

ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



DO YOU KNOW

VOLCANOES

Do You Know | Volcanoes

Listening Practice | Intermediate

1. *Fill in the blanks while you are listening.*

VOLCANOES

Suddenly, the top of a mountain blows off. A ball of fire goes up into the air. Dark clouds of dust, ash, and cinders cover the sky. Rivers of fire pour down the sides of the mountain. This is what can happen when a volcano erupts. Erupting volcanoes have killed thousands of people. The dust and ash have buried whole towns.

[1] _____ think that more than 1,500 volcanoes have [2] _____ in the past 10,000 [3] _____. Mount Vesuvius in Italy erupted in ad 79. It destroyed the city of Pompeii and other Roman towns. Mount Saint Helens, a volcano in Washington [4] _____, erupted in 1980. It destroyed the forests [5] _____ it and killed more than 50 people. Erupting volcanoes have caused terrible disasters.

WHAT MAKES A VOLCANO?

Hot, melted rock makes a volcano. The melted rock is called [6] _____. The magma comes from deep inside Earth. It is very hot deep inside Earth.

The magma [7] _____ up through cracks in solid rock. It collects in big underground spaces. The spaces are called [8] _____ chambers. The hot magma melts a tube through the rock up to the surface. Suddenly it blasts up the tube and comes out of the ground.

The magma coming out is [9] _____ an eruption. [10] _____ the magma makes a big explosion. Sometimes the magma pours out like a river of fire. Rocks, dust, ash, steam, and [11] _____ hot gases can also blow out of a volcano.

Once magma erupts from a volcano, it is called lava. The lava cools and [12] _____ into rock.

A volcano can erupt many times. The lava can build up to make a mountain. Many mountains made by volcanoes have a bowl-shaped dip in their top called a crater.

There are different kinds of volcanoes. Volcanoes can be different shapes and sizes. Some volcanoes do not even look like mountains.

WHAT ARE THE [13] _____ OF VOLCANOES?

Some [14] _____ have a cone shape. Mount Fuji in Japan is a cone-shaped volcano. Mount Saint Helens is also cone-shaped.

Some volcanoes look like a mound with gently sloping sides. They look a little like round shields carried by ancient warriors. These volcanoes are called shield volcanoes. Mauna Loa and Kilauea, two volcanoes in Hawaii, are shield volcanoes.

Sometimes a volcano [15] _____ out all of its magma. Part or all of the mountain collapses into the empty magma chamber underground. All that is left is a pit in the ground. The pit is called a caldera. Crater Lake in Oregon is a caldera that filled up with water.

Sometimes lava and pieces of rock flow out of a volcano like a [16] _____. The lava and rock pieces can [17] _____ a huge area. They make big, flat plains called volcanic [18] _____. The Columbia Plateau in the states of Oregon, [19] _____, and Idaho is a [20] _____ plateau.

WHERE DO VOLCANOES FORM?

Some volcanoes are on land. Many more [21] _____ are under the ocean. Some of these volcanoes are underwater mountains. Some of these volcanoes are big [22] _____ in the ocean floor. There are many [23] _____ around the Pacific Ocean.

Volcanoes form only in [24] _____ places. They form because Earth is actually a big ball of partly melted rock surrounded by a crust of [25] _____ rock. Earth's crust is broken into gigantic plates. The plates slowly slide around on the partly melted rock deep inside Earth. [26] _____ often form at the edges of the plates.

In some places, the plates move apart. Lava comes out of the cracks [27] _____ the plates. There are big cracks where plates are [28] _____ apart under the Atlantic [29] _____. Lava pours out of these cracks. The lava cools and hardens in the water and makes new seafloor.

In some places, the plates come together. Sometimes the edge of one plate slips under another plate. The edge goes deep into the hot Earth and melts. It [30] _____ magma. The magma pushes up into spaces in the rock. When [31] _____ is lots of magma, it erupts to make a volcano. Mount Saint Helens was made this way.

Sometimes one of Earth's [32] _____ moves over an especially hot spot deep in Earth. The hot spot blows up hot magma. The magma melts through the crust and erupts. The Hawaiian Islands were made by a hot spot. Lava from the hot spot [33] _____ up into mountains on

the Pacific Ocean [34] _____. The Hawaiian Islands are really the tops of
[35] _____.

Scientists have found volcanoes on Mars and other planets. They have even found volcanoes on moons of Jupiter and Neptune.

