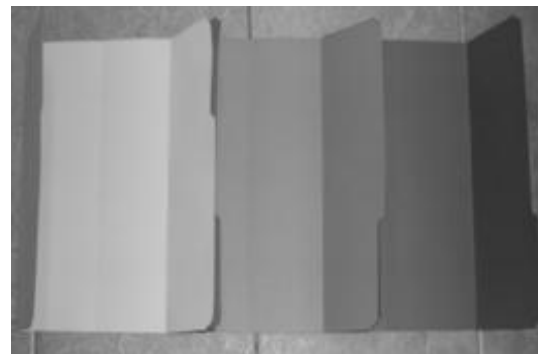
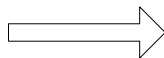


Photo of a completed lapbook base



Supplies and Storage

- *Lapbook Pages
- *2 Colored File Folders
- *Scissors
- *Glue
- *Stapler
- *Brads (not needed for every lapbook. If brads are not available, a stapler will do.)
- *Hole Puncher (again, not needed for every lapbook.)

To make the storage system (optional)

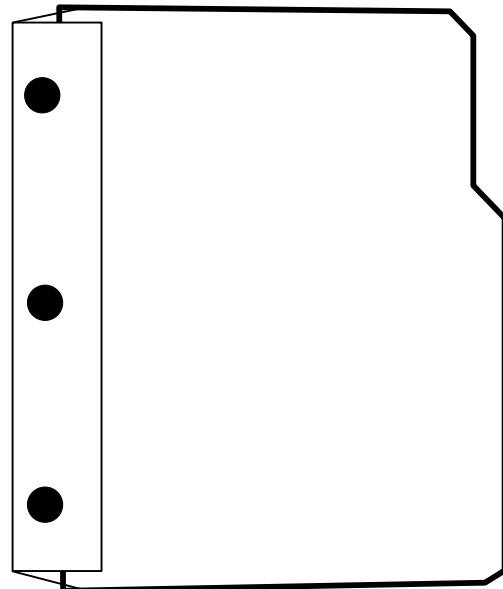
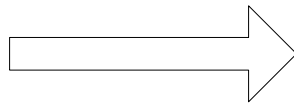
See details below about the use of a storage system.

- *Duct tape (any color)
- *One 3-ring binder
- *Hole Puncher

My child has made several lapbooks. Can I store all of the lapbooks together in one place?

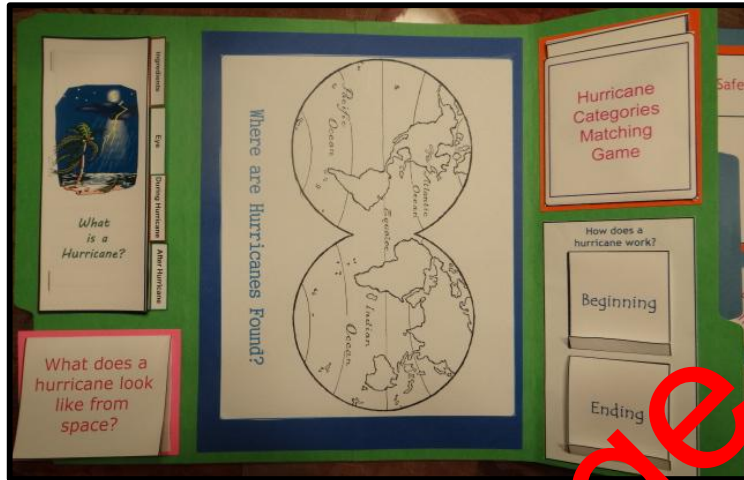
Yes! A three-ring binder serves as a great place to keep your lapbooks. This method of storage not only keeps your lapbooks from getting lost but also keeps them neat and readily available to share with dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When you are through sharing your lapbooks, just place the three-ring binder back on your bookshelf! Below are step-by-step directions of how to prepare each lapbook to be placed in a three-ring binder.

Close the lapbook. Measure a piece of duct tape that is as long as the lapbook. Place the edge of the duct tape on the top edge of the lapbook. Then fold the duct tape over so that it can be placed on the bottom edge. Make sure to leave enough duct tape sticking out from the edges to punch three holes. Be careful when punching the holes that you do not punch the holes in the folder. If you do, that's okay. Then place in three-ring binder. Depending on the size of your three-ring binder, you can store many lapbooks in it.

