I pledge that I have neither given nor received unpermitted aid while working on this packet. All work is entirely my own or cited properly.

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Student Message:
Greetings Students! We hope you are all staying safe and well. We miss you very much, and hope to see you soon. In this packet you will be exploring natural disasters and how to prepare for them. We ask you to think about the natural disasters that you are familiar with on Delmarva. After this packet, you will be well informed on how to prepare for these disasters.

The learning outcomes of your journey through this packet will allow you to:
(RI.11-12.1)

Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

(RI.11-12.2)

Determine two or more central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.

Activity 1: Study the map below to answer the questions that follow.
1. Look at Delmarva on the map. What natural disaster occurs here the most? How does this compare with another part of the country?

2. Are there any other natural disasters NOT listed on the map for Delmarva that have occurred? Explain.

3. What have engineers come up with that protect against natural disasters?

   Example: If you are safe during a blizzard, what keeps you safe? One example is the heating system in your house.

Activity 2: Read the text and then the infographic about preparing for a natural disaster. Complete the multiple choice questions that follow each.
Not Scared ... Prepared

By Valerie Havas

1 Sometimes news headlines are scary. Hearing about tornadoes, bird flu, war, and events such as Hurricane Katrina can make you feel worried. But there are reasons to relax. Now more than ever, many people—from individuals to government officials—are working to prepare for and respond to disasters.

2 First responders are ready for emergencies. And some schools regularly stage fire and severe-weather drills. Students at Pine View Middle School in Land O' Lakes, Fla., for example, sometimes practice evacuating buildings, just as they would during a tornado. The school's principal, David Estabrook, is a shelter manager. He received special training. "It's a whole lot of people working together—the Red Cross, the sheriff's office, and the school," he says.

3 States also prepare for emergencies. In Alaska, more than 40 volcanoes have erupted since the 1700s. So the state's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management provides Alaskans with tips on dealing with volcanic ash. Officials in California try to prevent large floods, which could occur if levees in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region break because of an earthquake or a big storm. A few years ago, California's former Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger declared a state of emergency in that area because of damage from big rainstorms.

4 Governments are also preparing for possible health-related disasters, such as an outbreak of the bird flu. The disease has infected and killed some people in other parts of the world. North American agencies are testing migratory birds and creating response plans in the event that it spreads to this part of the world. A Web site operated by the Department of Health and Human Services offers planning checklists for state and local governments, schools, businesses, healthcare services, and individuals.

5 Many government groups prepare for possible disasters and respond to them. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was created to help people both before and after disasters. FEMA does everything from helping make sure that buildings are designed to withstand damage to training emergency workers. When Hurricane Katrina hit New
Orleans, many people censured FEMA for not responding as well as it could have. There has even been talk of shutting FEMA down and creating a new agency.

6 Other federal disaster responders include the National Guard and the U.S. Coast Guard. The National Guard is a group that can quickly be activated in the event of a national emergency, such as a hurricane, floods, or a war. The Coast Guard is the nation's oldest agency for protecting U.S. waters. It carries out search-and-rescue missions during and after disasters.

7 Many organizations outside the government help out too. For instance, the American Red Cross responds to more than 70,000 disasters each year, offering food, shelter, and other essential aid. The organization also provides almost half the nation's blood supply. In addition, the Red Cross offers lifesaving courses in first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). CPR helps restore normal breathing in a person who is unable to breathe. The Red Cross is currently working on creating a better disaster response system. One of the organization's goals is to work with more community groups.

8 Habitat for Humanity gives volunteer laborers the training and supervision they need to help disaster victims rebuild their homes. Organizations such as the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA), the Humane Society, and Noah's Wish train volunteers to rescue animals in times of disaster.

9 Of course, you can't prepare for every kind of disaster, and there's no need to try. After all, there's no reason to fear a tsunami if you live in Kansas or to lose sleep over earthquakes if you don't live near a fault zone. Not every health scare or news story is cause for alarm to you and the people you love. For specific issues that might affect you, though, it's good to know that people are ready, just in case.