DO ALL VOLCANOES ERUPT?

Some volcanoes are always erupting. These are called active volcanoes. Mount Etna in Italy is an active volcano.

Some volcanoes have not erupted [36] _____ prehistoric times. These are called extinct volcanoes. Most of the Hawaiian Islands are extinct volcanoes. These volcanoes no longer have a hot spot [37] _____ them. They cannot [38] _____ anymore.

Some volcanoes have not erupted for a long time, but they could erupt again. These are called [39] _____ volcanoes.

Scientists try to figure out when volcanoes will erupt. Studying volcanoes is hard and dangerous work. Scientists drill into volcanoes. They make maps of the inside of the volcano. They use satellites to study volcanoes from space. Scientists have been able to predict a few eruptions. But it is not easy to tell what a volcano might do.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. certain | B. Scientists | C. volcanoes | D. erupt |
| E. under | F. volcanic | G. KINDS | H. volcanoes |
| I. plates | J. cover | K. between | L. plateaus |
| M. State | N. magma | O. solid | P. blows |
| Q. cracks | R. since | S. Volcanoes | T. around |
| U. Ocean | V. erupted | W. Washington | X. pushes |
| Y. other | Z. flood | AA. there | BB. dormant |
| CC. called | DD. volcanoes | EE. hardens | FF. volcanoes |
| GG. makes | HH. magma | II. built | JJ. floor |
| KK. years | LL. Sometimes | MM. splitting | |

Listening Practice | Advanced

2. Fill in the blanks while you are listening.

VOLCANOES

[1] _____, the top of a [2] _____ blows off. A ball of fire goes up into the air. Dark clouds of dust, ash, and cinders [3] _____ the sky. [4] _____ of fire pour down the sides of the mountain. This is what can happen when a volcano erupts. [5] _____ volcanoes have [6] _____ thousands of [7] _____. The dust and ash have buried [8] _____ towns.

Scientists think that more than 1,500 volcanoes have erupted in the past 10,000

[9] _____. Mount Vesuvius in Italy [10] _____ in ad 79. It [11] _____ the city of Pompeii and [12] _____ [13] _____. [14] _____. [15] _____ Saint [16] _____, a [17] _____ in Washington State, [18] _____ in 1980. It [19] _____ the [20] _____ around it and killed more than 50 people. Erupting [21] _____ have [22] _____ terrible disasters.

WHAT MAKES A VOLCANO?

Hot, melted rock [23] _____ a [24] _____. The melted rock is called magma. The magma comes from deep [25] _____ [26] _____. It is very hot deep inside [27] _____.

The [28] _____ [29] _____ up through cracks in solid rock. It collects in big underground [30] _____. The spaces are called magma [31] _____. The hot magma melts a tube through the rock up to the surface. [32] _____ it blasts up the tube and comes out of the ground.

The magma [33] _____ out is called an eruption. Sometimes the magma makes a big explosion. Sometimes the magma pours out like a river of fire. Rocks, dust, ash, steam, and other hot gases can also blow out of a [34] _____.

Once magma erupts from a volcano, it is called lava. The lava cools and hardens into rock.

A [35] _____ can erupt many times. The lava can [36] _____ up to make a mountain. Many [37] _____ made by volcanoes have a [38] _____ dip in their top called a crater.

[39] _____ are [40] _____ kinds of volcanoes. [41] _____ can be different shapes and [42] _____. Some [43] _____ do not even look like [44] _____.

WHAT ARE THE KINDS OF VOLCANOES?

Some volcanoes have a cone shape. Mount Fuji in Japan is a [45] _____ volcano. Mount Saint Helens is also [46] _____.

Some volcanoes look like a mound with gently [47] _____ [48] _____. They look a [49] _____ like round [50] _____ [51] _____ by [52] _____ [53] _____. [54] _____ volcanoes are called shield [55] _____. Mauna Loa and Kilauea, two volcanoes in [56] _____, are shield volcanoes.

Sometimes a volcano [57] _____ out all of its [58] _____. Part or all of the mountain collapses into the [59] _____ [60] _____ chamber [61] _____. All that is left is a pit in the ground. The pit is [62] _____ a [63] _____. Crater Lake in Oregon is a caldera that filled up with [64] _____.

