- Find important ideas
- Summarize
- · Make notes
- 2. This article is presented in three parts. In your own words, organize the three big ideas about tsunamis in the graphic organizer below. Include important details to support each idea.

LEVEL ONE

Example 1:

What is a Tsunami?

- · A tsunami is many powerful and forcefull undersea waves
- \cdot They are imensly strong and move quickly. Tsunamis can reach speeds of 600-900 k/m.

Deadly Waves

- · Tsunamis do not cause damage untill they hit land.
- · There are many encounters with tsunamis like in 1946 an earthquake in Alaska generated a wave that travelled more than 4000 km to Hawaii or in 1964 an earthquake in Alaska triggered a a massive tsunami that travelled throughout th Pacific

Tsunami

Detection

· Since tsunamis cannot be prevented from happening, we have a system that warns us when tsunamis are coming. These instruments are called seismographs

What is a tsunami?

- · It's cause
- · Circular waves
- · fast + powerful

Deadly Waves

- · Damage in Hawaii
- · Famous tsunami
- · Tsunamis are deadly

Tsunami

Detection

- · seismographs
- · It relay info to scientists
- · fast-moving waves mean evacuate!

Knowledge and Understanding	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Demonstrating Understanding Summarizes important ideas; cites variety of details that support the main idea	Limited: largely inaccurate and/or incomplete • may provide one main idea; often confuses main idea and supporting details • some relevant supporting details • omits key information	Partial: somewhat accurate • most main ideas; some may be vaguely expressed • some relevant supporting details • often has too much or too little information	Considerable: generally accurate • main ideas adequately expressed • most relevant supporting details • appropriate amount of information	Thorough: accurate and comprehensive • all main ideas clearly and concisely expressed • relevant supporting details • effective amount of information (may be synthesized)

Communication	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Organizing Ideas Organizes information using a graphic organizer	Limited organization and clarity; unstructured and hard to follow	Some organization and clarity; generally easy to follow	Considerable organization and clarity; structured and easy to follow	High degree of organization and clarity; highly effective

- Find important ideas
- Summarize
- · Make notes
- 2. This article is presented in three parts. In your own words, organize the three big ideas about tsunamis in the graphic organizer below. Include important details to support each idea.

LEVEL TWO

Example 1:

What is a Tsunami?

- · A Tsunami is a series of underwater forming waves cause by an underwater earthquake, landside, or volcano
- · Tsunamis travel really quickly about 600 to 900 kilometers an hour
- · The danger of Tsunamis can last a while after the first wave hits the land

Deadly Waves

- · In 1946, Alaska started a wave so big that it travelled more than 4000 kilometeres to Hawaii.
- · sailors on ships in Hawaii suddently saw a big wave rise out of the water an as they wached it hit shore and brooke palm trees in half as if they were palmtre tooth picks
- · In 1964, Alaska generated an other Tsunami that travelled throught eh pacific ocean waves crashed against Vancouver Island.
- · some tsunamis can be massive destruction for example when the volcano on the island of Krataotov, Indonesia, erupted in 1883, it made waves that were about 35 meters high

Tsunami

Detection

- Tsunamis can not be preented but some places in the Ring of Fire have warning systems
- · instruments used to pick up disturbances in the ocean are called seismographs.
- · If scientist detect a fast moving wave they send messiges and warn people to evacuate the area

What Is a tsunami?

- · A series of powerful undersea waves
- \cdot Travel about 600 to 900 kilometers an hour
- · Is usually caused by an underwater earthquake, landside, or volcano.

Deadly Waves

- · Tsunamis don't cause any damage until they hit land.
- · In 1946, an earthquake in Alaska generated a wave that travelled more than 4000 kilometres to Hawaii
- · Some tsunamis can be deadly, as well as destructive.

Tsunami

Detection

- · Tsunamis can't be prevented.
- · Islands and coastal areas have seismographs that detect tsunamis.
- · Scientists can warn people if they detect a tsunami.

Knowledge and Understanding	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Demonstrating Understanding Summarizes important ideas; cites variety of details that support the main idea	Limited: largely inaccurate and/or incomplete • may provide one main idea; often confuses main idea and supporting details • some relevant supporting details • omits key information	Partial: somewhat accurate • most main ideas; some may be vaguely expressed • some relevant supporting details • often has too much or too little information	Considerable: generally accurate • main ideas adequately expressed • most relevant supporting details • appropriate amount of information	Thorough: accurate and comprehensive all main ideas clearly and concisely expressed relevant supporting details effective amount of information (may be synthesized)

Communication	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Organizing Ideas Organizes information using a graphic organizer	Limited organization and clarity; unstructured and hard to follow	Some organization and clarity; generally easy to follow	Considerable organization and clarity; structured and easy to follow	High degree of organization and clarity; highly effective

- Find important ideas
- Summarize
- · Make notes
- 2. This article is presented in three parts. In your own words, organize the three big ideas about tsunamis in the graphic organizer below. Include important details to support each idea.

