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| **Extreme Weather in the UK** |

* How does a Tornado form? Draw images to explain

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**How a Tornado Forms**

Watch the short film: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/learning/wind/tornado>

**Look out for each of these stages. Draw a picture to illustrate each one. Use arrows and colour them to show warm air and cold air. Practise your diagrams and look at the film again if necessary. Then draw your sequence on the blank grid**.

1. The sun heating up the ground causes rising warm air. Rapidly rising warm air can grow into a powerful cumulonimbus thundercloud called a ‘supercell’.
2. When wind speed increases rapidly with height, the faster, higher air rolls over the lower, slower air creating a horizontal, cylinder of wind.
3. Warm updraughts tilt the cylinder of spinning air into a vertical column. Thunderstorms with persistent updraughts like these are called a supercell.
4. Falling, cold downdroughts from the supercell help bring the spinning column of air downwards, towards the ground.
5. The column of air spins faster and becomes narrower, as it grows downwards. When it reaches the ground, it becomes a ‘tornado’.
6. The most powerful tornadoes have winds greater than 400 kmph and can lift trucks and damage buildings.