Sometimes lava and pieces of rock flow out of a volcano like a flood. The lava and rock pieces can cover a huge area. They make big, flat plains [65] _____ volcanic plateaus. The [66] _____ Plateau in the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho is a volcanic [67] _____.

WHERE DO VOLCANOES FORM?

Some volcanoes are on land. Many more volcanoes are under the ocean. Some of these volcanoes are underwater mountains. Some of these volcanoes are big [68] _____ in the ocean floor. [69] _____ are many volcanoes around the Pacific Ocean.

[70] _____ form only in certain places. They form because Earth is actually a big ball of partly [71] _____ rock [72] _____ by a crust of solid rock. Earth's crust is [73] _____ into gigantic plates. The plates slowly slide around on the partly melted rock deep inside Earth. [74] _____ often form at the edges of the plates.

In some places, the plates move apart. Lava comes out of the cracks between the plates.

[75] _____ are big [76] _____ [77] _____ [78] _____ are [79] _____ apart [80] _____ the Atlantic Ocean. Lava pours out of these cracks. The lava cools and hardens in the water and makes new seafloor.

In some places, the [81] _____ come [82] _____. [83] _____ the edge of one plate [84] _____ under another plate. The edge goes deep into the hot [85] _____ and [86] _____. It [87] _____ magma. The magma [88] _____ up into [89] _____ in the rock. When [90] _____ is lots of [91] _____, it erupts to make a volcano. Mount [92] _____ Helens was made this way.

[93] _____ one of [94] _____ plates moves over an especially hot spot deep in Earth. The hot spot [95] _____ up hot magma. The [96] _____ melts through the [97] _____ and erupts. The Hawaiian Islands were made by a hot spot. Lava from the hot spot built up into mountains on the [98] _____ Ocean [99] _____. The Hawaiian Islands are really the tops of volcanoes.

[100] _____ have [101] _____ volcanoes on Mars and other planets. They have even found volcanoes on [102] _____ of Jupiter and Neptune.

DO ALL VOLCANOES ERUPT?

Some volcanoes are [103] _____ [104] _____. These are called active volcanoes. Mount Etna in Italy is an active volcano.

Some volcanoes have not erupted since prehistoric [105] _____. These are [106] _____ [107] _____ volcanoes. Most of the Hawaiian Islands are extinct volcanoes. These [108] _____ no [109] _____ have a hot spot under them. They cannot erupt anymore.

Some volcanoes have not [110] _____ for a long time, but they [111] _____ erupt again. [112] _____ are [113] _____ dormant volcanoes.

[114] _____ try to figure out when volcanoes will erupt. Studying volcanoes is hard and dangerous work. Scientists drill into volcanoes. They make maps of the inside of the volcano. They use satellites to study [115] _____ from [116] _____. Scientists have been able to [117] _____ a few eruptions. But it is not easy to tell what a volcano [118] _____ do.

Spelling Practice

3. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

VOLCANOESE

Suddenly, the top of a mountain blows off. A ball of fir goes up into the air. Dark clouds off dust, ash, and cinders cover the sky. Rivers of fire pour down the sides of the mountain. This is what can hapen when a volcano erupts. Erupting vulcanoes have killed thousands of people. The dust and ach have buried whole towns.

Scientists twink that more than 1,500 volcanoes have erupted in the past 10,000 years. Mount Vesuvius inn Italy erupted in ad 79. It destroyed the city of Pompeii and other Roman towns. Mont Saint Helens, a volcano in Washington State, erupted in 1980. It destroyd the forests around it and killed mor than 50 people. Erupting volcanoes have caused terrible desasters.

WTAT MAKES A VOLCANO?

Hom, melted rock makes a volcano. The melted rock is called magma. The magma comes from deep inside Earth. It iz very hot deep inside Earth.

The magma pushes up through cracks in solid rock. It collects in bige underground spaces. The spaces are called megme chambers. The hot magma melts a tube through tha rock up to the surface. Suddenly it blasts up the tube and comes out off the ground.

The magma coming out is called a eruption. Sometimes the magma makes a big explosion. Sometimes tha magma pours out like a river of fire. Rocks, dust, ash, steam, and other hot gasese can also blow out of a vulcano.

Once magma erupts from a volcano, et is called lava. The lava cools and hardens into rocck.

A volcano can erupt many times. Th lava can build up to make a mountain. Many mountains made by volcanoes hav a bowl-shaped dip in their top called an crater.

