

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Finding and Using Text Evidence

**Directions:** Read “Beauty and Disaster” and “The Power of Kilauea.” Then complete the activity below.

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**1. Imagine that you are writing a paragraph explaining why volcanoes are an important part of our world.**

**A. Which of the following would be the BEST topic sentence for your paragraph?**

- Ⓐ The world would be a much different place without volcanoes.
- Ⓑ Volcanoes can be very destructive.
- Ⓒ Volcanoes have been around for millions of years.

**B. Which information from the article BEST supports the sentence you chose in part A?**

- Ⓐ “By July, about 700 houses had been destroyed.” (p. 23)
- Ⓑ “Then there’s Krakatau, in Indonesia, which erupted in 1893 with a crack heard 3,000 miles away.” (p. 21)
- Ⓒ “Over many millions of years, volcanic activity has shaped more than 80 percent of Earth’s surface.” (p. 24)

**C. Which of the following BEST explains why the piece of text evidence you chose in part B is relevant?**

- Ⓐ It shows how long volcanoes have been around for.
- Ⓑ It shows how big of an impact volcanoes have had on our planet.
- Ⓒ It provides an example of how destructive volcanoes can be.

**2. Choose the piece of text evidence from “Beauty and Disaster” that BEST supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.**

**Hawaii is a popular tourist destination.**

- Ⓐ “Thousands of miles from any other land, Hawaii is one of the most remote and beautiful spots on Earth . . .” (p. 20)
- Ⓑ “Nearly 1.5 million people make their home in Hawaii, and another 9 million visit every year.” (p. 20)
- Ⓒ “Kapoho Bay, a popular swimming spot, had become a river of molten rock.” (p. 23)

I chose \_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3. A. Choose the THREE pieces of text evidence from “Beauty and Disaster” and “The Power of Kilauea” that BEST support the statement below.**

**Volcanoes are destructive.**

- Ⓐ “Closer to home, there’s Mount St. Helens, in Washington State, which killed 57 people when it erupted in 1980.” (p. 21)
- Ⓑ “Twenty miles away, rivers of glowing molten rock poured into neighborhoods, devouring houses and cars.” (pp. 22–23)
- Ⓒ “Scientists had warned that Kilauea could become violent.” (p. 22)
- Ⓓ “On any given day, about 20 volcanoes on Earth are erupting.” (p. 24)
- Ⓔ “Volcanic eruptions destroy forests, wildlife, and crops.” (p. 25)

**B. Select one piece of INCORRECT evidence from above and explain why it does NOT support the statement.**

Evidence \_\_\_\_ does not support the statement because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence from “Beauty and Disaster” in the form of a direct quotation.**

- Ⓐ Shield volcanoes erupt differently than stratovolcanoes. In her article “Beauty and Disaster,” author Lauren Tarshis writes, “[Shield volcanoes] aren’t as likely as stratovolcanoes to erupt with sudden violence; rather, they often ooze gentle flows of lava and emit gases, sometimes spurting lava upward in lazy fountains” (21). In other words, shield volcanoes erupt in a calmer, less dramatic way.
- Ⓑ Shield volcanoes erupt differently than stratovolcanoes. In her article “Beauty and Disaster,” author Lauren Tarshis writes, “[Shield volcanoes] aren’t as likely as stratovolcanoes to erupt with sudden violence; rather, they often ooze gentle flows of lava and emit gases, sometimes spurting lava upward in lazy fountains” (21).
- Ⓒ Shield volcanoes erupt differently than stratovolcanoes. Shield volcanoes aren’t as likely as stratovolcanoes to erupt with sudden violence; rather, they often ooze gentle flows of lava and emit gases. In other words, shield volcanoes erupt in a calm, less dramatic way.

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Choose the paragraph that correctly uses text evidence from “The Power of Kilauea” in the form of a paraphrase.**

- Ⓐ Volcanoes can be good for the environment. In the informational text “The Power of Kilauea,” the author explains that after a volcano erupts, the soil around the volcano is much more fertile because of all of the nutrients and minerals that volcanic eruptions can deposit (25).
- Ⓑ Volcanoes can be good for the environment. In the informational text “The Power of Kilauea,” the author writes, “The soil near volcanoes is incredibly fertile because volcanic eruptions deposit minerals and other nutrients into the ground” (25). In other words, volcanic eruptions can help plants grow by enriching soil.
- Ⓒ Volcanoes can be good for the environment. In the informational text “The Power of Kilauea,” the author explains that after a volcano erupts, the soil around the volcano is much more fertile because of all of the nutrients and minerals that volcanic eruptions can deposit (25). In other words, volcanic eruptions can help plants grow by enriching soil.

