

Name: _____ Date: _____

“Caves of Doom” Quiz

Directions: Read “Caves of Doom.” Then answer the questions below.

1. How does the anecdote about the boys in Thailand contribute to the article?

- (A) The anecdote shows that caves in Thailand are more dangerous than caves in America.
- (B) The anecdote supports the idea that cave exploration can be dangerous.
- (C) The anecdote shows that caves should not be explored.
- (D) The anecdote emphasizes how fun cave exploration can be.

2. On pages 30–31, the author writes, “Inside a cave, one can find strange and beautiful rock formations, some hanging from the ceiling like giant icicles...” This line contains

- (A) hyperbole that emphasizes the magnificence of the rock formations that can be found in caves.
- (B) a metaphor that compares rock to ice.
- (C) a simile to help the reader picture a kind of rock formation.
- (D) symbolism to show how fragile rock formations in caves can be.

3. Which statement best describes the structure of the section “Endless Perils”?

- (A) The author lists people who explore caves and why they do it.
- (B) The author compares a safe way to explore caves with risky ones, then lists the dangers associated with cave exploration.
- (C) The author describes what the inside of a cave looks like.
- (D) The author gives a chronological account of different caving trips.

4. Which claim could be supported by information in the article?

- (A) Cave exploration is easy.
- (B) People should never explore caves.
- (C) The excitement that cave exploration brings is not worth the risk.
- (D) Cave exploration can be both exciting and dangerous.

Constructed-Response Questions

Directions: Write your answer to each question in a well-organized response.

5. On page 31, the author writes that people who explore caves are lured by the “otherworldly beauty and mystery” of caves. How does the author show that caves are beautiful and mysterious?

6. On page 30, the author says that cave exploration can be treacherous. How well does she support this statement? Explain your answer.

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“Caves of Doom” Quiz

Directions: Read “Caves of Doom.” Then answer the questions below.

1. The author likely included the story about the boys in Thailand to

- (A) compare caves in Thailand to caves in America.
- (B) show that cave exploration can be dangerous.
- (C) explain that children should not explore caves.
- (D) show how fun cave exploration can be.

2. On pages 30–31, the author writes, “Inside a cave, one can find strange and beautiful rock formations, some hanging from the ceiling like giant icicles...” This line contains a simile that

- (A) emphasizes the magnificence of the rock formations that can be found in caves.
- (B) shows how cold it can be inside a cave.
- (C) helps the reader picture what the rock formations look like.
- (D) shows how fragile rock formations can be.

3. Complete the sentence below.

In the section “Endless Perils,” the author compares a safe way to explore caves with ways that are more risky. Then she _____.

- (A) poses questions about cave exploration
- (B) lists possible dangers of cave exploration
- (C) explains why people explore caves even though it’s dangerous
- (D) provides a chronological account of several caving trips

4. Which claim CANNOT be supported by information in the article?

- (A) Cave exploration can be both exciting and dangerous.
- (B) Caves can be dazzling places to visit.
- (C) Cave exploration can be done safely.
- (D) People who explore caves often end up regretting it.

Constructed-Response Questions



Directions: Write your answer to each question in a well-organized response.

5. On page 31, the author writes that people who explore caves are lured by caves’ “otherworldly beauty and mystery.” How does the author show that caves are beautiful and mysterious?

6. On page 30, the author says that cave exploration can be treacherous. Find at least two details from the article that support this idea.

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Constructing a Response

Directions: Read "Caves of Doom" and complete the activity on page 31. Then follow the steps below to write a response to the question on page 31.

→ See *Scope's* "How to Answer a Constructed-Response Question" for tips and information about how to complete this activity.

Question from page 31:

How does the author support her claim that caves should be explored carefully?

Step 1: Write your claim.

Complete the sentence below to write your claim in response to the question.

The author supports her claim that caves should be explored carefully by

_____.

Step 2: Provide text evidence with commentary.

Write two details from the article that support your claim. You can write them in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. Include a citation for each detail. Explain how each detail supports your claim.

Detail 1: _____

Sentence explaining how this detail supports my claim: _____

Detail 2: _____

Sentence explaining how this detail supports my claim: _____

Step 3: Write a conclusion.

Wrap it all up. End your paragraph with a strong sentence that will give your readers something to think about. One option is to refer to your central claim. Or come up with an idea of your own!

Now it's time to put it all together. And guess what? You've already done the hardest part! All that's left is to take what you just wrote and put it together into one flowing paragraph. Write your final response on a separate sheet of paper.

Remember to:

- Use transitions between sentences.
- Read your paragraph to make sure your ideas are clear. Revise as needed.
- When you are satisfied with your paragraph, read it again to make sure there are no spelling or punctuation mistakes.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Go to Scope
Online to listen
to the words
and definitions
read aloud.

Vocabulary:

"Caves of Doom"

- 1. accessible (ak-SES-uh-buhl)** *adjective*; When something is accessible, it is possible to get to it or use it. A ramp can make a building accessible to people in wheelchairs. Information that is accessible to the public is available to the public.

Accessible can also describe something that is easy to understand, as in "Her poetry is accessible," or someone who is easy to approach and speak to, as in "Mrs. Jones is accessible to her students."

- 2. chasm (KAZ-uhm)** *noun*; A chasm is a deep hole or gap in the earth.

- 3. drafty (DRAF-tee)** *adjective*; A draft is cold air moving around in a closed space, such as a room. If you say a room is drafty, you mean that cold air is moving in it in a way that makes the room unpleasantly chilly.

- 4. lure (loor)** *noun or verb*; The noun *lure* refers to something that attracts an animal or a person to go somewhere or do something. The lure of social media can be hard to resist.

As a verb, *lure* means to cause or persuade a person or an animal to go somewhere or do something by offering them something they want. The smell of freshly baked cookies might lure you into the kitchen.

- 5. menacing (MEN-uh-sing)** *adjective*; Something that is menacing is threatening to harm you.

- 6. peril (PEHR-uhl)** *noun*; *Peril* can mean the state of being in danger. For example: The blizzard put the mountain climbers in peril. *Peril* can also mean something that can cause harm, pain, loss, or difficulty. For example: Sharks and strong currents are perils of swimming in the ocean.

- 7. precaution (pri-KAW-shuhn)** *noun*; A precaution is something done in advance to try to prevent something dangerous or unpleasant from happening. Wearing a seat belt is a precaution. If you want to make sure you don't oversleep, you might set more than one alarm clock as a precaution.

8. recess (REE-sess or ree-SESS) *noun or verb*; You probably know recess as a short break between work periods. Recess can also refer to a dark, hidden part of something, or to a hollowed-out or set-back section of a wall or other flat surface. Do you want to check out the recesses of this creepy old basement? Neither do we.

As a verb, *recess* can mean to temporarily stop something or to put something into a hollowed-out area.

9. treacherous (TRECH-er-uhs) *adjective*; *Treacherous* can mean "full of dangers." A steep, winding, narrow mountain road is treacherous. *Treacherous* can also mean "not able to be trusted." A friend who tells your secrets to someone else is treacherous.

Directions: On the back of this page, list any other words from the article whose definitions you are not sure about. For each word, use context clues to try to figure out the meaning. Then look up the word in a few different dictionaries. Discuss the primary meaning of the word with your teacher or another adult. Then write a definition for the word and one example sentence using the word.