Thire are different kinds of volcanoes. Volcanoes can be different chapes and sizes. Some volcanoes do not even look like mountains.

WHAT ARE TTE KINDS OF VOLCANOES?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
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20. _____
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23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____
31. _____

Some volcanoes have a cone shape. Mount Fuji in Japan is a cone-shaped volcano. Mount Saint Helens is also cone-shaped.

32.
33.

Some volcanoes look like a mound with gently sloping sides. They look a little like round shields carried by ancient warriors. These volcanoes are called shield volcanoes. Mauna Loa and Kilauea, two volcanoes in Hawaii, are shield volcanoes.

34.
35.
36.
37.

Sometimes a volcano blows out all of its magma. Part or all of the mountain collapses into the empty magma chamber underground. All that is left is a pit in the ground. The pit is called a caldera. Crater Lake in Oregon is a caldera that filled up with water.

38.
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Sometimes lava and pieces of rock flow out of a volcano like a flood. The lava and rock pieces can cover a huge area. They make big, flat plains called volcanic plateaus. The Columbia Plateau in the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho is a volcanic plateau.

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WHERE DO VOLCANOES FORM?

46.

Some volcanoes are on land. Many more volcanoes are under the ocean. Some of these volcanoes are underwater mountains. Some of these volcanoes are big cracks in the ocean floor. There are many volcanoes around the Pacific Ocean.

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Volcanoes form only in certain places. They form because Earth is actually a big ball of partly melted rock surrounded by a crust of solid rock. Earth's crust is broken into gigantic plates. The plates slowly slide around on the partly melted rock deep inside Earth. Volcanoes often form at the edges of the plates.

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In some places, the plates move apart. Lava comes out of the cracks between the plates. There are big cracks where plates are splitting apart under the Atlantic Ocean. Lava pours out of these cracks. The lava cools and hardens in the water and makes new seafloor.

56.
57.
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59.

In some places, the plates come together. Sometimes the edge of one plate slips under another plate. The edge goes deep into the hot Earth and melts. It makes magma. The magma pushes up into spaces in the rock. When there is lots of magma, it erupts to make a volcano. Mount Saint Helens was made this way.

60.
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62.
63.
64.

Sometimes one of Earth's plates moves over an especially hot spot deep in Earth. The hot spot blows up hot magma. The magma melts through the crust and erupts. The Hawaiian Islands were made by a hot spot. Lava from the hot spot built up into mountains on the Pacific Ocean floor. The Hawaiian Islands are really the tops of volcanoes.

65.
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Scientists have found volcanoes on Mars and other planets. They have even found volcanoes on moons of Jupiter and Neptune.

70.

71.

DO ALL VOLCANOES ERUPT?

72.

Some volcanoes are always erupting. These are called active volcanoes. Mount Etna in Italy is an active volcano.

73.

74.

Some volcanoes have not erupted since prehistoric times. These are called extinct volcanoes. Most of the Hawaiian Islands are extinct volcanoes. These volcanoes no longer have a hot spot under them. They cannot erupt anymore.

75.

76.

77.

78.

Some volcanoes have not erupted for a long time, but they could erupt again. These are called dormant volcanoes.

79.

80.

Scientists try to figure out when volcanoes will erupt. Studying volcanoes is hard and dangerous work. Scientists drill into volcanoes. They make maps of the inside of the volcano. They use satellites to study volcanoes from space. Scientists have been able to predict a few eruptions. But it is not easy to tell what a volcano might do.

81.

82.

83.

84.

85.

Do You Know | Volcanoes

Listening Practice | Intermediate

1. Fill in the blanks while you are listening.

VOLCANOES

Suddenly, the top of a mountain blows off. A ball of fire goes up into the air. Dark clouds of dust, ash, and cinders cover the sky. Rivers of fire pour down the sides of the mountain. This is what can happen when a volcano erupts. Erupting volcanoes have killed thousands of people. The dust and ash have buried whole towns.

[1] **Scientists** think that more than 1,500 volcanoes have [2] **erupted** in the past 10,000 [3] **years**. Mount Vesuvius in Italy erupted in ad 79. It destroyed the city of Pompeii and other Roman towns. Mount Saint Helens, a volcano in Washington [4] **State**, erupted in 1980. It destroyed the forests [5] **around** it and killed more than 50 people. Erupting volcanoes have caused terrible disasters.

WHAT MAKES A VOLCANO?