Explain why the two answers you did NOT choose are incorrect: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- **a topic sentence**
- **at least one piece of text evidence in the form of a paraphrase or a direct quotation**
- **a sentence that states how that evidence supports your central idea**

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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# Finding Text Evidence

**Directions:** Read “Beauty and Disaster” and “The Power of Kilauea,” then complete the activity below.

**1. Choose the TWO pieces of text evidence from “Beauty and Disaster” that best support the statement below.**

**STATEMENT:**

**Kilauea was not considered an immediate danger to people in Hawaii.**

- Ⓐ “Six volcanoes in Hawaii are considered active, which means they could possibly erupt at any moment.” (p. 21)
  - Ⓑ “For years, Kilauea had seemed tame—a purring cat.” (p. 20)
  - Ⓒ “In recent decades, several neighborhoods have been built on Kilauea, including the one where Josh lives.” (p. 22)
  - Ⓓ “Shield volcanoes look less like towering mountains and more like humps rising from the ground.” (p. 21)
- .....

**2. Choose the ONE piece of text evidence from “Beauty and Disaster” that best supports the statement below. Then complete the sentence to explain your choice.**

**STATEMENT:**

**Hawaii is a popular tourist destination.**

- Ⓐ “Thousands of miles from any other land, Hawaii is one of the most remote and beautiful spots on Earth . . .” (p. 20)
- Ⓑ “Nearly 1.5 million people make their home in Hawaii, and another 9 million visit every year.” (p. 20)
- Ⓒ “Kapoho Bay, a popular swimming spot, had become a river of molten rock.” (p. 23)

I chose \_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Below are a statement and two pieces of supporting evidence from “Beauty and Disaster.” Find one more piece of supporting evidence from the article and write it on the lines below.**

**STATEMENT:**

**Volcanoes are destructive.**

Ⓐ “Closer to home, there’s Mount St. Helens, in Washington State, which killed 57 people when it erupted in 1980.” (p. 21)

Ⓑ “Twenty miles away, rivers of glowing molten rock poured into neighborhoods, devouring houses and cars.” (pp. 22–23)

Ⓒ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

.....

**4. Read the lines below from “Beauty and Disaster” and “The Power of Kilauea.” Then write a statement that they support.**

**STATEMENT:**

Ⓐ “Volcanoes give us trees and flowers.” (p. 25)

Ⓑ “It is because of volcanoes, in fact, that Hawaii exists.” (p. 20)

Ⓒ “Over many millions of years, volcanic activity has shaped more than 80 percent of Earth’s surface.” (p. 24)

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# Exploring Text Features

Authors use text features to bring attention to important details. In a nonfiction article, text features include titles, subheadings, photos, captions, charts, and maps.

**Directions:** Answer the questions below to help you explore the text features in "Beauty and Disaster."

1. Describe the images on pages 18-19. What do these images tell you about the landscape of Hawaii?

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2. Study the map on page 20. What does it tell you about the Big Island of Hawaii?

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3. How do the photos on the top of pages 22 and 23 contribute to your understanding of the article?

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4. Study the illustration and read the caption on the bottom of page 23. Why might the author have chosen to include these features?

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# Exploring Text Structures

"Text structure" is the term for how an author organizes information. Authors use different text structures to achieve different purposes, and one piece of writing often has multiple text structures.

**Directions:** Common text structures are listed in the boxes on the right. Use the information in these boxes to help you answer the questions below about the text structures in "Beauty and Disaster."

1. In the first section of the article, the author uses description several times. What is the author describing?

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## **Description or List**

Includes details to help you picture or get to know a person, a place, a thing, or an idea

## **Cause and Effect**

Explains *why* something happened (cause) and *what* happened as a result (effect)

2. A. Underline the text structure the author uses in the section "Lazy Fountains."

cause and effect

compare and contrast

- B. Explain how you know, using evidence from the text.

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## **Problem and Solution**

Presents a problem and explains how it is solved

## **Compare and Contrast**

Presents the similarities and/or differences between two items, such as a pair of events, time periods, ideas, or places

## **Sequence of Events**

Describes events in the order in which they happen (also called chronological order)



**3. A.** Which text structure does the author use in the section "Devouring Houses"?

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**B.** Explain how you know, using evidence from the text.

