
The Awesome Power of Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Start-to-Finish® Core Content



Article 1: After the Shaking Stopped

Comprehension Questions

1. The earthquake of 1906 broke gas stoves and lamps in buildings in San Francisco. What disaster happened next?
 - a. Hundreds of dogs were killed when a building fell.
 - b. *Fires started all across the city.*
 - c. A volcano started to erupt.
 - d. A pounding rain caused damage to a tent camp.

2. What were the biggest problems for the city in the days and weeks after the earthquake?
 - a. People came from around the world to look at the disaster.
 - b. A madman stole dynamite and tried to blow up a boatload of supplies.
 - c. *Robbers and looters stole things, and many people had no homes or food.*
 - d. The mayor was shot and the police could not stop the crime wave.

Vocabulary Questions

1. An earthquake _____ is a place where earthquakes are likely to happen.
 - a. jolt
 - b. *zone*
 - c. wave
 - d. shock

2. Stealing after a big disaster is called _____.
 - a. *looting*
 - b. rumbling
 - c. shaking
 - d. jolting

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Article 2: A Volcano's Long, Powerful Reach

Comprehension Questions

1. When a volcano erupts, how can it affect places that are thousands of miles away?
 - a. By burning cities that are thousands of miles away.
 - b. By starting tsunami waves which cause flooding far away.
 - c. By making pumice that can sweep across the surface of the Earth.
 - d. By making so much heat that food and water are destroyed thousands of miles.
2. How do volcanoes keep changing the face of the Earth?
 - a. Magma from a volcano can form new islands and mountains.
 - b. Volcanoes can split mountains in half.
 - c. Volcanoes make pumice, and pumice can kill people and destroy a city.
 - d. Bubbles of water from a volcano make new mountains.

Vocabulary Questions

1. A _____ is a giant wave that can be caused by an earthquake or a volcano.
 - a. volcano
 - b. Krakatoa
 - c. tsunami
 - d. ripple
2. Hot, melted rock that is below the surface of Earth is called _____.
 - a. lava
 - b. Red Cross
 - c. damage
 - d. magma

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Article 3: Fire in the Wind

Comprehension Questions

1. Why would a pyroclastic flow frighten a volcano expert?
 - a. Because it is a cold wind that sprays water.
 - b. Because it is a giant wave about 100 feet high.
 - c. Because it is cloud of hot gas that moves fast and burns everything it touches.
 - d. Because it can start an earthquake.

2. It's dangerous for scientists to stay on an erupting volcano to study it. How can they make their job safer?
 - a. The scientists can study the volcano from a jet plane.
 - b. The scientists can set up their instruments in a strong building next to the volcano.
 - c. The scientists can put instruments on the volcano, then study the volcano from far away.
 - d. The scientists can spray the hot lava with water from a fire hydrant.

Vocabulary Questions

1. A cloud of hot gas that blasts out of a volcano is called _____.
 - a. active debris
 - b. a pyroclastic flow
 - c. magma
 - d. a tsunami

2. When it is not safe to stay in a place, people have to _____.
 - a. erupt
 - b. change
 - c. evacuate
 - d. loot

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Article 4: Walls of Water

Comprehension Questions

1. Which place was hit first by the tsunami in 2004?
 - a. San Francisco
 - b. Africa
 - c. Hawaii
 - d. *Indonesia*

2. Why were people still in danger after the tsunami was over?
 - a. *Because health experts were worried about the water that people used for drinking.*
 - b. Because the island of Krakatoa was beginning to erupt again.
 - c. Because clouds of yellow dust were rising from the debris.
 - d. Because the mayor ordered police to shoot looters.

Vocabulary Questions

1. A _____ is a place where dead bodies are kept before they are buried or cremated.
 - a. tent camp
 - b. *morgue*
 - c. shelter
 - d. Pinatubo

2. Someone who comes to help people right after a disaster is called a _____.
 - a. volcano expert
 - b. *relief worker*
 - c. businessman
 - d. scientist