Hot, melted rock makes a volcano. The melted rock is called [6] **magma**. The magma comes from deep inside Earth. It is very hot deep inside Earth.

The magma [7] **pushes** up through cracks in solid rock. It collects in big underground spaces. The spaces are called [8] **magma** chambers. The hot magma melts a tube through the rock up to the surface. Suddenly it blasts up the tube and comes out of the ground.

The magma coming out is [9] **called** an eruption. [10] **Sometimes** the magma makes a big explosion. Sometimes the magma pours out like a river of fire. Rocks, dust, ash, steam, and [11] **other** hot gases can also blow out of a volcano.

Once magma erupts from a volcano, it is called lava. The lava cools and [12] **hardens** into rock.

A volcano can erupt many times. The lava can build up to make a mountain. Many mountains made by volcanoes have a bowl-shaped dip in their top called a crater.

There are different kinds of volcanoes. Volcanoes can be different shapes and sizes. Some volcanoes do not even look like mountains.

WHAT ARE THE [13] **KINDS** OF VOLCANOES?

Some [14] volcanoes have a cone shape. Mount Fuji in Japan is a cone-shaped volcano. Mount Saint Helens is also cone-shaped.

Some volcanoes look like a mound with gently sloping sides. They look a little like round shields carried by ancient warriors. These volcanoes are called shield volcanoes. Mauna Loa and Kilauea, two volcanoes in Hawaii, are shield volcanoes.

Sometimes a volcano [15] blows out all of its magma. Part or all of the mountain collapses into the empty magma chamber underground. All that is left is a pit in the ground. The pit is called a caldera. Crater Lake in Oregon is a caldera that filled up with water.

Sometimes lava and pieces of rock flow out of a volcano like a [16] flood. The lava and rock pieces can [17] cover a huge area. They make big, flat plains called volcanic [18] plateaus. The Columbia Plateau in the states of Oregon, [19] Washington, and Idaho is a [20] volcanic plateau.

WHERE DO VOLCANOES FORM?

Some volcanoes are on land. Many more [21] volcanoes are under the ocean. Some of these volcanoes are underwater mountains. Some of these volcanoes are big [22] cracks in the ocean floor. There are many [23] volcanoes around the Pacific Ocean.

Volcanoes form only in [24] certain places. They form because Earth is actually a big ball of partly melted rock surrounded by a crust of [25] solid rock. Earth's crust is broken into gigantic plates. The plates slowly slide around on the partly melted rock deep inside Earth. [26] Volcanoes often form at the edges of the plates.

In some places, the plates move apart. Lava comes out of the cracks [27] between the plates. There are big cracks where plates are [28] splitting apart under the Atlantic [29] Ocean. Lava pours out of these cracks. The lava cools and hardens in the water and makes new seafloor.

In some places, the plates come together. Sometimes the edge of one plate slips under another plate. The edge goes deep into the hot Earth and melts. It [30] makes magma. The magma pushes up into spaces in the rock. When [31] there is lots of magma, it erupts to make a volcano. Mount Saint Helens was made this way.

Sometimes one of Earth's [32] plates moves over an especially hot spot deep in Earth. The hot spot blows up hot magma. The magma melts through the crust and erupts. The Hawaiian Islands were made by a hot spot. Lava from the hot spot [33] built up into mountains on

the Pacific Ocean [34] **floor** . The Hawaiian Islands are really the tops of
[35] **volcanoes** .

Scientists have found volcanoes on Mars and other planets. They have even found volcanoes on moons of Jupiter and Neptune.

DO ALL VOLCANOES ERUPT?

Some volcanoes are always erupting. These are called active volcanoes. Mount Etna in Italy is an active volcano.

Some volcanoes have not erupted [36] **since** prehistoric times. These are called extinct volcanoes. Most of the Hawaiian Islands are extinct volcanoes. These volcanoes no longer have a hot spot [37] **under** them. They cannot [38] **erupt** anymore.

Some volcanoes have not erupted for a long time, but they could erupt again. These are called [39] **dormant** volcanoes.

