Name _____ Date _____

Get Set to Read

What do you know about volcanoes? Let's find out. In Before Reading, write *true* if you think the statement is true. Write *false* if you think the statement is not true. Then read KIDS DISCOVER *Volcanoes*. Check back to find out if you were correct. Write the correct answer and the page number where you found it.

CHALLENGE: Rewrite each false sentence in a way that makes it true.

Before Reading		After Reading	Page Number
	1. People avoid living near active volcanoes.		2
	2. Magma, or liquid rock, that reaches the earth's surface is called lava.		4
	3. Volcanoes exist because of the movement of the Earth's plates.		6
	4. The ring of fire on which most active volcanoes lie circles the Atlantic Ocean.		6
	5. An eruption of Mt. Vesuvius destroyed the Roman city of Milan in A.D. 79.		8
	6. Magma can heat underground water that can be used to produce heat.		13
	7. The Yellowstone National Park has more active geysers than any other place on the earth.		15
	8. Scientists who study volcanoes are called geologists.		16

Name _____ Date _____

It's in the Reading

After reading KIDS DISCOVER *Volcanoes*, choose the best answer for each question. Fill in the circle.

Find your answers on the pages shown in the book icon next to each question.

1. Why is Mt. Everest considered the earth's tallest mountain although Mauna Kea is taller? 2 3

- ○ **A.** Mt. Everest is partly under water.
- ○ **B.** Mt. Everest is entirely on land.
- ○ **C.** People have just learned about the height of Mauna Kea.
- ○ **D.** Mt. Everest has been measured, but Mauna Kea has not.

2. What does the term *volcano* describe? 2 3

- ○ **A.** the eruption of lava
- ○ **B.** the buildup of magma underground
- ○ **C.** the hole through which lava erupts and the mountain lava builds
- ○ **D.** lava and magma

3. How are obsidian and granite alike? 4 5

- ○ **A.** Both are formed underground.
- ○ **B.** Both have a smooth, glassy texture.
- ○ **C.** Both have large crystals.
- ○ **D.** Both are formed from magma.

4. Which of these statements is true? 6 7

- ○ **A.** Magma can become rock, but rock cannot become magma.
- ○ **B.** Volcanoes can form only where two plates meet.
- ○ **C.** Volcanoes can form in the middle of plates over hotspots.
- ○ **D.** A rift zone is a place where two plates collide.

5. Which of the following statement expresses an opinion? 8 9

- ○ **A.** Benjamin Franklin was the first scientist to suggest that volcanoes can change climate.
- ○ **B.** He linked Europe's cold winter of 1784 with the fog from Mount Laki's eruption.
- ○ **C.** The fog may have blocked enough sunlight to cause the cold.
- ○ **D.** Mount Laki erupted in 1784.

It's in the Reading (continued)

6. What does the term *routed* mean?
   - ○ A. forced out
   - ○ B. chased
   - ○ C. angered
   - ○ D. searched

7. Why does the magazine mention that geothermal energy is clean and renewable?
   - ○ A. to encourage people to use geothermal energy
   - ○ B. to point out additional benefits of geothermal energy
   - ○ C. to discourage use of other sources of energy
   - ○ D. to identify the only benefit of geothermal energy

8. Mount Rainier last erupted in the 1800s, would it be classified as an active volcano?
   - ○ A. No it has not erupted for over one hundred years.
   - ○ B. No, it is now an extinct volcano.
   - ○ C. Yes, it has erupted since written records have been kept.
   - ○ D. Yes, it is in the ring of fire.

9. What can you infer about spiders from their comparison to Dante the robot?
   - ○ A. Spiders live in Antarctica.
   - ○ B. Scientists use spiders to study volcanoes.
   - ○ C. Spiders crawl into volcanoes
   - ○ D. Spiders have eight legs.

10. Do the benefits of volcanoes outweigh their destructiveness? Explain.

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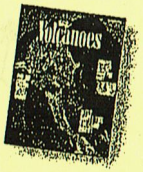

Name _____ Date _____

Everything Visual

A diagram with labels can help you visualize and understand structures and events. Study the diagram of a volcano on pages 4 and 5. Then answer the questions.

1. What does the diagram show as the source of magma?

_____

_____

2. How are the central vent of a volcano and a fissure alike? How are they different?

_____

_____

3. Where is the crater of a volcano?

_____

4. How do lava in ash and bombs differ?

_____

_____

5. What is the purpose of the diagram?

_____

_____

6. Why does the diagram show the magma and lava as red?

_____

_____

7. Look at how the term *molten* is used in the captions for bomb and lava flow in the diagram. What do you think *molten* means?

_____

_____