

Mission in Three Parts

Use brief labels and visuals to track how each section builds meaning.

9.P.EICC.3.d "Summarize and visualize sections of the text to maintain understanding. (I)"

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB As you read, draw a box around the most important event in each paragraph. In the margin, write a 3- to 5-word label that summarizes each boxed event.

Apollo 13: A Problem-Solving Mission

- ① On April 11, 1970, Apollo 13 lifted off from Florida with astronauts Jim Lovell, Jack Swigert, and Fred Haise. The mission was meant to land two crew members near the Moon while Lovell remained in the command module. About 56 hours after launch, an oxygen tank in the service module exploded. The blast damaged systems that supplied electricity and oxygen to the command module. Swigert radioed Mission Control, "Houston, we've had a problem here." Instead of continuing toward a landing, the crew and controllers had to focus on keeping everyone alive.
- ② The lunar module, designed to carry two astronauts to the Moon's surface, became a cramped emergency shelter for all three men. It had its own batteries, water, and oxygen system, but those supplies were limited. Engineers on the ground calculated how to stretch power and water until the spacecraft could return. Carbon dioxide also began building up because the command module's square filters did not fit the lunar module's round openings. Using items already aboard, including plastic bags, cardboard, tape, and a hose, the crew assembled an adapter that made the filters usable.
- ③ To head home, Apollo 13 looped around the Moon rather than entering lunar orbit. The crew then had to guide the damaged spacecraft toward Earth with limited power for navigation equipment. Mission Control developed a plan for a brief engine burn, and the astronauts used Earth's position in a window as a reference while they carried it out. Before reentry, they moved back into the command module and shut down the lunar module. On April 17, the command module splashed down safely in the Pacific Ocean. The mission became a lasting example of careful teamwork under pressure.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Write a 10- to 15-word summary of paragraph 1. Include the problem that changed the mission.

2 Name two resources engineers planned to stretch in paragraph 2. Why do those details matter to the paragraph's summary?

3 Write a 12- to 18-word summary of paragraph 3 that includes the action and the outcome.

4 Would a sequence diagram or a cause-and-effect chart best help you visualize paragraph 2? Explain with linked details from the paragraph.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Create a three-panel visual summary of the passage, with one panel for each paragraph. Give each panel a 3- to 5-word heading, add one simple symbol and two brief details, then draw arrows to show how the sections connect.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

As you read, draw a box around the most important event in each paragraph. In the margin, write a 3- to 5-word label that summarizes each boxed event. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Write a 10- to 15-word summary of paragraph 1. Include the problem that changed the mission.	An oxygen-tank explosion damaged Apollo 13 and ended its planned lunar landing.
2	Name two resources engineers planned to stretch in paragraph 2. Why do those details matter to the paragraph's summary?	Power and water. They show that the lunar module's emergency supplies were limited.
3	Write a 12- to 18-word summary of paragraph 3 that includes the action and the outcome.	A planned engine burn guided the crew toward Earth, ending in a safe Pacific splashdown.
4	Would a sequence diagram or a cause-and-effect chart best help you visualize paragraph 2? Explain with linked details from the paragraph.	A cause-and-effect chart. Square filters did not fit round openings, so carbon dioxide built up and the crew made an adapter.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Panel 1, Explosion Changes the Mission [burst]: oxygen tank explodes; command module loses power and oxygen. → Panel 2, Lunar Module Becomes Shelter [tent]: three astronauts use limited supplies; crew builds a filter adapter. → Panel 3, Navigation Brings Crew Home [Earth]: astronauts complete an engine burn; command module splashes down safely.

Accept accurate summaries with different wording when they state each paragraph's central event and key result. Visual summaries may use different symbols or layouts if they include two accurate details per section and show a logical connection across the three sections.