Scientists try to figure out when volcanoes will erupt. Studying volcanoes is hard and dangerous work. Scientists drill into volcanoes. They make maps of the inside of the volcano. They use satellites to study volcanoes from space. Scientists have been able to predict a few eruptions. But it is not easy to tell what a volcano might do.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. certain | B. Scientists | C. volcanoes | D. erupt |
| E. under | F. volcanic | G. KINDS | H. volcanoes |
| I. plates | J. cover | K. between | L. plateaus |
| M. State | N. magma | O. solid | P. blows |
| Q. cracks | R. since | S. Volcanoes | T. around |
| U. Ocean | V. erupted | W. Washington | X. pushes |
| Y. other | Z. flood | AA. there | BB. dormant |
| CC. called | DD. volcanoes | EE. hardens | FF. volcanoes |
| GG. makes | HH. magma | II. built | JJ. floor |
| KK. years | LL. Sometimes | MM. splitting | |

Listening Practice | Advanced

2. Fill in the blanks while you are listening.

VOLCANOES

[1] Suddenly, the top of a [2] mountain blows off. A ball of fire goes up into the air. Dark clouds of dust, ash, and cinders [3] cover the sky. [4] Rivers of fire pour down the sides of the mountain. This is what can happen when a volcano erupts. [5] Erupting volcanoes have [6] killed thousands of [7] people. The dust and ash have buried [8] whole towns.

Scientists think that more than 1,500 volcanoes have erupted in the past 10,000

[9] years. Mount Vesuvius in Italy [10] erupted in ad 79. It [11] destroyed the city of Pompeii and [12] other [13] Roman [14] towns. [15] Mount Saint [16] Helens, a [17] volcano in Washington State, [18] erupted in 1980. It [19] destroyed the [20] forests around it and killed more than 50 people. Erupting [21] volcanoes have [22] caused terrible disasters.

WHAT MAKES A VOLCANO?

Hot, melted rock [23] makes a [24] volcano. The melted rock is called magma. The magma comes from deep [25] inside [26] Earth. It is very hot deep inside [27] Earth.

The [28] magma [29] pushes up through cracks in solid rock. It collects in big underground [30] spaces. The spaces are called magma [31] chambers. The hot magma melts a tube through the rock up to the surface. [32] Suddenly it blasts up the tube and comes out of the ground.

The magma [33] coming out is called an eruption. Sometimes the magma makes a big explosion. Sometimes the magma pours out like a river of fire. Rocks, dust, ash, steam, and other hot gases can also blow out of a [34] volcano.

Once magma erupts from a volcano, it is called lava. The lava cools and hardens into rock.

A [35] volcano can erupt many times. The lava can [36] build up to make a mountain. Many [37] mountains made by volcanoes have a [38] bowl-shaped dip in their top called a crater.

[39] **There** are [40] **different** kinds of volcanoes. [41] **Volcanoes** can be different shapes and [42] **sizes**. Some [43] **volcanoes** do not even look like [44] **mountains**.

WHAT ARE THE KINDS OF VOLCANOES?

Some volcanoes have a cone shape. Mount Fuji in Japan is a [45] **cone-shaped** volcano. Mount Saint Helens is also [46] **cone-shaped**.

Some volcanoes look like a mound with gently [47] **sloping** [48] **sides**. They look a [49] **little** like round [50] **shields** [51] **carried** by [52] **ancient** [53] **warriors**. [54] **These** volcanoes are called shield [55] **volcanoes**. Mauna Loa and Kilauea, two volcanoes in [56] **Hawaii**, are shield volcanoes.

Sometimes a volcano [57] **blows** out all of its [58] **magma**. Part or all of the mountain collapses into the [59] **empty** [60] **magma** chamber [61] **underground**. All that is left is a pit in the ground. The pit is [62] **called** a [63] **caldera**. Crater Lake in Oregon is a caldera that filled up with [64] **water**.

Sometimes lava and pieces of rock flow out of a volcano like a flood. The lava and rock pieces can cover a huge area. They make big, flat plains [65] **called** volcanic plateaus. The [66] **Columbia** Plateau in the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho is a volcanic [67] **plateau**.

WHERE DO VOLCANOES FORM?

Some volcanoes are on land. Many more volcanoes are under the ocean. Some of these volcanoes are underwater mountains. Some of these volcanoes are big [68] **cracks** in the ocean floor. [69] **There** are many volcanoes around the Pacific Ocean.

[70] **Volcanoes** form only in certain places. They form because Earth is actually a big ball of partly [71] **melted** rock [72] **surrounded** by a crust of solid rock. Earth's crust is [73] **broken** into gigantic plates. The plates slowly slide around on the partly melted rock deep inside Earth. [74] **Volcanoes** often form at the edges of the plates.

