

ENGLISH PROJECT

This project shows severe weather around the world and how we can face it and protect ourselves in case of exposure to it

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EXTREME WEATHER • ON EARTH

EXTREME WEATHER OR EXTREME CLIMATE EVENTS INCLUDES UNEXPECTED, UNUSUAL, SEVERE, OR UNSEASONAL WEATHER; WEATHER AT THE EXTREMES OF THE HISTORICAL DISTRIBUTION—THE RANGE THAT HAS BEEN SEEN IN THE PAST OFTEN, EXTREME EVENTS ARE BASED ON A LOCATION'S RECORDED WEATHER HISTORY AND DEFINED AS LYING IN THE MOST UNUSUAL TEN PERCENT.

EXTREME WEATHER ON EARTH

There is evidence to suggest that climate change is increasing the periodicity and intensity of some extreme weather events. Confidence in the attribution of extreme weather and other events to anthropogenic climate change is highest in changes in frequency or magnitude of extreme heat and cold events with some confidence in increases in heavy precipitation and increases in the intensity of droughts •

TORNADO

Tornadoes are a type of extreme weather. They are vertical funnels of rapidly spinning air. Tornadoes include clouds, strong wind, rain, and sometimes hail. They move at speeds of about 16 to 32 kilometers per hour (10 to 20 miles per hour), and their winds can top 402 kilometers per hour (250 miles per hour) •

HOW DO WE DEAL WITH TORNADO COMING

- Go to the basement or an inside room without windows on the lowest floor (bathroom, closet, center hallway).
- If possible, avoid sheltering in a room with windows.
- For added protection get under something sturdy (a heavy table or workbench). Cover your body with a blanket, sleeping bag or mattress. Protect your head with anything available.



HURRICANES

Hurricanes, or cyclones, are a type of extreme weather. Hurricanes are •
giant, spiraling tropical storms. They include strong winds of over 257
kilometers per hour (160 miles per hour). They also include heavy rains and
can drop more than 9 trillion litres (2.4 trillion gallons) of rain a day.

HOW DO WE DEAL WITH HURRICANES COMING?

- Stay indoors during the hurricane and away from windows and glass doors.
- Close all interior doors—secure and brace external doors.
- Keep curtains and blinds closed. Do not be fooled if there is a lull; it could be the eye of the storm - winds will pick up again.
- Take refuge in a small interior room, closet, or hallway on the lowest level.
- Lie on the floor under a table or another sturdy object.



FLOOD

Flooding is a type of extreme weather. Flooding happens when there is heavy rainfall in a short amount of time and water overflows its natural or artificial banks onto land that is usually dry. •

HOW DO WE DEAL WITH FLOOD COMING

- Find safe shelter right away. •
- Do not walk, swim or drive through flood waters. •
 - Turn Around, Don't Drown!
- Remember, just six inches of moving water can knock you down, and one foot of moving water can sweep your vehicle away. •
- Stay off bridges over fast-moving water. •
- Depending on the type of flooding: •



LIGHTNING

Lightning is a type of extreme weather seen during thunderstorms. •
Thunderstorms include rain, clouds, lightning, thunder, and wind. Each
lightning bolt can contain up to one billion volts of electricity.

HOW DO WE DEAL WITH LIGHTNING COMING

- Be aware •
- Go indoors •
- Seek shelter immediately even if caught out in the open •
- Don't stay in open vehicles, structures, and spaces •
- Avoid windows, doors, porches, and concrete •
- Avoid corded phones •
- Avoid electronic equipment •



HAIL

Hail is a type of extreme weather. Hail storms can happen when it is warm or cold. Pieces of ice fall from clouds like rain. •

HOW DO WE DEAL WITH HAIL COMING

When hail or thunderstorms threaten, seek shelter in a safe, secure building and stay away from windows, glass doors or skylights. •

Bring your children and pets inside immediately. Provide shelter for livestock. •

If driving, find a place to safely pull off roadways and protect yourself from shattered glass by facing away from all windows. •

If you are caught outdoors with no immediately available shelter, crouch down, face away from the wind and protect your head and neck with your hands. •

Watch for flooded areas. Excessive hail combined with heavy rain can plug storm drains and create local flooding. •

Stay away from trees, towers, metal fences or poles to avoid lightning. •



DUST STORM

Dust storms are a type of extreme weather. Dust storms happen when very •
strong winds carry clouds of dust across an area.

