

# FLOODS

## Annotating Marks

As you read the passage, make the following marks on your paper:

- ➔ Circle powerful words or phrases.
- ➔ Underline words or phrases you do not understand.

## Task 1 - Read & Annotate

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Day: \_\_\_\_\_  
As you read through Floods: Dangerous Waters for the first time, use annotating marks and write important notes in the margin. Then, answer these questions:

- Circle powerful words or phrases.
- Underline words or phrases you do not understand.
- Place a question mark near something that makes you think.
- Write an exclamation mark near something that surprises you.
- Draw an arrow where you make a personal connection to the text.

## Task 4 - Reread & Respond

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reread the passage Floods: Dangerous Waters. Complete the chart below by listing the main idea and four supporting details from the passage.

Detail 1	Detail 2	Detail 3	Detail 4

## Task 5 - Summarize

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Using the organizer from Task 4, write a summary of the passage. The main idea should be stated in your first sentence. Write four supporting sentences.

A SUMMARY ORGANIZER

## Floods: Dangerous Waters

Natural disasters, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, blizzards, and dust storms can be scary. They can also cause great amounts of damage and human deaths. Floods are second to tornadoes as the top natural disaster, in terms of property damaged and lives lost. Floods can happen wherever rain falls.

A flood develops when water overflows or collects on land that is usually dry. As water falls to the Earth as rain or snow, it goes into the ground. If the ground is frozen or already wet and cannot take on any more water, flooding can happen. There are several different kinds of flooding. Here are the four common types.

**Ice Jam Flooding:** When temperatures are cold, bodies of water (lakes, streams, rivers) are often frozen. Heavy rain can cause huge pieces of ice to push together. This causes a dam to form. It is known as ice jam flooding. Behind this ice dam, water begins to build up. It spills over the edge of the land nearby. When the wall of ice finally breaks, a fast-moving surge of water rushes downstream. It destroys anything in its path. The water also carries large chunks of ice. This can cause even greater damage to land and objects.

**Coastal Flooding:** This type of flooding occurs along the coastline next to oceans. It is mostly caused by storm surges and large ocean waves. Coastal flooding is usually associated with hurricanes, tropical storms, or tsunamis. When there is a storm over the ocean, low pressure in the air sucks the water toward the center of the storm. As the storm moves toward land, it carries a large dome of water. When this dome reaches the coast, it can cause damage. During a hurricane, 9 out of 10 deaths aren't caused by the wind. Instead, they are caused by the storm surge and flooding.

**Overbank Flooding:** This type of flooding is what most people think of when they hear the word "flood." When a river is already filled as much as possible with water and it begins to rain or snow, it starts to overflow. Then, it spreads across the nearby land. This type of flooding can destroy nearby towns, homes, farms, and roadways.

**Flash Floods:** Sometimes floods can be slow-moving. This gives people time to evacuate. Flash floods happen quickly and without warning. They are caused by heavy rain falling on a dry area of land.

## Task 3 - Reread & Dig Deeper

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Day: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reread the passage Floods: Dangerous Waters. Use evidence from the passage to answer the following questions:

### Text Evidence Questions:

1. What is the main idea of the passage?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. List three details that support the main idea:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. List three details that describe ice jam flooding.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. List three pieces of text evidence that show that flash floods are dangerous.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Task 2 - VOCABULARY

Reread the passage Floods: Dangerous Waters a second time. Find four words you do not understand and complete the vocabulary diagram below.

DEFINITION	SYNONYM



# DIFFERENTIATED CLOSE READING UNIT

# 2 Different Reading Levels

## High-Interest Passage!

The **easier** passage has a ■ in the bottom left corner.

The **more difficult** passage has a ▲ in the bottom left corner.

**Floods: Dangerous Waters**

Natural disasters, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, blizzards, and dust storms can be scary. They can also cause great amounts of damage and human deaths. Floods are second to tornadoes as the top natural disaster, in terms of property damaged and lives lost. Floods can happen wherever rain falls.

A flood develops when water overflows or collects on land that is usually dry. As water falls to the Earth as rain or snow, it goes into the ground. If the ground is frozen or already wet and cannot take on any more water, flooding can happen. There are several different kinds of flooding. Here are the four common types.