In some places, the plates move apart. Lava comes out of the cracks between the plates.

[75] **There** are big [76] **cracks** [77] **where** [78] **plates** are [79] **splitting** apart [80] **under** the Atlantic Ocean. Lava pours out of these cracks. The lava cools and hardens in the water and makes new seafloor.

In some places, the [81] plates come [82] together. [83] Sometimes the edge of one plate [84] slips under another plate. The edge goes deep into the hot [85] Earth and [86] melts. It [87] makes magma. The magma [88] pushes up into [89] spaces in the rock. When [90] there is lots of [91] magma, it erupts to make a volcano. Mount [92] Saint Helens was made this way.

[93] Sometimes one of [94] Earth's plates moves over an especially hot spot deep in Earth. The hot spot [95] blows up hot magma. The [96] magma melts through the [97] crust and erupts. The Hawaiian Islands were made by a hot spot. Lava from the hot spot built up into mountains on the [98] Pacific Ocean [99] floor. The Hawaiian Islands are really the tops of volcanoes.

[100] Scientists have [101] found volcanoes on Mars and other planets. They have even found volcanoes on [102] moons of Jupiter and Neptune.

DO ALL VOLCANOES ERUPT?

Some volcanoes are [103] always [104] erupting. These are called active volcanoes. Mount Etna in Italy is an active volcano.

Some volcanoes have not erupted since prehistoric [105] times. These are [106] called [107] extinct volcanoes. Most of the Hawaiian Islands are extinct volcanoes. These [108] volcanoes no [109] longer have a hot spot under them. They cannot erupt anymore.

Some volcanoes have not [110] erupted for a long time, but they [111] could erupt again. [112] These are [113] called dormant volcanoes.

[114] Scientists try to figure out when volcanoes will erupt. Studying volcanoes is hard and dangerous work. Scientists drill into volcanoes. They make maps of the inside of the volcano. They use satellites to study [115] volcanoes from [116] space. Scientists have been able to [117] predict a few eruptions. But it is not easy to tell what a volcano [118] might do.

Spelling Practice

3. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

VOLCANOESE

Suddenly, the top of a mountain blows off. A ball of **fir** goes up into the air. Dark clouds **off** dust, ash, and cinders cover the sky. Rivers of fire pour down the sides of the mountain. This is what can **hopen** when a volcano erupts. Erupting **vulcanoes** have killed thousands of people. The dust and **ach** have buried whole towns.

Scientists **twink** that more than 1,500 volcanoes have erupted in the past 10,000 years. Mount Vesuvius **inn** Italy erupted in ad 79. It destroyed the city of Pompeii and other Roman towns. **Mont** Saint Helens, a volcano in Washington State, erupted in 1980. It **destroyd** the forests around it and killed **mor** than 50 people. Erupting volcanoes have caused terrible **desasters**.

WTAT MAKES A VOLCANO?

Hom, melted rock makes a volcano. The melted rock is called magma. The magma comes from deep inside Earth. It **iz** very hot deep inside Earth.

The magma pushes up through cracks in solid rock. It collects in **bige** underground spaces. The spaces are called **megme** chambers. The hot magma melts a tube through **tha** rock up to the surface. Suddenly it blasts up the tube and comes out **off** the ground.

The magma coming out is called **a** eruption. Sometimes the magma makes a big explosion. Sometimes **tha** magma pours out like a river of fire. Rocks, dust, ash, steam, and other hot **gasese** can also blow out of a **vulcano**.

Once magma erupts from a volcano, **et** is called lava. The lava cools and hardens into **rocck**.

A volcano can erupt many times. **Th** lava can build up to make a mountain. Many mountains made by volcanoes **hav** a bowl-shaped dip in their top called **an** crater.

Thire are different kinds of volcanoes. Volcanoes can be different **chapes** and sizes. Some volcanoes do not even look like mountains.

WHAT ARE TTE KINDS OF VOLCANOES?

1. VOLCANOES

2. **fire**

3. **of**

4. **happen**

5. **volcanoes**

6. **ash**

7. **think**

8. **in**

9. **Mount**

10. **destroyed**

11. **more**

12. **disasters**

13. **WHAT**

14. **Hot**

15. **is**

16. **big**

17. **magma**

18. **the**

19. **of**

20. **an**

21. **the**

22. **gases**

23. **volcano**

24. **it**

25. **rock**

26. **The**

27. **have**

28. **a**

29. **There**

30. **shapes**

31. **THE**

Some volcanoes have a cone shape. Mount Fuji **inn** Japan is a cone-shaped volcano. Mount Saint Helens **iz** also cone-shaped.

