

## **Families and Trade**

(adapted from Florida Studies Weekly Week 28)



Trade helps families get the things they need. At markets, people can exchange money or other goods for the things they need. These pictures show markets in Nicaragua.

1. This family grows vegetables. They have more vegetables than they need.
2. They take the extra vegetables to a market and sell them.
3. They use some of the money to buy cloth to make clothes for the family.
4. They use some of the money to buy rice and meat.
5. They save the money that is left. Soon they will have enough money to buy a new roof for their house.



### **Scarcity**

Scarcity is not having enough of something like food or water. Millions of people around the world do not have enough food to eat or clean water to drink.

## Spending Money

Many families do not have enough money to buy everything they need. They have to make difficult choices about how to spend their money.



## People Depend on Each Other

People depend on each other. Some things people need only come from certain parts of the world. Many important medicines come from the rain forests in Central and South America.

## Food Banks

Thousands of people in Florida are trying to help families who don't have enough food. Many Florida cities have food banks. Food banks give free food to families who do not have enough money to buy everything they need.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Fill in the Blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ helps families get the things they need.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is not having enough of something like food or water.
3. People around the world \_\_\_\_\_ on each other.
4. Many important \_\_\_\_\_ come from the rain forests in Central and South America.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ give free food to families who do not have enough money to buy everything they need.

### WORD BANK

- medicines
- Scarcity
- Trade
- Food banks
- depend

Use your favorite color to fill in Nicaragua on the map.

Write the words in ABC order on the lines below.



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Families  
Trade  
Money  
Scarcity  
Food

## Spinning Storms

by American Museum of Natural History

This article is provided courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.

On a spring night in 2007, disaster struck a small town in Kansas called Greensburg. Shortly before 10 p.m., a siren went off. A mile-wide tornado was approaching Greensburg. Its winds were estimated to be more than 200 miles per hour. In less than ten minutes, the town was destroyed. Ten people lost their lives.

When the storm had passed, people climbed out from their storm cellars through the rubble. Cars and trucks had been thrown about. Homes were crushed, or simply ripped from the ground. "I'm in downtown Greensburg. There's really nothing left," said one resident.



Credit: FEMA Photo by Michael Raphael

*The tornado destroyed much of the town. Many residents needed temporary housing.*

# How do tornadoes form?

A tornado is a swirling, funnel-shaped column of wind. It starts with a thunderstorm. Thunderclouds form when warm, wet air collides with cool, dry air. Then, strong winds form a wide tube of spinning air. When the tube touches the ground, it becomes a tornado.



Credit: NOAA

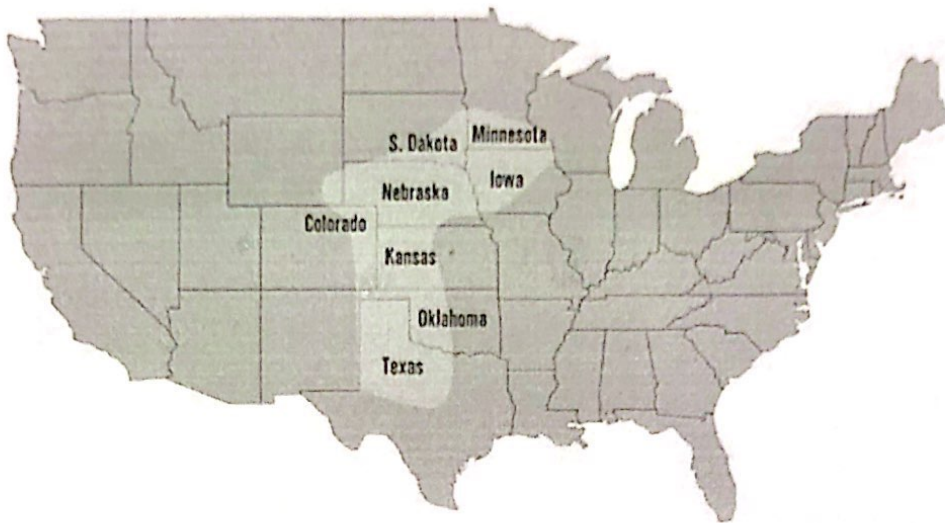
*A tornado is a swirling, funnel-shaped column of wind. It starts with a thunderstorm. Thunderclouds form when warm, wet air collides with cool, dry air. Then, strong winds form a wide tube of spinning air. When the tube touches the ground, it becomes a tornado.*



Credit: The Field Museum

*The 200-plus-mph winds of a tornado can bend a stop sign.*

Kansans are used to tornadoes. The people of Greensburg live smack in the middle of "Tornado Alley." It is an area that spans eight states in the central United States. This region has just what tornadoes need to get started: cool, dry air from the Arctic mixing with warm, humid air from the Gulf of Mexico. There is a lot of wide open space, called the Great Plains, for tornadoes to form. These conditions give rise to more than 600 tornadoes, on average, in "Tornado Alley" every year.



