

UPGRADE to the Growing Bundle

CLICK HERE



Save 75%!

- ✓ **Covers ALL Science Topics**
- ✓ **Daily Work or as a Sub Plan**

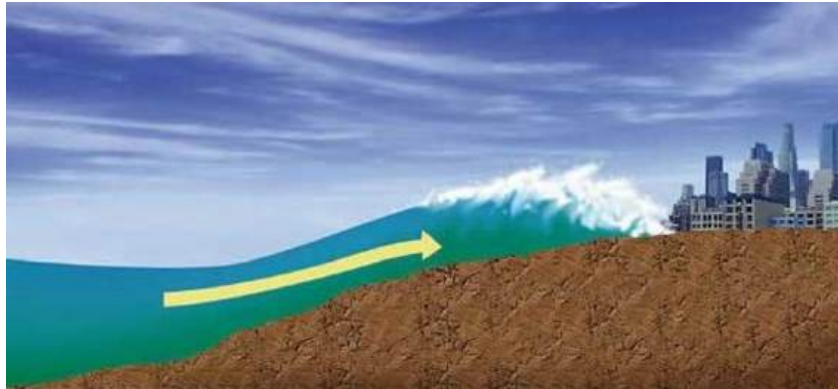
6th, 7th, 8th Grade Reading Mega Bundle

Reading Comprehension Passage & Questions

- ✓ Over 115 Readings! Covers all Science Topics
- ✓ No Prep, Ready-to-Use Resource in Google and Office Format
- ✓ Includes Comprehension and Extension Questions



Tsunamis



History

Tsunami is a Japanese word. It comes from 'tsu' that means harbor, and 'nami' that means wave. Tsunamis happens pretty regularly just like earthquakes. The table below shows some of the worst tsunamis in history.

Ecobottle Sample



This section has been removed

How They Work

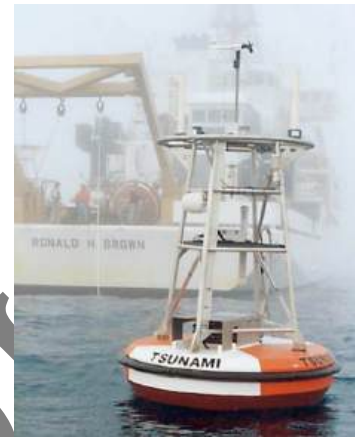
Earthquakes are the main cause of tsunamis however, volcanoes and meteors can also cause them. When a rock is dropped into the water, we see ripples move out from where the rock landed. This is what happens in a tsunami. Some kind of disturbance (example: an earthquake in the oceans) causes this ripples to



form. These ripples create tall waves that move very quickly. Tsunamis can reach speeds of 222 m/s (729 ft. /s) and heights of 30 meters (100 feet). This size and speed are what makes them so destructive.

Tsunamis Today

Tsunamis are watched by scientists. To spot a tsunami, scientists use warning centers, buoys, and tide gauges to measure what the ocean is doing and to see if any large waves are being produced. Also, since earthquakes are the main cause of tsunamis, the effects of earthquakes are watched closely to let us know if a tsunami may take place. Knowing when a tsunami may happen is very important because they come very quickly and are extremely destructive.



A buoy used for tsunamis detection

Tsunami Warning Signs

Ecobottle Sample



This section has been removed

Impact

Tsunamis can have many impacts. They can

- destroy buildings.
- cause fires.
- cause flooding.
- prevent people from getting clean water.
- be fatal.

Tsunamis can also damage the environment. They move a lot



A photograph from the 2004 tsunami in Ao Nang Province, Thailand

of water onto the shore. This causes sea animals to end up on land and some land animals to be washed back out into the sea. Also, water and soil can become contaminated which is bad for the animals and plants. How bad a tsunami is for the environment may not be known for weeks or months after it happens.

Being Prepared

To prepare for a tsunami, you can do the following:

- Plan a safe way for you and your family to get to high ground.
- Listen to the radio right after an earthquake for warnings.
- Have supplies like canned food, water, medications, flashlights, and batteries ready.

Reading Comprehension Questions:

1. How many
2. What is the main cause of a tsunami?
3. What
4. List two things scientists use to detect a tsunami?
5. What
6. Explain
7. List two signs that a tsunami may be coming.
8. What

Extension Questions

Do some research using a search engine and answer the following:

9. Someone wants to know about tsunamis. Summarize what you know about them in 100 words or less.

Watch the video below to answer the remaining questions. It can be accessed through the URL or the QR code.



<https://goo.gl/2iyclo>

10. If moving
11. What
12. What happens when a tsunami reaches the shore?
13. What are

Ecobottle Sample



This section has been removed

TWFSAMPLE

References

Websites:

<http://www.australiangeographic.com.au/topics/science-environment/2011/03/the-10-most-destructive-tsunamis-in-history/>

http://nctr.pmel.noaa.gov/faq_display.php?kw=1998%20Interview%20with%20Dr.%20Frank%20Gonzalez

<http://www.deepseanews.com/2011/03/from-the-editors-desk-the-environmental-impacts-of-tsunamis/>

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2012/03/pictures/120309-japan-tsunami-earthquake-anniversary-world-science/>

<http://www.noaa.gov/features/tsunami/preparedness.html>

Phillips, C. (2011, March 16). The 10 most destructive tsunamis in history. Retrieved January 6, 2016, from <http://www.australiangeographic.com.au/topics/science-environment/2011/03/the-10-most-destructive-tsunamis-in-history/>

Interview with Dr. Frank Gonzalez. (1998). Retrieved January 6, 2016, from [http://nctr.pmel.noaa.gov/faq_display.php?kw=1998 Interview with Dr. Frank Gonzalez](http://nctr.pmel.noaa.gov/faq_display.php?kw=1998%20Interview%20with%20Dr.%20Frank%20Gonzalez)

From the Editor's Desk: The Environmental Impacts of Tsunamis. (2011, March 21). Retrieved January 6, 2016, from <http://www.deepseanews.com/2011/03/from-the-editors-desk-the-environmental-impacts-of-tsunamis/>

Where Will Next Mega-Tsunami Hit? (2012, March 10). Retrieved January 6, 2016, from <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2012/03/pictures/120309-japan-tsunami-earthquake-anniversary-world-science/>

What's Your Tsunami Preparedness? (2015). Retrieved January 6, 2016, from <http://www.noaa.gov/features/tsunami/preparedness.html>