Some volcanoes look like a mound with gently **slopng** sides. They look a little **lik** round shields carried by ancient warriors. These volcanoes are called shield volcanoes. Mauna **Loae** and Kilauea, two volcanoes in **Hawaei**, are shield volcanoes.

Sometimes a volcano blows out **al** of its magma. Part or all of the mountain collapses into the empty magma chamber **undirground**. All **thet** is left is a pit in the ground. The pit is called a caldera. Crater Lake in Oregon is a caldera that filled up **wiht** water.

Sometimes lava and pieces **off** rock flow out of a volcano like a flood. The lava and **rowk** pieces can cover a huge area. They make big, flat plains called volcanic plateaus. The Columbia Plateau in the **sttates** of Oregon, Washington, and **Izaho** is a volcanic plateau.

WHERE DO VOLCANOESE FORM?

Some **vulcanoes** are on land. Many more volcanoes are under the ocean. Some of **theis** volcanoes are underwater mountains. Some of these volcanoes are **beg** cracks in the ocean floor. There are many volcanoes around the Pacific **Oceun**.

Volcanoes form **anly** in certain places. They form because Earth is **actually** a big ball of partly melted rock surrounded by a crust of solid rock. Earth's **se** crust is broken into gigantic plates. The plates slowly slide **arond** on the partly melted rock deep inside Earth. Volcanoes often form at the edges of the **plakes**.

In some places, the plates move apart. Lava comes out **off** the cracks between the plates. There **our** big cracks where plates are splitting apart under the Atlantic Ocean. Lava pours out of these cracks. **Th** lava cools and hardens in the water and makes new **seafloer**.

In some places, the plates come together. Sometimes the edge of **won** plate slips under another plate. The edge goes deep **intwo** the hot Earth and melts. It makes magma. **Th** magma pushes up into spaces in the rock. When there **iz** lots of magma, it erupts to make a volcano. Mount Saint Helens was **maid** this way.

Sometimes one **off** Earth's plates moves over an especially hot spot deep in Earth. The **hyt** spot blows up hot magma. The magma melts through the **cruste** and erupts. The Hawaiian Islands were made by a hot spot. Lava from the hot spot **builte** up into mountains on the Pacific Ocean floor. The Hawaiian Islands are really the **topps** of volcanoes.

32. **in**33. **is**34. **sloping**35. **like**36. **Loa**37. **Hawaii**38. **all**39. **underground**40. **that**41. **with**42. **of**43. **rock**44. **states**45. **Idaho**46. **VOLCANOES**47. **volcanoes**48. **these**49. **big**50. **Ocean**51. **only**52. **actually**53. **s**54. **around**55. **plates**56. **of**57. **are**58. **The**59. **seafloor**60. **one**61. **into**62. **The**63. **is**64. **made**65. **of**66. **hot**67. **crust**68. **built**69. **tops**

Scientists **hav** found volcanoes on Mars and other planets. They have even found volcanoes on moons of Jupiter and **Nptun**.

DO ALL VOLCANOES **ERUJT**?

Some volcanoes are always erupting. **Thece** are called active volcanoes. Mount Etna in Italy is an **activ** volcano.

Some volcanoes have not erupted since **prehistorec** times. These are called extinct volcanoes. Most of the Hawaiian Islands **our** extinct volcanoes. These volcanoes no longer **hav** a hot spot under them. They **kannot** erupt anymore.

Some volcanoes **hav** not erupted for a long time, but they could erupt again. These **our** called dormant volcanoes.

Scientists try to figure out when volcanoes will **irupt**. Studying volcanoes is hard **end** dangerous work. Scientists drill into volcanoes. They make maps of **tha** inside of the volcano. They use satellites to study volcanoes from space. **Ssientists** have been able to predict a few eruptions. But it is not easy to tell what a **vulcano** might do.

70. **have**

71. **Neptune**

72. **ERUPT**

73. **These**

74. **active**

75. **prehistoric**

76. **are**

77. **have**

78. **cannot**

79. **have**

80. **are**

81. **erupt**

82. **and**

83. **the**

84. **Scientists**

85. **volcano**