LEVEL THREE

Example 1:

What is a Tsunami?

- · a series of undersea waves
- · normally caused by a underwater disturbance (volcano, landslide, or earthquake)
- · this sends out a series or circular waves
- · can travel at about 600-900 km/hour

Detection

- · tsunamis cant be prevented but islands and costal areas have a detection system called seismographs
- Tide gauges attached to buoys measure the speed of waves and send info to research centres by a satellites.

(Tsunami

Deadly Waves

- · tsunamis don't cause damage till they hit land.
- · some tsunamis can be deadly as well as destructive for ex. 36000 people died in Java and Sumatra 1883

What is a tsunami?

- · A series of powerful undersea waves caused by volcano, underwater earthquake, or land slide.
- · tsunami waves are circular waves around the disturbances that trigger the tsunami
- · tsunamis travel at extremely High speeds faster than a Jet.

The danger from these waves lasts for hours

Deadly Waves

- · tsunamis do not cause any damage until they hit land.
- The wave is underwater But as the sea floor rises closer to land the tsunami raises and crashes down on land.
- · If tsunamis Hit land witch is inhabited they can be destructive as well as deadly.

Tsunami

Detection

- · Tsunamis unfortunately can not be prevented
- · But areas at risk have a warning system
- · Instruments called seismographs pick up disturbances in the ocean so we can predict were a tsunami will Hit, this information will warn people in the area to evacuate

Knowledge and Understanding	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Demonstrating Understanding Summarizes important ideas; cites variety of details that support the main idea	Limited: largely inaccurate and/or incomplete • may provide one main idea; often confuses main idea and supporting details • some relevant supporting details • omits key information	Partial: somewhat accurate • most main ideas; some may be vaguely expressed • some relevant supporting details • often has too much or too little information	Considerable: generally accurate • main ideas adequately expressed • most relevant supporting details • appropriate amount of information	Thorough: accurate and comprehensive all main ideas clearly and concisely expressed relevant supporting details effective amount of information (may be synthesized)

Communication	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Organizing Ideas Organizes information using a graphic organizer	Limited organization and clarity; unstructured and hard to follow	Some organization and clarity; generally easy to follow	Considerable organization and clarity; structured and easy to follow	High degree of organization and clarity; highly effective

- Find important ideas
- Summarize
- Make notes
- 2. This article is presented in three parts. In your own words, organize the three big ideas about tsunamis in the graphic organizer below. Include important details to support each idea.

LEVEL FOUR

Example 1:

What is a Tsunami?

- · It is a series of great waves underwater.
- · It is usually made by earthquakes, landslides, or volcanoes.
- · Tsunamis move at great speeds outward in circular waves. Speeds are about 600-900 km an hour.

Deadly Waves

- · Tsunamis don't cause damage until they hit land.
- · These giant waves can pass boats and not cause any harm.
- · Once they hit land, they have great force to pummel trees and entire buildings.
- The great walls form when it hit the shallow ground near the shore.

The faster water behind the slower water forms into a massive wall of water.

Tsunami

Detection

- · Instruments called seismographs pick up disturbinces in the water.
- Tide gauges on buoys measure speed of waves and send the information to research centres by satellites.
- · Scientists who detect fast moving waves can warn people in the area to evacuate.

What Is A Tsunami?

- · Many powerful undersea waves caused when an underwater earthquake, landslide, or volcanoe occur.
- · These causes send out huge circular waves which move very fast.
- The waves traveling at 600-900 km/h that are first aren't always the biggest.

Deadly Waves

- · In 1946 Alaska experienced an earthquake which cause a wave to go 4000km to Hawaii, where waves piled up on each other in the shallow water.
- · 1964 another earthquake from Alaska sent waves through the Pacific which hit Vancouver Island and flooded Port Alberni
- · A volcanoe in Kakatoa, Indonesia erupted in 1883 making 35m high waves which killed 36 000 people in the Java and Sumatra islands.

Tsunami

Detection

- Tsunamis can't be prevented but areas pron to them can detect them with a seismograph to find ocean disturbances.
- · Tide gauges attached to buoys find waves' speeds that's sent to scientists.
- · When a fast moving wave is found, people living near can be warned.

Knowledge and Understanding	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Demonstrating Understanding Summarizes important ideas; cites variety of details that support the main idea	Limited: largely inaccurate and/or incomplete • may provide one main idea; often confuses main idea and supporting details • some relevant supporting details • omits key information	Partial: somewhat accurate • most main ideas; some may be vaguely expressed • some relevant supporting details • often has too much or too little information	Considerable: generally accurate • main ideas adequately expressed • most relevant supporting details • appropriate amount of information	Thorough: accurate and comprehensive all main ideas clearly and concisely expressed relevant supporting details effective amount of information (may be synthesized)

Communication	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Organizing Ideas Organizes information using a graphic organizer	Limited organization and clarity; unstructured and hard to follow	Some organization and clarity; generally easy to follow	Considerable organization and clarity; structured and easy to follow	High degree of organization and clarity; highly effective