**Ice Jam Flooding:** When temperatures are cold, bodies of water (lakes, streams, rivers) are often frozen. Heavy rain can cause huge pieces of ice to push together. This causes a dam to form. It is known as ice jam flooding. Behind this ice dam, water begins to build up. It spills over the edge of the land nearby. When the ice finally breaks, a fast-moving surge of water rushes downstream. It destroys anything in its path. The water also carries large chunks of ice. This can cause greater damage to land and objects.

**Coastal Flooding:** This type of flooding occurs along the coastline next to the ocean. It is mostly caused by storm surges and large ocean waves. Coastal flooding is usually associated with hurricanes, tropical storms, or tsunamis. When there is a storm over the ocean, low pressure in the air sucks the water toward the center of the storm. As the storm moves toward land, it carries a large dome of water. When this dome reaches the coast, it can cause damage. During a hurricane, 9 out of 10 deaths aren't caused by the wind. Instead, they are caused by the storm surge.

**Overbank Flooding:** This type of flooding is what most people think of when they hear the word "flood." When a river is already filled as much as possible with water, and it begins to rain or snow, it begins to overflow. Then, it spreads across the land. This type of flooding can destroy nearby towns, homes, farms, and roadways.

**Flash Floods:** Sometimes floods can be slow-moving. This gives people time to evacuate and move to safety. Other times, flooding happens quickly and unexpectedly. Flash floods happen within six hours of the events that cause them. In a flash flood, water rises and moves quickly. Fast moving water can be very dangerous. Water moving at 10 miles per hour has the same force as wind gusting at 270 miles per hour. In a flash flood, water can move huge rocks, buildings, bridges, and roadways. They cause much damage and are very dangerous.

The deadliest flood ever known happened in 1931. The Huang He River in China overflowed onto 34,000 square miles of land. Between 1 and 4 million lives were lost and 80 million people were left without homes.

It is important to know the types of floods that could happen where you live. If you are told to evacuate, listen immediately. Never drive or walk through flood waters. Listen to local news and weather alerts. Floods can be scary. By being prepared, you have less chance of being in danger.

**Floods: Dangerous Waters**

Natural disasters, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, blizzards, and dust storms are not only frightening, but they can also cause great amounts of damage and human deaths. Floods are just behind tornadoes as the top natural disaster, in terms of property damaged and lives lost. Wherever rain falls, flooding can occur.

A flood develops when water overflows or collects on land that is normally dry. As water falls to the Earth in the form of rain or snow, it goes into the ground. If the ground is frozen or already wet and cannot take on any more water, flooding can occur. There are several different kinds of flooding. Here are the four common types.

**Ice Jam Flooding:** When temperatures are cold, bodies of water (lakes, streams, rivers) are often frozen. Heavy rain can cause huge pieces of ice to push together. This causes a dam to form and is known as ice jam flooding. Behind this ice dam, water begins to build up and spills over the edge of the land nearby. When the wall of ice finally breaks, a fast-moving surge of water rushes downstream. It destroys anything in its path. Additionally, the water carries large chunks of ice, which can cause even greater damage to land and objects.

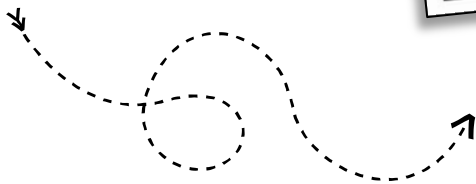
**Coastal Flooding:** As the word "coastal" indicates, this type of flooding occurs along the coastline next to oceans. It is mostly caused by storm surges and large ocean waves. Coastal flooding is usually associated with hurricanes, tropical storms, or tsunamis. When there is a storm over the ocean, low pressure in the air sucks the water toward the center of the storm. As the storm moves toward land, it carries a large dome of water. When this dome reaches the coast, it can cause great damage. During a hurricane, 9 out of 10 deaths aren't caused by the wind, but by the storm surge and flooding.

**Overbank Flooding:** This type of flooding is what most people think of when they hear the word "flood." When a river is already filled as much as possible with water, it begins to overflow when there is heavy rain or melting snow. As it begins to flow over the banks of the river, it spreads across the nearby land. This type of flooding can be destructive to nearby towns, homes, farms, and roadways.

