

Name _____

Date _____

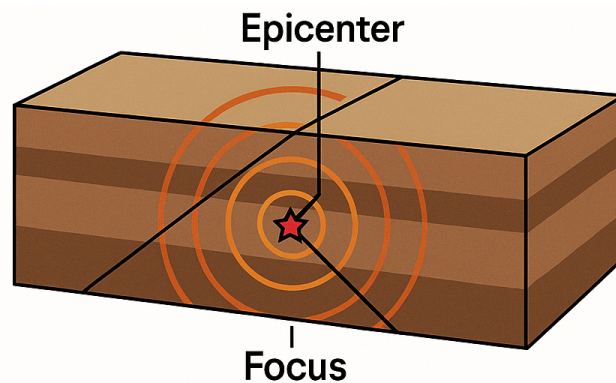
Integrate Text and Graphic Features

Text and graphic features are tools authors use to organize information and help readers understand the content of a text. They are especially important for identifying the genre (type of text) and purpose of writing, whether it is informational, persuasive, or narrative.

Read the short passage and look at the graphic. Then answer the questions.

Passage1:

Earthquakes happen when plates in the Earth's crust suddenly move. The diagram shows the focus and the epicenter of an earthquake.



1. How does the diagram support the text?
 - A. It explains where earthquakes often happen.
 - B. It makes the text colorful but does not add meaning.
 - C. It helps distinguish between the focus and epicenter.
 - D. It shows what earthquakes sounded like in history.
2. What is the epicenter of an earthquake?
 - A. The point underground where the earthquake starts.
 - B. The location on the surface directly above the focus.
 - C. The strongest point of the earthquake wave.
 - D. The area farthest from where plates move.

Name _____

Date _____

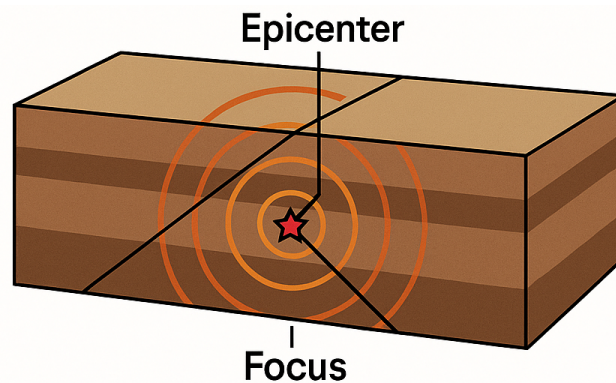
Integrate Text and Graphic Features – Answer Key

Text and graphic features are tools authors use to organize information and help readers understand the content of a text. They are especially important for identifying the genre (type of text) and purpose of writing, whether it is informational, persuasive, or narrative.

Read the short passage and look at the graphic. Then answer the questions.

Passage1:

Earthquakes happen when plates in the Earth's crust suddenly move. The diagram shows the focus and the epicenter of an earthquake.



1. How does the diagram support the text?
 - A. It explains where earthquakes often happen.
 - B. It makes the text colorful but does not add meaning.
 - ☒ C. It helps distinguish between the focus and epicenter.
 - D. It shows what earthquakes sounded like in history.
2. What is the epicenter of an earthquake?
 - A. The point underground where the earthquake starts.
 - ☒ B. The location on the surface directly above the focus.
 - C. The strongest point of the earthquake wave.
 - D. The area farthest from where plates move.