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# Close-Reading Questions

## "Beauty and Disaster" and "The Power of Kilauea"

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1. Consider the last two lines of the introduction: "For years, Kilauea had seemed tame—a purring cat. But now, Kilauea had transformed into a roaring lion." What literary device is the author using? What purpose does it serve? (figurative language, author's craft)
2. On page 20, author Lauren Tarshis writes, "Hawaii is one of the most remote and beautiful spots on Earth . . ." Which text features in the article support this idea? (text features)
3. What text structure is the author using in the first two paragraphs of the section "Lazy Fountains"? What does this help you understand about Kilauea? (text structures)

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# Close-Reading Questions

## "Beauty and Disaster" and "The Power of Kilauea"

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4. Why do people like Josh and his family live near Kilauea, even though the volcano is active?  
Give at least two reasons. (inference, key ideas and supporting details)

5. According to details in the section "Devouring Houses," what are the risks of living near an active volcano? (key ideas and supporting details)

6. According to "The Power of Kilauea," how can volcanoes be a force for creation? (key ideas and supporting details)

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# **Critical-Thinking Question**

## **"Beauty and Disaster" and "The Power of Kilauea"**

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1. According to the informational text, Kilauea is "deeply respected" in Hawaii. Why might Hawaiians have a unique respect for volcanoes?

Note: *Scope* does not accept Google Docs. If you are e-mailing your entry, please send a .pdf or .doc file.

## Kilauea Contest

How do volcanoes like Kilauea both destroy and create?  
Answer this question in a well-organized essay, using text evidence from both articles. Five winners will each get *Volcano Discoveries* by Dr. Tom Pfeiffer and Dr. Ingrid Smet.

### Entries will be judged on:

- ⇒ use of information from both texts
- ⇒ grammar, spelling, and punctuation
- ⇒ clarity and good organization
- ⇒ creativity

My name: \_\_\_\_\_

My home phone number: \_\_\_\_\_ My grade: \_\_\_\_\_

My teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_ My teacher's e-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

School name: \_\_\_\_\_

School address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

School phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

My parent or legal guardian consents  
to my participation in this contest.

Parent's or legal guardian's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Include this form with your written entry and send both to: [scopemag@scholastic.com](mailto:scopemag@scholastic.com)  
or mail them to: Kilauea Contest, c/o *Scope*, P.O. Box 712, New York, NY 10013-0712

**ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY February 15, 2019!**

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# Synthesis

**Directions:** Using details from "Beauty and Disaster" and "The Power of Kilauea," fill in the boxes below to explore how volcanoes can be both forces of creation and forces of destruction. We filled in some information for you.

	"Beauty and Disaster"	"The Power of Kilauea"
How volcanoes create		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because volcanic eruptions deposit minerals and nutrients into the ground, the soil near volcanoes is incredibly fertile, which helps trees and flowers grow (25).</li> </ul>
How volcanoes destroy		

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# Synthesis

**Directions:** Using details from "Beauty and Disaster" and "The Power of Kilauea," fill in the boxes below to explore how volcanoes can be both forces of creation and forces of destruction. We filled in some information for you.

	"Beauty and Disaster"	"The Power of Kilauea"
How volcanoes create		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because volcanic eruptions deposit minerals and nutrients into the ground, the soil near volcanoes is incredibly fertile, which helps trees and flowers grow (25).</li> </ul>
How volcanoes destroy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Last year, 700 homes on the Big Island of Hawaii were destroyed because of Kilauea's eruptions (23).</li> </ul>	

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## Paired Texts Quiz

**Directions:** Read “Beauty and Disaster” and “The Power of Kilauea.” Then answer the questions below.

- Which of the following details would be least important to include in a summary of the article “Beauty and Disaster”?
  - Kilauea is the most active volcano on Earth.
  - Kilauea is a shield volcano.
  - Joshua’s family moved to Hawaii from Louisiana.
  - Kilauea’s lava devoured everything in its path for months beginning last May.
- On page 20, Lauren Tarshis writes, “Like gooey melted chocolate that hardens in the fridge, lava turns rock-solid when it hits cold seawater.” This line contains
  - a simile that illustrates the color of hardened lava.
  - hyperbole that emphasizes the high temperatures lava can reach.
  - a metaphor that shows how chilly the Pacific Ocean is.
  - a simile that helps readers visualize how lava changes states of matter.
- On page 21, Tarshis writes that shield volcanoes “often ooze gentle flows of lava.” Which of the following is the definition of *ooze*?
  - to force in a specific direction
  - to slowly trickle or seep out of something
  - to make smaller or less in amount
  - to gush out in a sudden stream
- Which statement best describes the structure of the section “Lazy Fountains”?
  - Tarshis lists famous stratovolcano eruptions from history, then compares and contrasts stratovolcanoes and shield volcanoes.
  - Tarshis provides the sequence of events leading up to the most recent eruption of Kilauea.
  - Tarshis explains the causes of volcanic eruptions, then describes their consequences.
  - Tarshis lists the similarities and differences between volcanoes past and present.
- Which of the following best describes the author’s tone as she describes Kilauea in “The Power of Kilauea”?
  - persuasive
  - awestruck
  - worried
  - disrespectful
- Both articles support all of the following ideas except which?
  - Living near a volcano can be both dangerous and enjoyable.
  - People’s environments shape the way they live.
  - Hawaiians live in constant fear of volcanoes.
  - Volcanic activity changes the Earth’s surface over time.

