

Name: _____

Volcanoes

The formation of volcanoes takes thousands of years. Volcanoes are formed when magma within the earth pushes up to the surface and erupts out.

Once magma is outside the earth, it cools and helps to form the shape of the volcano. This can come to many people's surprise because there is a variety of types of volcanoes based on the height of the volcano, how fast it is moving or slow it is moving.

A volcano is formed when magma comes together to form a volcano. The magma is cooled and hardens to form a volcano. Volcanoes produce a variety of types of lava, including basalt, rhyolite, and obsidian. If lava is cooled slowly, it can form a smooth surface. Not all magma hardens underground to form a volcano.

Volcanoes don't always erupt. Some volcanoes don't do anything at all, although these labels are given to them by some experts. This happens because there is not enough pressure or heat to push the magma to the surface. Instead, it stays underground. Eventually, it will cool and harden. The pressure and heat build up and the volcano to erupt. Experts don't truly know when or even if a volcano will erupt. It can be considered extinct if it has not erupted for a long time.

Kadovar is a volcano in Papua New Guinea that has been dormant for over three hundred years. It was a surprise to many people when it erupted in 2015. There were some warning signs, but they were not enough. In the last forty years, though, it has not erupted. And in 2015, the eruption, Kadovar is said to be the first eruption in over three hundred years.

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Inferences & Citing Evidence

1. What inference can be made about the shape of volcanoes?

- a. The cone-shaped volcanoes are the most common.
- b. There are few variations in the shape of volcanoes.
- c. The shape of a volcano is determined by the type of magma it is made of. Many people are surprised by this.
- d. Most volcanoes are extinct.

2. A variety of types of volcanoes are formed from the same material. Which of the following is true?

- a. Volcanoes are labeled as dormant, extinct, or active.
- b. All these labels are given to volcanoes that have not erupted for a long time.
- c. Volcanoes are labeled as dormant, extinct, or active based on the type of magma they are made of.
- d. "Most volcanoes are extinct."

3. Based on the passage, which of the following is true about extinct volcanoes?

- a. There is no official definition of an extinct volcano.
- b. Dormant volcanoes are labeled as extinct.
- c. Volcanoes are labeled as extinct if they have not erupted for many years.
- d. Extinct volcanoes are labeled as extinct if they have not erupted for a long time.

4. Based on the last paragraph, which of the following is true about volcanic activity?

- a. Experts take all warning signs into account.
- b. Dormant volcanoes are labeled as extinct.
- c. Volcanoes always erupt.
- d. There are often warning signs before a volcano erupts.

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Central Ideas & Supporting Details

1. What are two central ideas of the passage?

- a. Volcanoes are formed from cooled lava and there is only one type of volcano.
- b. There are a variety of types of volcanoes and scientists disagree on how to classify dormant volcanoes.
- c. There are a variety of volcanoes that are formed from cooled lava and all volcanoes are active.
- d. There are a variety of volcanoes that are formed from cooled lava and all volcanoes are active.

2. Which quote from the text best represents a central idea of the third paragraph?

- a. "A volcano has a central chamber of magma under it."
- b. "Volcanoes produce different types of rocks."
- c. "Eventually, the magma cools and becomes a part of the volcano."
- d. "Lava forms igneous rocks like basalt or rhyolite."

3. What quote from the text best summarizes the fourth paragraph?

- a. "Some volcanoes are labeled as dormant, although these labels may mean different things to different experts."
- b. "This happens when the magma below cannot push up to the surface because there is not enough pressure or heat to push the magma to the surface."
- c. "Dormant volcanoes are often unpredictable."
- d. "Volcanoes don't always shoot fireballs and flaming rocks into the sky."

4. Which idea would be the most important to include in a summary of the passage?

- a. There is a volcano in Papua New Guinea called Kadovar.
- b. Magma that reaches the earth's surface is called lava.
- c. There are several channels of magma underneath a volcano.
- d. Not all volcanoes are active.

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GRADES 7-8



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Interactions in Text

1. What role does the passing of time play in the development of volcanoes?

- a. Volcanoes are formed over a long period of time.
- b. Volcanoes form from the earth's core.
- c. Volcanoes form from the earth's surface.
- d. Volcanoes are formed from the earth's interior.

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Words & Phrases

1. What is the meaning of accumulation as it is used in the passage?

- a. intensify
- b. enlargement
- c. breakdown
- d. buildup

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Text Structure

1. What is the effect of the first sentence of the passage?

- a. The reader learns an interesting fact in the first sentence.
- b. The first sentence establishes that the passage will focus in part on the development of volcanoes.
- c. The first sentence helps the reader understand that the author wanted to persuade readers in the passage.
- d. The first sentence helps the reader understand the historical context surrounding volcanoes.

2. What is the effect of the second paragraph?

- a. The second paragraph helps the reader understand the importance of rock creation.
- b. The second paragraph helps the reader understand the importance of volcanoes in many systems.
- c. The second paragraph helps the reader understand the structure and development of volcanoes.
- d. The second paragraph helps the reader understand the process of rock creation.

3. What is the effect of the third sentence of the passage?

- a. The sentence introduces the idea of extinct volcanoes, which is explained more thoroughly in the paragraph.
- b. The sentence explains that some volcanoes are more dangerous than others.
- c. The sentence introduces the idea that experts do not all agree on the status of dormant and extinct volcanoes.
- d. The sentence provides an interesting fact to hook the reader.

4. Why would the author include information about Kadovar?

- a. The information about Kadovar gives an example of how volcanoes can be unpredictable.
- b. The information about Kadovar provides an example of how dangerous volcanoes can be.
- c. The information about Kadovar is meant to entertain readers.
- d. The information about Kadovar provides an example of how volcanoes develop slowly over time.

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Words & Phrases

2. How does volcanic activity affect the earth's surface?

- a. Volcanic activity causes the earth's surface to become more rugged.
- b. Volcanic activity causes the earth's surface to become smoother.
- c. Volcanic activity causes the earth's surface to become more fertile.
- d. Volcanic activity causes the earth's surface to become more stable.

3. What could happen as a result of volcanic activity?

- a. Magma can become cooled and solidify.
- b. Magma flows and creates lava.
- c. The pressure within the earth builds up.
- d. The pressure within the earth is released.

4. What impact did the eruption of Kadovar have?

- a. The impact was so long that it was not noticed.
- b. The warning signs were ignored.
- c. Despite the eruption, the people who lived there were not affected.
- d. People who lived there were killed.

5. What is meant by the phrase "This giant volcano"?

- a. Kadovar was a relatively small volcano.
- b. Kadovar had not been active for a long time.
- c. The volcanic activity was not as intense as other volcanoes.
- d. Kadovar had been active for a long time.

6. What is meant by the phrase "This giant volcano"?

- a. Kadovar is now considered a dormant volcano.
- b. As a result of the eruption, Kadovar is now extinct.
- c. It is unlikely that Kadovar will ever erupt again.
- d. As a result of the eruption, Kadovar is now an active volcano.