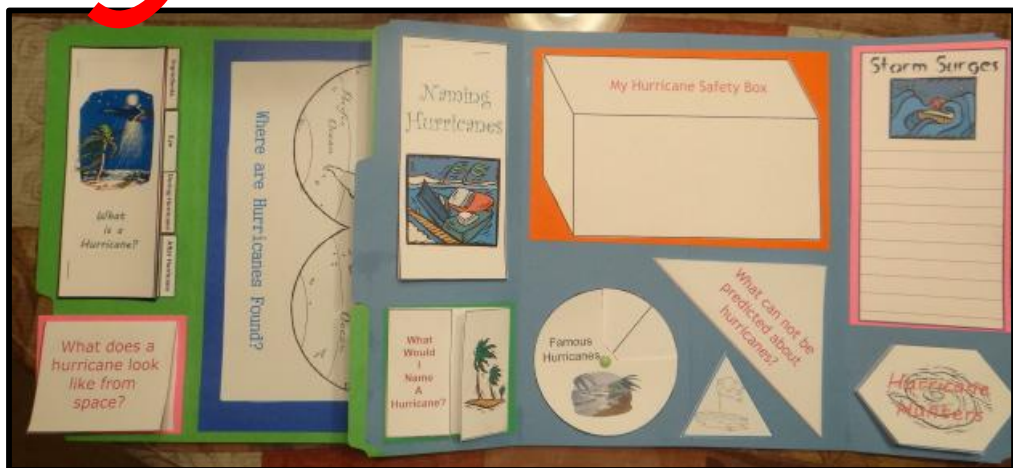
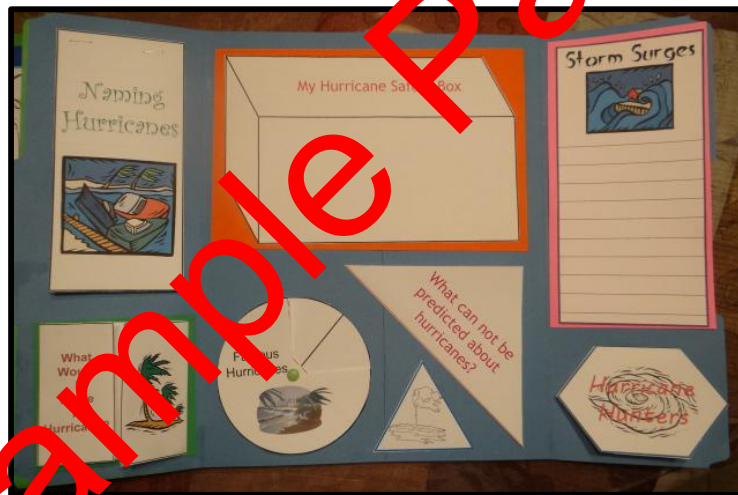


Photos of complete Hurricanes lapbook

Folder 1



Folder 2



Entire Lapbook

Table of Contents

What is a Hurricane?

Where are Hurricanes Found?

How Does a Hurricane Work?

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

Naming Hurricanes

Preparing for a Hurricane

Famous Hurricanes

Predicting Hurricanes

Storm Surges

Hurricane Hunters

Sample Page

Color the weather around the blowing tree. Cut on dotted line. Glue to the front of your folder.

Hurricanes



What is a Hurricane?

What do you get when you combine warm ocean water, low pressure, and steady winds? Well, sometimes you will get a hurricane. Hurricanes are the largest storms on earth, and can be deadly.

Large hurricanes can be up to 700 miles across, nearly the size of the state of Texas. The most violent hurricanes have internal wind speeds of over 150 miles an hour. The storms generally last for at least a week over the ocean, where it moves along at a relatively slow pace, between 10 and 20 miles an hour. As hurricanes move over the warm ocean water, they build and get bigger, until they reach either land or cooler water, where they quickly dissipate.

Each hurricane has several different areas of wind, pressure differences, and rain, and the combination of these is what gives the storm its energy. The addition of warm ocean water is the fuel that drives the storm. As a hurricane reaches land, it begins losing its energy rather quickly because the fuel is gone.

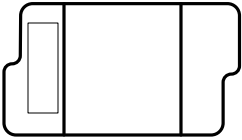
In the center of a hurricane is an area of extremely low pressure, called the eye. This area is very calm, with gentle breezes and clear skies. The areas around the eye are called the eye wall, and the storm is the most violent here, with the strongest winds. Because hurricanes rotate, the center of the storm builds up a pile of water, pushed there by the spiraling winds and pressure. When this pile of water hits land, it builds into a large wave called a storm surge.

