

**RI 4.6 Compare and Contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event; describe the differences in focus and information provided.**

**Exit Ticket – April 16, 2021**

### **Passage 1**

The Mud Volcano of Java

adapted from The San Francisco Calamity by Earthquake and Fire

There is a mud volcano in Java, Indonesia. It is described by Dr. Horsfield:

On approaching from a distance, it is first discovered by a large amount of smoke, rising, and disappearing at intervals of a few seconds, resembling the vapors rising from a violent surf. I heard a loud noise. It was like distant thunder. Having advanced so near that my view was no longer blocked by the smoke, I saw a large round mass. It was made of black earth mixed with water about sixteen feet in diameter and rose to twenty or thirty feet. It suddenly exploded with a loud noise and scattered about a volume of black mud in every direction. The body of mud rose and exploded again after an interval of two to five seconds. This volcanic eruption goes on without interruption. It throws up a globular body of mud, and disperses it violently through the neighboring plain. The spot where this occurs is nearly circular, and perfectly level. It is covered only with the earthy particles, filled with salt water, which are thrown up from below. The circumference is estimated at about half an English mile.

### **Passage 2**

Mud Volcanoes

adapted from The San Francisco Calamity by Earthquake and Fire

Mud volcanoes have a strong, bitter, sulfurous smell. They resemble mineral oil and are hotter than the surrounding atmosphere. During the rainy season, the explosions increase in violence. There are submarine mud volcanoes as well as the igneous kind. There is a close connection in character between mud volcanoes and those occasional boiling springs named geysers. A good many of the mud volcanoes throw out jets of boiling water along with the mud. In the case of the geysers, the boiling water is thrown out all alone, without any visible swelling. However, some mineral in solution, such as silica, carbonate of lime, or sulfur, is usually present.

**What is the author mostly focusing on in the secondhand account?**

- A. how mud volcanoes and geysers have a loud thunderous sound
- B. how mud volcanoes and geysers spill out boiling water with other matter
- C. how some mud volcanoes swell with dry earth materials such as rocks
- D. how geysers spill out a circular body of boiling water filled with mud