## Constructed-Response Questions

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

- How does Tarshis draw readers in through the introduction to “Beauty and Disaster”? Use text evidence to support your answer.
- Why are volcanoes a valuable part of the natural world? Use details from both texts to support your answer.



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## Paired Texts Quiz

**Directions:** Read “Beauty and Disaster” and “The Power of Kilauea.” Then answer the questions below.

- Which detail would be most important to include in a summary of the article “Beauty and Disaster”?  
 (A) Joshua’s family moved to Hawaii from Louisiana.  
 (B) Kapoho Bay is a popular swimming spot.  
 (C) Kilauea is a shield volcano.  
 (D) Hawaii became a U.S. state in 1959.
- On page 20, Lauren Tarshis writes, “Like gooey melted chocolate that hardens in the fridge, lava turns rock-solid when it hits cold seawater.” This line contains a simile that  
 (A) illustrates the color of hardened lava.  
 (B) emphasizes how hot lava can become.  
 (C) shows how chilly the Pacific Ocean is.  
 (D) helps readers picture how lava changes states of matter.
- On page 21, Tarshis writes that shield volcanoes “often ooze gentle flows of lava.” *Ooze* most closely means  
 (A) gush.  
 (B) seep.  
 (C) spray.  
 (D) pump.
- The main purpose of the section “Lazy Fountains” is to  
 (A) help readers understand the difference between stratovolcanoes and shield volcanos.  
 (B) describe the sequence of events leading up to Kilauea’s most recent eruptions.  
 (C) show how many tourists visit Kilauea each year.  
 (D) explain the dangers of living near a volcano.
- Which of the following best describes the author’s tone as she describes Kilauea in “The Power of Kilauea”?  
 (A) persuasive  
 (B) amazed  
 (C) worried  
 (D) disrespectful
- Both articles support all of the following ideas except which?  
 (A) Living near a volcano can be both dangerous and enjoyable.  
 (B) People’s environments shape the way they live.  
 (C) Hawaiians live in constant fear of volcanoes.  
 (D) Volcanic activity changes the Earth’s surface over time.

## Constructed-Response Questions



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

- What is one way Tarshis draws readers in through the introduction of “Beauty and Disaster”? Use text evidence to support your answer.
- Why are volcanoes a valuable part of the natural world? Use details from both texts to support your answer.

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

# Vocabulary:

## "Beauty and Disaster"

- 1. fury (FY00R-ee)** *noun*; Fury is wild or violent anger. *Fury* is also used to describe a wild and dangerous force, as in "They were frightened by the fury of the storm."
- 2. lush (luhsh)** *adjective*; *Lush* is used to describe thick, healthy plant growth. This photo shows a lush forest.  
  
*Lush* can also mean "fancy and luxurious." A lush hotel lobby might have fancy couches, beautiful wallpaper, and giant vases of flowers on the tables..
- 3. molten (MOHL-tehn)** *adjective*; Something that is molten is melted—it has been turned into liquid by heat. This video shows molten rock, which is called lava when flowing from a volcano.
- 4. seep (seep)** *verb*; *Seep* is used to describe a liquid slowly flowing or leaking through small openings. During a rainstorm, water might seep into a basement.
- 5. summit (SUHM-it)** *noun or verb*; As a noun, *summit* means "top or peak—the highest point." The summit of a mountain is the very top.  
  
As a verb, *summit* means "to reach the top of a mountain." If Kathy and Doug summit a mountain at 1 p.m., they reach the top of the mountain at 1 p.m.
- 6. vent (vent)** *noun or verb*; A vent is an opening that lets air or gas pass into or out of a closed space. A clothes dryer has a vent that sends hot air outside. This photo shows another kind of vent: an opening in the earth's surface from which lava, steam, or gases from a volcano can escape.  
  
As a verb, *vent* means "to allow something to go out through an opening." If you burn food in the oven, you might open the kitchen windows to vent the smoke. *Vent* can also mean "to express strong, negative emotions." If you are angry about something, you might vent your feelings by complaining to a friend.
- 7. vibrant (VAHY-bruhnt)** *adjective*; Something that is vibrant is full of life, activity, or energy. A vibrant city is full of restaurants, shops, museums, arts performances, and people. Vibrant colors are bright and bold. Vibrant sounds are loud and powerful.