Hurricanes are deadly, and many storm-related situations during and after the storm can be more dangerous than the storm itself. Storm surges, flash floods, tornadoes and waterspouts, heavy rain, violent winds, flying objects, and collapsing buildings are dangerous events during hurricanes. After the hurricane, floods, broken electrical and gas lines, contaminated water, weakened buildings, tornadoes, mud slides, and even looters are all part of the danger that continues.

In countries outside of the United States, hurricanes are often called tropical cyclones, or just cyclones. The storms are tropical because they form over tropical waters, not because they are found only in these areas. They form over warm waters and then often travel into cooler areas, where much of the damage is done.

Hurricanes can be seen easily from space and in satellite images, where they appear as large swirling masses of fluffy white clouds. The eye of large hurricanes can be clearly seen from space, and the huge raging storms actually look peaceful and beautiful from above.

Folder 1



Read What is a Hurricane?

Cut out the pieces from this page and the next. DO NOT CUT OFF TABS. Stack together with cover page on top and staple down the left side. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: In the box on each booklet, draw or glue a picture of the topic on the tab. On the lines, what about the topic.



What is a Hurricane?

Ingredients



Vertical lines for writing notes.

Sample Page

Eye

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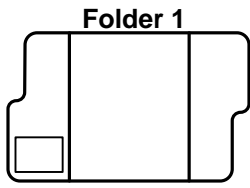
During Hurricane

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After Hurricane

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Sample Page



Read What is a Hurricane?

Cut out booklet and photo. Hamburger fold booklet along middle line so that title is on top. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: What does a hurricane look like from space? Cut out and glue the photo inside the booklet. Can you see the eye?

What does a hurricane look like from space?



Where are Hurricanes Found?

Hurricanes form over warm, tropical waters that are at least 80 degrees. These areas are found around the equator, where the sun warms the waters. Although tropical cyclones are formed near the equator, they cannot be formed directly over it. The low pressure and warm, wet air have to start spinning in order to form a hurricane. Over the equator, the rotation of the earth is not sufficient to start this spiraling action. Because of this, hurricanes form in areas directly north and south of the equator.

The northern Atlantic ocean forms tropical cyclones which travel north and west, towards the Americas. These storms impact the United States, Central America, and Mexico. Americans often call tropical cyclones "hurricanes". About six tropical cyclone strength storms form here every year. On the other side of North America, warm waters along the coast of Mexico sometimes form tropical cyclones. These hurricanes are most often pushed west into the ocean, although they sometimes impact land around Mexico. Very rarely a hurricane will reach land in the western United States.

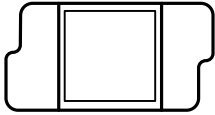
In the Indian Ocean, tropical cyclones are formed on both sides of the equator. Those which form on the north side travel northward and hit land in the Arabian Peninsula, India, and other spots in southern Asia. These are formed either on the east side of India, in the Bay of Bengal, or on the west side, in the Arabian Sea. This is the least-active cyclone basin in the world, only forming around 5 storms a year. Because of poor housing conditions, little or no warning systems, and large coastal populations, tropical cyclones in this area have historically been the deadliest in the world.

Those that form on the south side of the equator in the Indian Ocean are pushed southwest and either hit land along the coast of Africa, or head out to cooler waters. Small island countries in the southern Indian Ocean are also affected by these cyclones. Hurricanes in the Indian Ocean are called tropical cyclones by the people who live there.

Hurricanes are also formed throughout the islands of Indonesia and the eastern Indian Ocean. This basin forms about 7 cyclones each year, some of which travel out into the Indian Ocean instead of towards land. Most of these are on the south side of the equator and travel south into Australia or the open sea. Australians also call these storms tropical cyclones. On the other side of Australia, in the South Pacific, tropical cyclones effect the thousands of small islands found there, as well as eastern Australia. About nine hurricanes form here each year.

Farther north, tropical cyclones build in the northern Pacific and are pushed northwest by winds. These cyclones move toward land in the eastern areas of Asia, such as China, Vietnam, and Japan. Cyclones in this area are called typhoons. The western Pacific Ocean has more cyclones than any other spot on earth, and nearly one-third of all hurricanes are found here. More hurricanes reach land in China than any other country, and the Chinese were recording typhoons as long as 1000 years ago. There is no season for typhoons, and they develop in the northern Pacific year round.