HOW DO WE DEAL WITH DUST STORM COMING

Stay indoors as much as possible, particularly if you are at risk of health problems.

Close the windows, doors and vents.

If possible, stay in an air-conditioned room.

If you have to go outside, wear a mask over your mouth and nose to prevent you from breathing in dust. A P2 or P3 mask, available from a hardware store, should be effective.

Avoid exercise, particularly if outdoors.

If it is safe to do so, check on elderly neighbors or other vulnerable people.



BLIZZARD

Blizzards are a type of extreme weather. They include heavy snow over a •
long period of time, ice, and freezing temperatures.

HOW DO WE DEAL WITH BLIZZARD COMING

- Stay indoors and dress warmly.
- Eat regularly. Food provides the body with energy for producing its own heat.
- Drink water. Also, drink warm broth and juices.
- If you must go outside, wear layered clothing, mittens and a hat.
- Watch for signs of hypothermia and frostbite.
- Keep dry. Change wet clothing to prevent the loss of body heat.
- If you must drive, carry a cell phone.
- Keep the gas tank full.
- Let someone know where you're going, just in case your car gets stuck.



ICE STORM

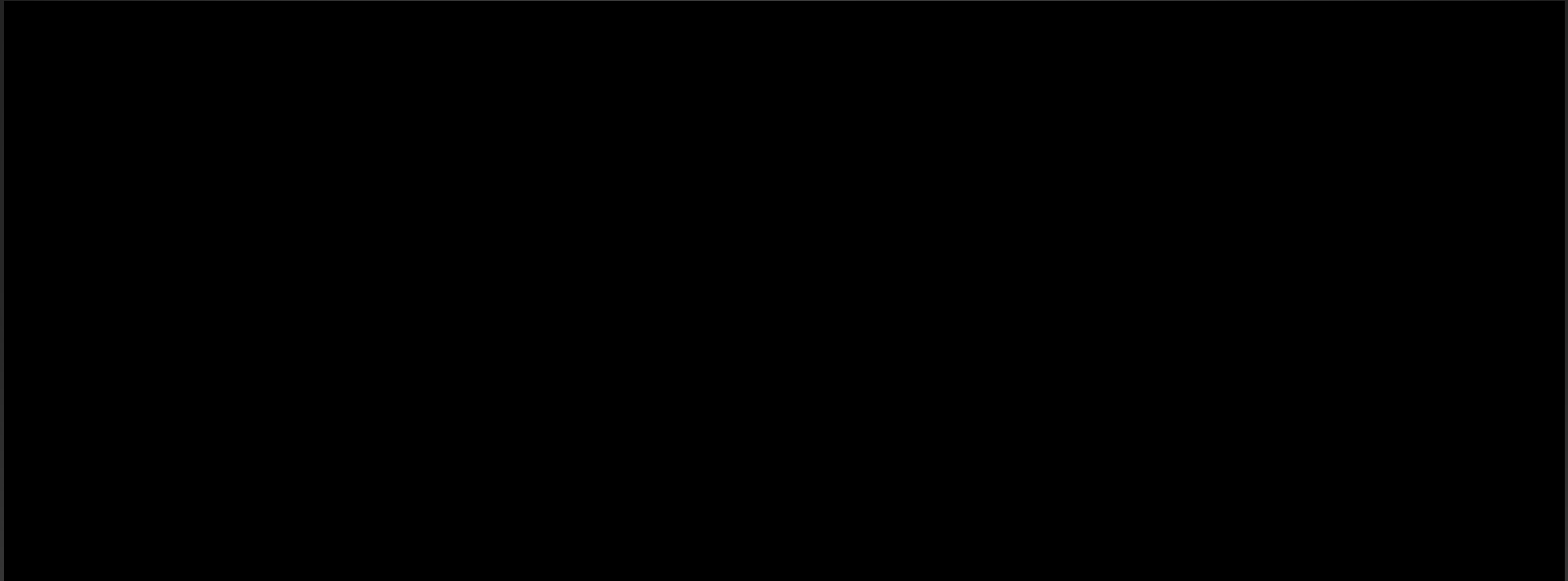
Ice storms are a type of extreme weather. During ice storms, falling rain •
freezes as it lands.

