

Name: _____ Date: _____

Constructing a Response

Directions: Read "The Most Electric Place on Earth" and complete the activity on page 31. Then follow the steps below to write a response to the question on page 31.

→ See *Scope's* "How to Answer a Constructed-Response Question" for tips and information about how to complete this activity.

Question from page 31:

How has our understanding of lightning changed over time?

Step 1: Write your claim.

Complete the sentences below to write your claim in response to the question.

In the past, people believed that lightning _____
_____. Today, _____
_____.

Step 2: Provide text evidence with commentary.

Write two details from the article that support your claim. You can write them in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. Include a citation for each detail. Explain how each detail supports your claim.

Detail 1: _____

Sentence explaining how this detail supports my claim: _____

Detail 2: _____

Sentence explaining how this detail supports my claim: _____

Step 3: Write a conclusion.

Wrap it all up. End your paragraph with a strong sentence that will give your readers something to think about. One option is to refer to your central claim. Or come up with an idea of your own!

Now it's time to put it all together. And guess what? You've already done the hardest part! All that's left is to take what you just wrote and put it together into one flowing paragraph. Write your final response on a separate sheet of paper.

Remember to:

- Use transitions between sentences.
- Read your paragraph to make sure your ideas are clear. Revise as needed.
- When you are satisfied with your paragraph, read it again to make sure there are no spelling or punctuation mistakes.

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“The Most Electric Place on Earth” Quiz

Directions: Read “The Most Electric Place on Earth.” Then answer the questions below.

1. Which of the following expresses a central idea of the section “Tremendous Heat”?

- Ⓐ The lightning over Lake Maracaibo is very predictable.
- Ⓑ Lightning is extremely hot.
- Ⓒ Humans’ understanding of lightning has changed over time.
- Ⓓ Lightning is caused by electricity.

2. Which line supports the idea that the lightning over Lake Maracaibo is violent and intense?

- Ⓐ “This is true even near Lake Maracaibo, where the lightning can seem as predictable as the rising and setting of the sun.”
- Ⓑ “Have you ever walked across a carpet and felt a small shock when you touched a door handle?”
- Ⓒ “In fact, Lake Maracaibo gets more lightning than any other place on Earth.”
- Ⓓ “The sky seems like it’s about to explode.”

3. The authors write, “Rumbling skies and flashes of light that could set forests on fire, crumble buildings, and even kill animals and humans could hardly be taken as a sign that the gods were pleased.” This line . . . (CHOOSE TWO ANSWERS.)

- Ⓐ explains what causes thunderstorms.
- Ⓑ emphasizes the violence of thunderstorms.
- Ⓒ helps readers understand why ancient civilizations saw thunderstorms as a sign that the gods were angry.
- Ⓓ shows how much worse thunderstorms used to be in ancient times.

4. Which statement CANNOT be supported by information in the article?

- Ⓐ Lightning never strikes the same place twice.
- Ⓑ The lightning over Lake Maracaibo is a spectacular sight.
- Ⓒ Lightning has fascinated humans for a long time.
- Ⓓ It is important to study lightning.

Constructed-Response Question



Directions: Write your answer in a well-organized response.

5. On page 31, the authors write, “Before long, a spectacular lightning show fills the sky.” How do they show that the lightning over Lake Maracaibo is “spectacular”? Use text evidence to support your answer.

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“The Most Electric Place on Earth” Quiz

Directions: Read “The Most Electric Place on Earth.” Then answer the questions below.

- Which of the following expresses a central idea of the section “Tremendous Heat”?
 - The lightning over Lake Maracaibo is very predictable.
 - Lightning is extremely hot.
 - Humans’ understanding of lightning has changed over time.
 - Lightning is caused by electricity.
- On page 30, the authors write, “The sky seems like it’s about to explode.” This description helps support the idea that the lightning over Lake Maracaibo is
 - mild and safe.
 - strange and rare.
 - soothing and quiet.
 - violent and intense.
- According to the article, ancient civilizations generally saw thunderstorms as a sign that the gods were angry because ... (CHOOSE TWO ANSWERS.)
 - thunderstorms were calm.
 - thunderstorms were violent and destructive.
 - thunderstorms could hurt people and animals.
 - thunderstorms were rare.
- Which statement CANNOT be supported by information in the article?
 - Lightning never strikes the same place twice.
 - The lightning over Lake Maracaibo is a spectacular sight.
 - Lightning has fascinated humans for a long time.
 - It is important to study lightning.

Constructed-Response Question

Directions: Write your answer in a well-organized response.

- On page 31, the authors write, “Before long, a spectacular lightning show fills the sky.” How do they show that the lightning over Lake Maracaibo is “spectacular”? Use text evidence to support your answer.

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Go to Scope
Online to listen
to the words
and definitions
read aloud.

Vocabulary:

"The Most Electric Place on Earth"

- 1. collide (kuh-LAHYD)** *verb*; To collide is to crash into something. *Collide* can also be used to talk about people or ideas clashing or conflicting with each other. If Madison's and Ava's goals collide, their goals are very different and get in the way of each other.
- 2. instrument (IN-struh-muhnt)** *noun*; When you hear the word *instrument*, you might think of a piano or a violin. But there are other kinds of instruments too. A thermometer is an instrument used to measure temperature. A microscope is an instrument used to look at very small things. Bottom line: An instrument is a tool or device used for a particular purpose.
- 3. peak (peek)** *noun*; A peak is the pointy top of something. *Peak* can also refer to the best or most intense point of something. For example, the peak of an athlete's career is the period during which he or she is performing his or her absolute best. Peak hours at a restaurant are the times of day when the restaurant is busiest.
- 4. sacred (SAY-krid)** *adjective*; Often, *sacred* is used to mean holy: connected to a god or a religion, or worthy of religious worship. Churches, temples, and mosques are sacred places. *Sacred* can also mean deserving of great respect and honor. You might consider a friendship or a beautiful place in nature to be sacred, for example.
- 5. topography (tuh-POG-ruh-fee)** *noun*; *Topography* refers to the physical features of the Earth's surface in a particular place or region. An area's topography includes both natural features like mountains, hills, valleys, lakes, and streams, and artificial features such as roads, railroads, and airports.
- 6. safeguard (SEYF-gahrd)** *noun or verb*; A safeguard is a precaution, protection, or defense. Washing your hands is a safeguard against sickness. A jewelry store might install a security system

Directions: On the back of this page, list any other words from the article whose definitions you are not sure about. For each word, use context clues to try to figure out the meaning. Then look up the word in a few different dictionaries. Discuss the primary meaning of the word with your teacher or another adult. Then write a definition for the word and one example sentence using the word.