Volcano Clue Hunt

Use section headings to locate useful information quickly.

6.P.EICC.3.b "Scan and skim the text, making note of structures and sections that might be most useful. (I)"

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the three section headings. Next to each heading, write two to four words telling what information that section will help you find.

Watching a Restless Volcano

1. Warning Signs Before a volcano erupts, scientists watch for changes that may signal moving magma. Small earthquakes can occur as rock cracks underground. The ground may swell or tilt when magma pushes upward. Instruments also measure gases escaping through vents. A rise in sulfur dioxide can be an important clue, although one sign alone does not prove an eruption will happen. Scientists compare several changes over time before they warn nearby communities about possible danger.

2. Tracking From a Distance Some tools collect information without placing people near a dangerous crater. GPS stations show whether the ground is shifting. Satellites can detect heat and changes in the shape of a volcano's surface. Scientists use seismographs to record earthquake waves and gas sensors to measure gases. These tools send data to observatories, where experts examine patterns. A single measurement may be ordinary, but a pattern of changes can help scientists decide when to increase monitoring.

3. Using Information to Prepare Volcano observatories share updates with emergency managers and the public. If activity increases, local officials may choose to close areas near the volcano or plan evacuation routes. Families can learn where to get official alerts and make an emergency plan. However, people should not depend on rumors or dramatic videos online. The most useful information comes from scientists and local emergency agencies, which update their advice as conditions change. Preparation helps communities respond more safely when a real danger develops.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. You need quick facts about changes scientists watch before an eruption. Which section would you skim first? Give the heading and one detail you would expect to find there.

2. Which section would you use to find tools that collect information while people stay away from a crater? How does the heading help you choose?

3. A family wants to find trustworthy emergency information. Which section should they scan, and what source does it name?

4. A reader wants to know why one clue does not always lead to an eruption warning. Which section should the reader scan? Copy the sentence that explains this idea.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

You are planning a poster called "How Volcano Experts Protect Communities." Write exactly three sentences that give a useful skim plan. In each sentence, name a section and tell what kind of information you would look for there.

ANSWER KEY

Volcano Clue Hunt

GRADE 6 · 6.P.EICC.3.b

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the three section headings. Next to each heading, write two to four words telling what information that section will help you find. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	You need quick facts about changes scientists watch before an eruption. Which section would you skim first? Give the heading and one detail you would expect to find there.	**Warning Signs. It includes details such as small earthquakes, swelling ground, or gases escaping through vents.**
2	Which section would you use to find tools that collect information while people stay away from a crater? How does the heading help you choose?	**Tracking From a Distance. The heading signals that the section is about observing a volcano without being close to it.**
3	A family wants to find trustworthy emergency information. Which section should they scan, and what source does it name?	**Using Information to Prepare. It names scientists and local emergency agencies as useful sources.**
4	A reader wants to know why one clue does not always lead to an eruption warning. Which section should the reader scan? Copy the sentence that explains this idea.	**Warning Signs. "A rise in sulfur dioxide can be an important clue, although one sign alone does not prove an eruption will happen."**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

First, I would skim "Warning Signs" for changes that show possible danger. Next, I would read "Tracking From a Distance" to find how experts collect evidence. Last, I would use "Using Information to Prepare" for actions communities take after officials receive updates.

Accept equivalent descriptions of each section's purpose when students use the headings and passage details. For the open task, accept any logical three-sentence skim plan that names sections and matches each section to appropriate information.