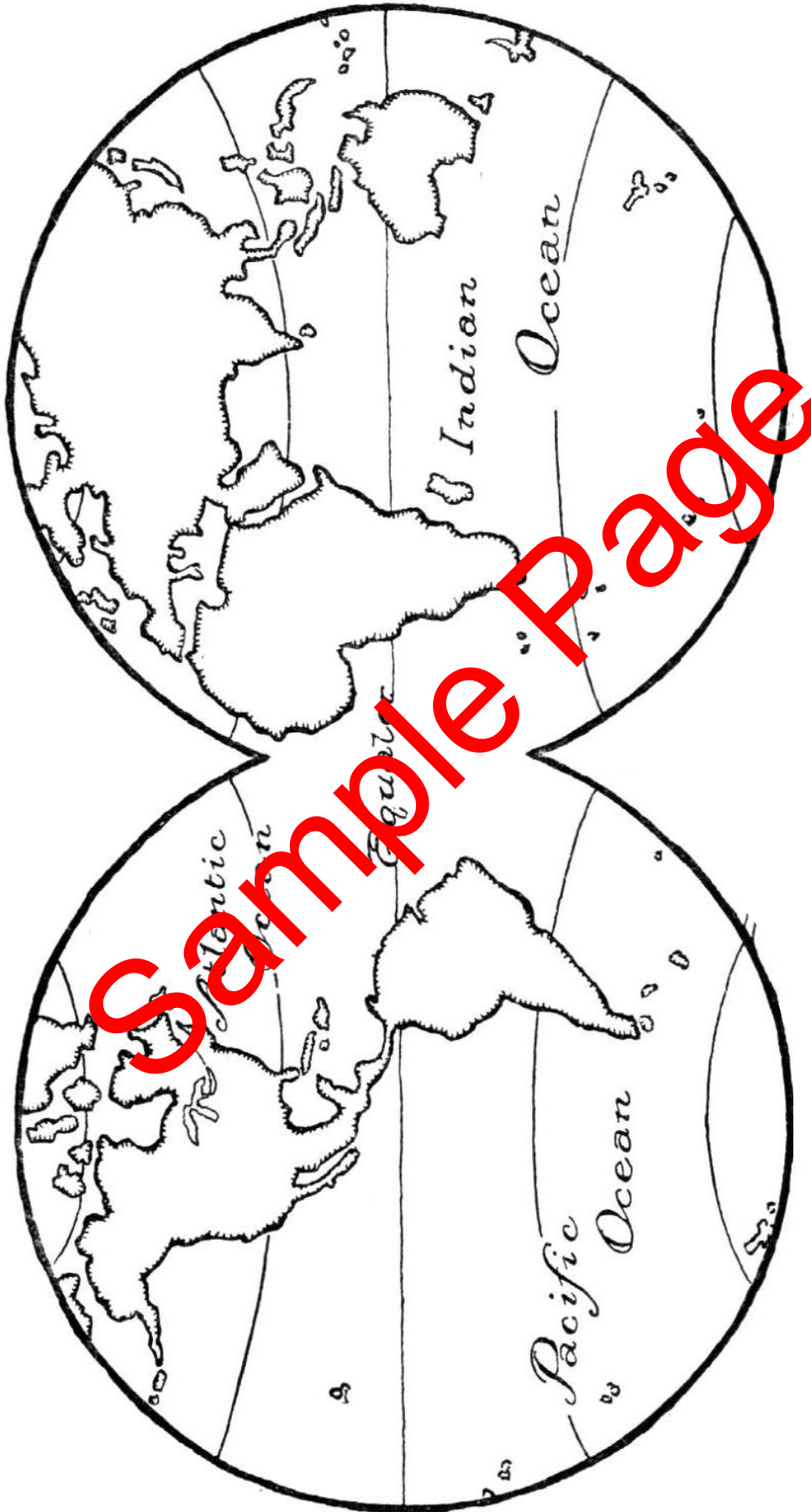
In other areas, the season for tropical cyclones is from early summer into the late fall. In the northern hemisphere, that means it is from June to late November. Most hurricanes actually form during the early fall, when the waters in tropical areas are warmest. In the southern hemisphere, the dates are reversed as summer happens during the winter of the northern hemisphere.



Read Where are Hurricanes Found?

Cut out map along outside lines. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Trace over the equator with a red crayon. Then draw in some of the places where hurricanes are found.



Where are Hurricanes Found?