Distance Teaching and Learning

Year 5 Reading – Week Commencing 29.06.2020

Day	Book	Reading Expectation	Follow-Up Task
Session 1	Explore More Tornadoes ISBN 9780545673143	Chapter 1: Whirlwind! Please read pages 6-10 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.	Answer the following questions in full sentences. 1) What does a tornado look like as it approaches? (pg 6-7) 2) Why do you need to take shelter if you see a tornado approaching? (pg 7) 3) What is a tornado? (pg 8) 4) How does a hurricane compare to a tornado? (pg 8) 5) What makes the tornado so dangerous? (pg 8) 6) Looking at the map on page 10, which area in the USA is prone to tornadoes and why?
Session 2	Explore More Tornadoes ISBN 9780545673143	Chapters 2 and 3: Danger Zones and How Tornadoes Form Please read pages 11- 15 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.	For this session, read the pages indicated.
Session 3	Explore More Tornadoes ISBN 9780545673143	Chapter 4: Funnel Clouds Please read pages 16-18 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.	Answer the following questions in full sentences. 1) How does a tornado begin? (pg 16) 2) What happens as the tornado strengthens? (pg 16) 3) What happens to the funnel cloud as the storm weakens? (pg16) 4) Why do funnel clouds change in colour? (pg 17) 5) What is the Enhanced Fujita Scale? (pg 18) 6) What likely damage will occur with winds of 218–266 km/h? (pg 18)
Session 4	Explore More Tornadoes ISBN 9780545673143	Chapters 5 and 6: Deadly Winds and Tornado Damage Please read pages 19-40 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too	For this session, read the pages indicated.

		tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.	
Session 5	Explore More Tornadoes ISBN 9780545673143	Chapters 7 and 8: Predicting Tornadoes and Tornado Safety Please read pages 24-27independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.	Answer the following questions in full sentences. 1) Why is it difficult to predict tornadoes? (pg 24) 2) What do scientists use to recognise conditions and patterns when tornadoes are forming? (pg 24) 3) What does Doppler radar show? (pg 24) 4) Why is it important to know when tornadoes might be forming? (pg 24) 5) Looking at the radar image on page 25, what is the telltale sign that a tornado might be forming? 6) How do people know a storm is approaching? (pg 26)

Mark Scheme

Day	Follow-Up Task Answers
Session 1	1) When a tornado is approaching, you can see black clouds darkening the sky, lightning flashes and the wind gathers force, kicking up swirls of dust. A steady roar, like a freight train rolls towards you and fills the air. Finally, you see a huge twisting funnel cloud, reaching from the clouds to the ground. 2) You need to take shelter when you see a tornado approaching because tornadoes are among the most damaging and powerful storms on Earth. 3) A tornado is a narrow, fast-spinning column of air that extends from a thunderstorm to the ground. It is a type of cyclone, with winds rotating around an area of low barometric pressure. 4) A hurricane, like a tornado, is a type of cyclone and is larger than a tornado. 5) The winds of a tornado, with speeds of nearly 300 miles (485 kilometers) per hour, are what make tornadoes so dangerous and can flatten everything in their path. 6) The area called Tornado Alley is prone to tornadoes because this is where cool, dry air from the Rocky Mountains meets warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico and creates good conditions for tornadoes.
Session 2	
Session 3	1) A tornado begins when a vortex reaches the ground. It may be invisible until it churns up dust and debris or until a funnel cloud forms. 2) As the tornado strengthens, the funnel widens and lightning, rain, and hail may come with it. 3) As the storm weakens, the funnel cloud shrinks until it looks like a dangling rope. 4) Funnel clouds vary in colour depending on the debris they contain and how light strikes them. 5) The Enhanced Fujita Scale is a scale which shows the strength of wind and the likely damage caused by it. 6) Winds of 218–266 km/h, can cause severe damage. Hardwood trees can be debarked and all but small portions of houses destroyed.

Session 4	
Session 5	1) It is difficult to predict tornadoes because they form so suddenly. 2) Scientists use reports from trained observers and images from Doppler radar to detect conditions for when tornadoes are forming. 3) Doppler radar shows not only the precipitation but also the wind motion within a storm. 4) It is important to know when tornadoes might be forming so officials can alert the public. 5) The telltale sign, that a tornado might be forming, is the "hook echo" in the lower edge of the red area on the radar image. 6) People know when a storm is approaching, when the sirens sound.