

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

An earthquake shakes the ground. The earth far below our feet moves. Earthquakes can be a quick jolt. They can be a rolling motion. They can last a second or longer. Earthquakes surprise people when they happen. It is important to stay calm and to get to a safe place.

SCORE

1. 😊 😐

2. 😊 😐

3. 😊 😐

4. 😊 😐

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Total**1.** What is this text mostly about?

- (A) shocks
- (B) earthquakes
- (C) rolling motions
- (D) staying calm

3. Which word has the same suffix as *rolling*?

- (A) ball
- (B) rolled
- (C) making
- (D) ring

2. How long does an earthquake last?

- (A) one second
- (B) many seconds
- (C) it varies
- (D) one minute

4. Which words are similar in meaning?

- (A) *calm* and *quick*
- (B) *jolt* and *shake*
- (C) *surprise* and *motion*
- (D) *place* and *safe*

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Total

Scientists try to learn from storms. They collect data. They want to be able to predict when a storm is coming. A hurricane is one example. Scientists study wind patterns. They watch how a storm changes. They observe rain levels. They want to give people enough time to get to a safe place.

1. What is the main idea?

- (A) Scientists study and observe storms.
- (B) Scientists collect data on storms.
- (C) Scientists watch rain levels.
- (D) Scientists learn from storms so they can give people warning.

2. Why do scientists want to predict storms?

- (A) to give people accurate data
- (B) to give people time to get somewhere safe
- (C) to know when to get the best readings
- (D) to know where the storm is headed

3. Which suffix could be added to the root word *come*?

- (A) -er
- (B) -ed
- (C) -s
- (D) -ion

4. What do people often try to *predict*?

- (A) what direction a car will turn
- (B) what happens next in a book
- (C) what is being served for dinner
- (D) what a birthday party will be like

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

It is important to prepare for disasters. Think about where you live. What happens there? Do you see tornadoes? Are hurricanes common? Is there risk of an earthquake? Prepare for what you may face one day. Better to be safe than sorry!

SCORE

1. 😊 😐

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Total

1. What word sums up the main idea?

- (A) tornadoes
(B) risk
(C) prepare
(D) safe

2. What does the text recommend?

- (A) Prepare yourself for a tornado.
(B) Prepare yourself for a hurricane.
(C) Prepare yourself for the natural disasters that are most common in your area.
(D) Prepare yourself for an earthquake.

3. Which suffix does **not** work with the root word *prepare*?

- (A) -ed
(B) -ing
(C) -ly
(D) -s

4. What is another way to say *Better to be safe than sorry*?

- (A) It is better to be safe and say sorry.
(B) Stay safe in a disaster by leaving your home.
(C) Use a safe so your things are not stolen.
(D) It is better to prepare and be ready than not to prepare and regret it.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Natural Disasters

A natural disaster is often a sudden event. It is usually intense. It has extreme results. It is caused by natural factors. It might start with rain or heavy winds. A volcano erupts. The Earth shakes. A tsunami hits the coast. These are all natural disasters.

Natural disasters can happen anywhere. They can occur at any time. Some areas are prone to big storms. Other areas have tornadoes. Tsunamis are a worry for people who live by the ocean. It all depends on where you live.

Disasters are scary. They often hurt or kill people. They can cause a lot of damage. Buildings can be destroyed. Entire towns can be ruined.

One way to handle a disaster is to plan ahead. Planning can keep us safe. It also gives us peace of mind. We know we are ready. Other people help us prepare. Some areas have warnings. They tell people to evacuate to a safe place. They let people know when a big disaster may be on the way. Other disasters happen too quickly. An earthquake can surprise you. There is no warning. An earthquake kit can help you after the event.

Where do you live? What happens in your town or city? Think ahead. Find out what you need. Make a plan with your family. Be ready! That is the best you can do.



building after a natural disaster

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read "Natural Disasters" and then answer the questions.

SCORE**1.** Who might make a connection to the text?

- (A) a teacher who reads about tsunamis
- (B) a mother who follows weather forecasts
- (C) a boy who likes to watch waves in a storm
- (D) a girl who has lived through a hurricane by evacuating

2. Before a natural disaster occurs,

- (A) plane ahead.
- (B) plan ahead.
- (C) pan ahead.
- (D) plot ahead.

3. What does the word *prone* mean?

- (A) will occur
- (B) likely to occur
- (C) won't occur
- (D) cannot occur

4. Which is the main idea of this text?

- (A) disaster predicting
- (B) disaster reporting
- (C) disaster preparedness
- (D) disaster warnings

5. Which gives the best summary of the text?

- (A) Hurricanes occur only in certain places.
- (B) Preparing for a tornado takes a lot of time.
- (C) Preparing for a natural disaster is a smart thing to do.
- (D) People far from the coast don't need to worry about tsunamis.

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Total

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Write about how you are prepared for a natural disaster.

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