**Flash Floods:** Sometimes floods can be slow-moving, giving people time to evacuate and move to safety. Other times, flooding happens quickly and without warning. Flash floods happen within six hours of the events that cause them. In this type of flood, there is a quick rising of fast-moving water. Water that moves very quickly can be extremely dangerous. In fact, water moving at 10 miles per hour has the same force as wind gusting at 270 miles per hour. In a flash flood, water can move huge rocks, buildings, bridges, and roadways. They cause great amounts of damage and are quite dangerous.

The deadliest flood ever known happened in 1931, when the Huang He River in China overflowed onto 34,000 square miles of land. Between 1 and 4 million lives were lost and 80 million people were left without homes.

It is important to know the types of floods that could occur where you live. If you are told to evacuate, listen immediately. Never drive or walk through flood waters. Listen to local news and weather alerts. Floods can be scary, but by being prepared, you have less chance of being in danger.



# Reference Chart, Annotating Guide, Close Reading Directions

## CLOSE READING STEPS

The following steps are a **suggested sequence** in which you could approach the contents of this packet. This approach will require 3 separate readings of each passage, requiring students to dig deeper with each reading. Each task of the packet is to be completed in one day/lesson. With 5 total tasks per passage, each passage should take one week to complete.



**1<sup>st</sup> Reading:** Student reads the passage. As they read, they use their annotation symbols to identify unfamiliar words, questions they have, and parts of the passage that they find interesting. Complete **Task 1: Read & Annotate**. This task also includes some basic recall questions.



**2<sup>nd</sup> Reading:** Teacher (or partner) rereads the passage a second time while students follow along. Have students complete **Task 2: Vocabulary**. This allows students to demonstrate their understanding of unfamiliar words from the passage, leading to a deeper comprehension of the text.



**3<sup>rd</sup> Reading:** Students reread the passage then responds in writing, citing text evidence. Students complete **Task 3: Reread and Dig Deeper**. This page of questions requires students to cite text evidence when answering questions. Additionally, students complete **Task 4: Reread and Respond** and **Task 5: Summarize**. These final tasks require students to use the text evidence to write a supported summary.

## Annotating Marks

As you read the passage, make the following marks on the text:

➔ **Circle** powerful words or phrases.

➔ **Underline** words or phrases you do not understand.

➔ **Place a question mark** near something that makes you think of a question.

➔ **Write an exclamation mark** near something that surprises you.

➔ **Draw an arrow** where you make a personal connection to certain words or ideas.

➔ **Write your important thoughts** in the margins.

Wow! The character showed a lot of courage here...

## ABOUT THIS PACKET

The first part of this packet includes 5 reading passages and one week's worth of reading activities for each passage. The Close Reading passages included in this packet are each provided at 2 different reading levels, so that you may more easily differentiate your instruction. The informational content of the 2 versions is the same, but the reading levels are different. All question sheets are the same. This makes it easy for you to provide reading passages on each student's level, but use the same question and activity sheets for the entire class!

### NOTE:

The **easier** passage has a ■ in the bottom left corner.  
The **more difficult** passage has a ▲ in the bottom left corner.

Each passage with its activities is designed for a 5-day time frame, following this schedule:

Day	Title of Activity	Purpose
1	<b>Task 1: Read and Annotate</b>	Read passage for the first time. Use annotation symbols to annotate. Answer surface level questions.
2	<b>Task 2: Vocabulary</b>	Read passage for the second time. Students choose vocabulary words that are unknown to them and complete the vocabulary activity using those words.
3	<b>Task 3: Reread and Dig Deeper</b>	Read passage a third time. Students answer deeper level questions, citing text evidence to support answers.
4	<b>Task 4: Reread and Respond</b>	Students use the graphic organizer to identify the main idea and supporting details of the passage.
5	<b>Task 5: Summarize</b>	Using the completed graphic organizer from Day 4, students write a summary supporting details for the passage.