1. Part A: Read the sentence from paragraph 5 in the “Not Scared... Prepared.”

When Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans, many people censured FEMA for not
responding as well as it could have.

What does the word censured mean in the sentence?

A. To disapprove of
B. To approve of
C. To honor something
D. To admire someone or something

2. Part B: Which statement from the passage best supports the answer to Part A?

A. “Many government groups prepare for possible disasters and respond to them.”
B. “The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was created to help people both before and after disasters.”
C. “FEMA does everything from helping make sure that buildings are designed to withstand damage to training emergency workers.”
D. “There has even been talk of shutting FEMA down and creating a new agency.”

3. Part A: Why does the author most likely place the information in paragraph 1 at the beginning of “Not Scared...Prepared”?

A. to encourage the reader to learn about hazards and why they do not need to worry about as much about them
B. to show the reader how different organizations have come together to help people during dealing with hazards
C. to draw the reader in by explaining the different types of hazards
D. to teach the reader about the different organizations

4. Part B: Which detail from “Not Scared...Prepared” best supports the answer to Part A?

A. “Sometimes news headlines are scary.”
B. “Hearing about tornadoes, bird flu, war, and events such as Hurricane Katrina can make you feel worried.”
C. “But there are reasons to relax.”
D. “Now more than ever, many people—from individuals to government officials—are working to prepare for and respond to disasters.”

Activity 2 Con’t:

Infographics are visual representations of information, data or knowledge. These graphics are used where complex information needs to be explained quickly and clearly. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a government agency, has created many infographics to
help the general population prepare for various emergencies. The one below shows how the CDC itself is trying to pinpoint the most vulnerable populations and prepare them for disasters.
1. After analyzing the infographic, all of the following would be considered an environmental disaster except for...

   A. A massive forest fire
   B. Severe heat
   C. Severe weather
   D. Earthquake
   E. A house fire
   F. Flooding

2. What is the focus of the CDC’s Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)?

   A. To reduce the number of disasters
   B. To reduce the number of injuries, illnesses, and deaths from disaster
   C. To respond more quickly with disaster relief
   D. To raise money to help the victims of disasters

3. According to the infographic, what are the three most vulnerable populations affected by disasters? Circle or underline all that apply.

   A. Children
   B. The Elderly
   C. Males ages 20-35
   D. Women

   Why do you think these populations are vulnerable? Explain.

4. What are the four reasons the CDC gives for why disaster risk is on the rise?

   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.

5. In the CDC’s effort to put Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) into practice, it plans to “evaluate the effectiveness of DRR strategies and implementation.” What does this mean?

   A. The CDC will come up with strategies to prepare people for disasters.
   B. The CDC will look at the strategies they are using and assess whether or not they are working
   C. The CDC will report their findings to the government officials
   D. The CDC will do more research and write articles about what is happening in various communities
**Activity 3:** Choose one of the activities below to complete.

1. In an essay, compare how Valerie Havas, the author of the article, and the CDC’s infographic describe how the government has played a role in helping people prepare for a natural disaster. Support your essay with information from BOTH sources.

   **Reminders—Be sure to include the following in your essay:**
   - Introductory Paragraph (include thesis here)
   - 3 Body Paragraphs (include details from each text and your own analysis here)
   - Conclusion Paragraph (Sum up your main point)

2. Create an infographic explaining how to prepare for a natural disaster. An example of such an infographic is below. It’s called “Be Ready! Floods.” Choose a different natural disaster, such as a hurricane, a tornado, or a forest fire, and create an infographic on how to prepare for that disaster.

   **Reminders—Infographics are visual representations of information, data or knowledge.**
These graphics are used where complex information needs to be explained quickly and clearly.

Your infographic should include:

- Titles
- Pictures
- Show your story, Don’t tell it
- Credible Information
- Add color when you can