The Field Museum

*Most tornadoes in the world take place in "Tornado Alley."*

## How do scientists predict dangerous storms?

Meteorologists are scientists who study and forecast weather. They use a technology called radar to track storms, including tornadoes. Radar gives them information about how far away the tornado is and how fast it is moving. Although tornadoes have fast swirling winds, tornadoes themselves move relatively slowly (18 to 30 miles per hour). So their paths can be predicted with reasonable confidence. A system of tornado watches and warnings is used to alert the public to danger. A tornado "watch" means thunderstorm conditions exist that could set off a tornado. A "warning" means a tornado has touched down and been spotted.

This system saved many lives in Greensburg. After the tornado sirens shrieked, people had 20 minutes to escape to their basements and storm shelters before the tornado destroyed their town.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What happened to the town of Greensburg in 2007?

- A. It was destroyed by a fire.
- B. It was destroyed by a tornado.
- C. It was destroyed by an earthquake.

2. What does this article explain?

- A. how tornadoes form
- B. how the town of Greensburg was rebuilt
- C. how to become a scientist who studies weather

3. Studying weather can help save lives.

What information in the article supports this statement?

- A. Scientists who study weather are able to gather information about tornadoes. This information can then be used to warn people of danger.
- B. A tornado hit the town of Greensburg, Kansas on a night in 2007. The tornado threw cars and trucks around. It pulled some homes out of the ground. After 10 minutes, it had destroyed the town.
- C. Some scientists study and predict weather. They use radar to help them. Radar gives scientists information about how far away a storm is and how fast it is moving.

4. Based on the information in the article, what is a safe place to go during a tornado?

- A. a basement or cellar
- B. the backseat of a car
- C. a wide, open space outdoors

5. What is the main idea of this article?

- A. Scientists who study weather use radar to help them predict storms.
- B. Tornadoes are spinning thunderstorms that can be very dangerous.
- C. Tornado sirens warned people in Greensburg about the tornado before it arrived.

6. Read the first two sentences of the article: "On a spring night in 2007, disaster struck a small town in Kansas called Greensburg. Shortly before 10 p.m., a siren went off."

Why might the author not tell readers what the "disaster" was at the very beginning of the article?

- A. to make readers want to keep reading and find out
- B. to explain to readers how a tornado is formed
- C. to let readers know how important it is to be prepared for a tornado

7. Select the word that best completes the sentence.

Sirens went off in Greensburg, \_\_\_\_\_ the people there knew a tornado was coming.

- A. but
- B. because
- C. so

8. What is a tornado?

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9. Describe how a tornado forms. Support your answer with information from the article.

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10. Describe what the weather was probably like around Greensburg when the tornado formed. Be sure to mention what kinds of air may have been present. Support your answer with information from the article.

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. For the following question, use this week's Studies Weekly magazine to cite one source in your answer. (For example: I found part of the answer on Page 1 in the article "Where is Florida?")

Use the pictures to help you describe at least two ways Nicaraguan markets are different from our local grocery stores.



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Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.



2. This family grew vegetables. What is the first step for them to see if they want to trade?
- They take their goods to the market.
  - They save the money they have left.
  - They find they have grown some extra vegetables.
  - They use the money they make to buy rice and meat.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is not having enough of something like food and water.
- Scarcity
  - Enough
  - Trade
  - Many
4. What are two areas we get important resources for medicine from?
- North and South America
  - Central and South America
  - South America and Florida
  - South America and Africa

5. What do families have to do when they don't have enough of what they need?

- They choose to spend their money however they would like.
- They choose to spend their money on things they do not need.
- They make easy choices about how to spend their money.
- They make difficult choices about how to spend their money.

6. Which example from the article shows why some families save money?

- Families save money to buy a new roof for their house.
- Families save money to buy toys and games.
- Families save money to buy a new car.
- Families save money to buy junk food.

7. Millions of people around the world do not have enough \_\_\_\_\_ to eat or \_\_\_\_\_ to drink.

- food, dirty water
- clean water, healthy food
- food, clean water
- food, dirty water

**10. For the following question, use this week's Studies Weekly magazine to cite one source in your answer. (For example: I found part of the answer on Page 1 in the article "Where is Florida?")**

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How are people from Florida trying to help families in need? How can you help?

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8. Which statement is true about exchanging goods and services?

- Some things people need come from only certain parts of the world.
- All things people need come from only their country.
- All things people need come from only certain parts of the world.
- Most things people need come from only their country.

9. What is the importance of trade?

- Trade helps families get the things they need.
- Trade helps families make friends.
- Trade helps families get better at trading.
- Trade does not help families get the things they need.