The reading levels for each differentiated passage are provided in this chart:

Passage Title	Symbol	Lexile Level
Mozart – Musical Genius	■	720
	▲	940
The History of Little League	■	780
	▲	1,000
The Sweet Story of Honey	■	740
	▲	950
George Washington Carver	■	800
	▲	1,030
The United States Constitution	■	750
	▲	930

# 5 Days of Close Reading Activities for GREATER Reading Comprehension

**Task 1 - Read & Annotate**  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Day: \_\_\_\_\_  
As you read through *Floods: Dangerous Waters* for the first time, use your annotating marks and write important notes in the margin. Then, answer these questions:

- Circle powerful words or phrases.
- Underline words or phrases you do not understand.
- Place a question mark near something that makes you think of a question.
- Write an exclamation mark near something that surprises you.
- Draw an arrow where you make a personal connection to certain words or ideas.
- Write your important thoughts in the margins.

**First Reading Questions:**

1. What is this passage mostly about?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Floods rank second for damages and deaths behind what other natural disaster?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What are the four common types of flooding?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which type of flooding is usually associated with hurricanes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Where and when was the deadliest flood ever?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2 - VOCABULARY**  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Day: \_\_\_\_\_  
A second time. Find four words which are in the passage. Write a vocabulary diagram below.

DEFINITION	SYNONYM
WORD	
EXAMPLE SENTENCE	

**Task 3 - Reread & Dig Deeper**  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Day: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reread the passage. Answer the following questions:

main idea: \_\_\_\_\_

jam flooding. \_\_\_\_\_

that show that flash floods are \_\_\_\_\_

flooding. \_\_\_\_\_

re for a flood. \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 4 - Reread & Respond**  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reread the passage. Complete the chart below, listing details from the passage.

Detail 2
Detail 4

**Task 5 - Summarize**  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Write a summary of the passage. The main idea is \_\_\_\_\_  
Then use the four details to write four paragraphs by restating the main idea.

**FLOODS: DANGEROUS WATERS**

**NO PREP!  
Print and Go!**

# Answer Keys Provided

## Task 1 - Read & Annotate

### FLOODS: DANGEROUS WATERS ANSWER KEY

- Circle powerful words or phrases.
- Underline words or phrases you do not understand.
- Place a question mark near something that makes you think of a question.
- Write an exclamation mark near something that surprises you.
- Draw an arrow where you make a personal connection to certain words or ideas.
- Write your important thoughts in the margins.

#### First Reading Questions: Answers may vary.

1. What is this passage mostly about?  
This passage is mostly about floods, what they are, how they and what damage they can cause.
2. Floods rank second for damages and deaths behind what natural disaster?  
Floods rank second behind tornadoes as the top natural disaster.
3. What are the four common types of flooding?  
The four common types of flooding are: river flooding, overbank flooding, coastal flooding, and flash flooding.
4. Which type of flooding is most common?  
Coastal flooding is most common.
5. Where and when was the deadliest flood ever?  
The deadliest flood ever was in 1931 on the Huang He River.

## Task 3 - Reread & Dig Deeper

### FLOODS: DANGEROUS WATERS ANSWER KEY

#### Text Evidence Questions: Answers may vary.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?  
Floods are a type of natural disaster that can cause great amounts of damage and loss of lives.
2. List three details that support the main idea:
  - a) Floods rank second to tornadoes as the top natural disaster.
  - b) 9 out of 10 deaths in hurricanes are caused by flooding.
  - c) In 1931, between 1 and 4 million people died in the Huang He River Flood.
3. List three details that describe ice jam flooding.
  - a) Heavy rain can cause huge pieces of frozen ice to push together.
  - b) This causes a dam to form.
  - c) Behind this ice dam, water builds up and spills onto nearby land.
4. Cite three details that show that flash floods are dangerous.
  - a) Flash floods can occur within 6 hours of the events that cause them.
  - b) In a flash flood, water rises and moves quickly.
  - c) In a flash flood, water can move huge rocks, buildings, bridges, and roadways.
5. Describe 3 details about coastal flooding.
  - a) This type of flooding occurs along the coastline next to oceans.
  - b) As the storm moves inland, it carries a large dome of water that causes damage when it reaches the coast.
  - c) 9 of 10 hurricane deaths are caused by storm surge and flooding.
6. Name two things to do to prepare for a flood.  
Evacuate immediately if told to do so, and listen to news and weather alerts.