HOW DO WE DEAL WITH ICE STORM COMING

- Check your electrical panel to rule out any internal problem.
- Stay indoors and wear several layers of clothing.
- Shut off appliances to avoid damage from any electrical surges.
Once the power's back on, turn appliances on again one at a time.
- Turn off all your lights, except one, so you know when the electricity has been turned back on.
- Never use a generator, BBQ, or any item powered by natural gas or propane indoors, or in your garage, as they can emit toxic carbon monoxide.
- Equip yourself with a carbon monoxide detector and stock backup batteries.
- Use a flashlight rather than a candle for light.



SEVERE WEATHER VIDEO

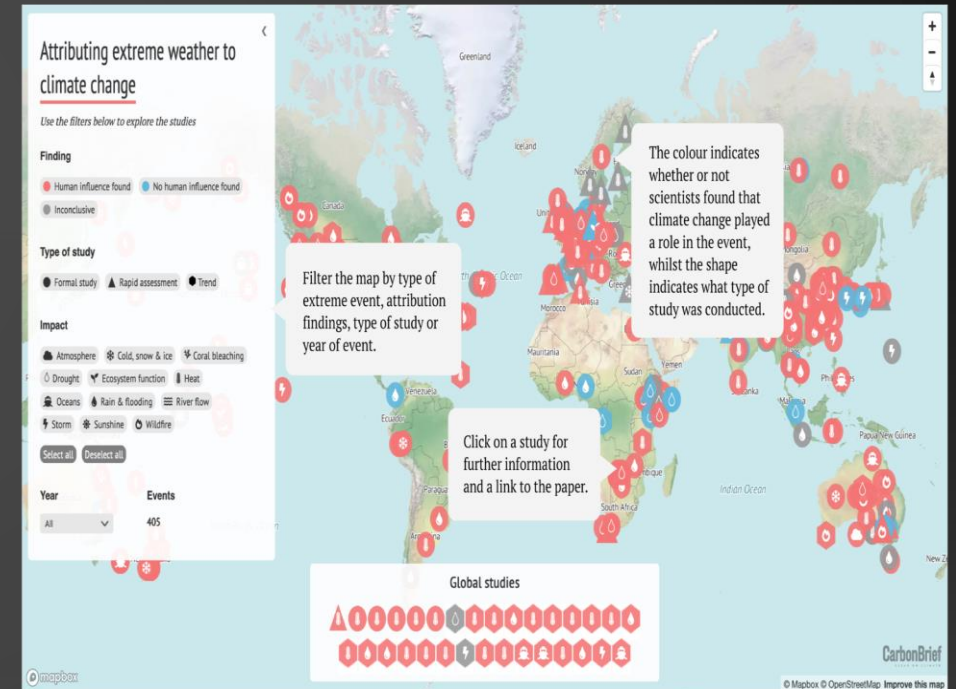


WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?

Human activity is causing rapid changes to our global climate that are contributing to extreme weather conditions.

When fossil fuels are burned for electricity, heat, and transportation, carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that traps solar radiation, is released into our atmosphere.

Over the past century, massive increases in carbon dioxide, methane, and other greenhouse gas emissions have caused the temperature on our planet to rise. That spike in global temperatures is fueling climate disasters that will only get worse unless we take action. Experts warn that we are running out of time to dramatically cut pollution to avoid climate catastrophe.



WHAT CAN WE DO?

- Move beyond fossil fuels, by keeping fossil fuels in the ground and cleaning up pollution.
- Clear the way for clean energy, by setting ambitious climate goals, removing barriers to clean energy, and electrifying our economy.
- Make sure everyone benefits by centering environmental justice and expanding access to clean energy in every community.
- Take on the next frontiers, by protecting climate forests, promoting climate-smart agriculture, and stopping the petrochemical buildout.



VIDEO ON HOW TO MAINTAIN THE WEATHER



THE END

- Helping individuals and communities change their relationship with nature unlocks direct benefits for people and the environment: better yields and productivity, strengthened protections for habitats and habitat, greater social equity, enhanced livelihoods for millions of people, and increased resilience to climate change.
- Rooted in the science of human behavior, our behavior-based and people-centered approach makes climate-friendly behaviors easier to adopt, and the impact is longer lasting.